

I. ATTITUDES
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GERMAN

Abendpost, Jan. 6, 1936.

ROOSEVELT'S MESSAGE

(Editorial)

The President broke several traditions when he presented his message to Congress. He delivered the message in person, simultaneously broadcasting it over the radio for the people to hear. He offered no detailed report on the nation's general condition but mentioned briefly that an improvement in economic conditions was manifest everywhere. On the other hand, he used the strongest possible terms in speaking of those who cast aspersions upon him and who resort to frothy virulence.

In unmistakable words he reminded us that in the years following the great war a very small group of bankers and commercial and industrial leaders grabbed economic control of the nation.

When our economic order failed under their incapable, shortsighted, and selfish

WPA (LL) PROJ. 30275

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- 2 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Jan. 6, 1936.

rule, they temporarily abdicated their leadership, he stated, but now they are attempting to regain power. For this reason, they are waging a merciless fight against the Administration, in which they are supported by their "political puppets," as Roosevelt calls them.

The underlying dishonesty and mendacity of this onslaught were plainly set forth by Roosevelt, who had submitted a long list of questions to his opponents. Thus far, not a single answer has been forthcoming. In other words: they have merely criticized his measures in the most derogatory manner, but they have not been able to offer definite solutions for the country's problems. Thus Roosevelt disproved with tremendous effectiveness and irrefutable logic the claims of his adversaries who oppose the measures he has adopted for the New Deal.

The greater part of his speech involved foreign affairs, and here, too, he broke with tradition, because he discussed foreign policy at the beginning of his address. He defended the democratic form of government and emphasized

WPA (LL) PROJ 30275

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I D 1 a
I J

- 3 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Jan. 6, 1936.

that it is to be regarded as an assurance of peace, whereas the autocratically governed countries threaten world peace continually. From the comments of the press, it is generally assumed that the President alluded to Italy and Japan.

In the case of these two countries Roosevelt's assertion is justified. But if he generalizes and declares that democracy always assures peace and autocracies lean toward war, then history does not corroborate his contention.

One need only consider the autocratic Germany of today to recognize that the German government has succeeded in maintaining peace at a national sacrifice. Our own country is young in comparison with most European nations. But if we are honest, we cannot deny that our democracy has always had a deeply ingrained propensity to resort to arms. Our Mexican conflict was a pure war of conquest, and no less a man than Lincoln, a Congressman at the time, told the incumbent President that he was guilty of homicide. The Spanish-American War was deliberately provoked, and our participation in the World War was

WPA (ILL) 1933 5275

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I D l a

I J

- 4 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Jan. 6, 1936.

absolutely inexcusable, as nearly everybody admits today.

There is a great omission in the President's philosophical dissertations on history. He considers the form of government as the essential and deciding factor in the foreign affairs of a country. He completely overlooks the fact that economic reasons, as history amply testifies, usually are responsible for wars.....

His message then considered the impending neutrality legislation. The President explained that neutrality laws are designed in the interest of peace, and that two policies must be considered: first, warring nations must be prevented from obtaining arms, munitions, and other military supplies from the United States; and second, they must not be permitted to buy larger quantities of material of a general nature--which may be used for war purposes--than they obtained in time of peace.

Perhaps Roosevelt intended through his remarks to induce other nations to

WPA (ILL) PROJECTS

I G
I D l a
I J

- 5 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Jan. 6, 1936.

follow our precedent and, by adopting similar laws, to seek to avoid wars or--shorten them. If he should succeed, a new epoch in international relations would be established which might prove valuable in maintaining peace. But the prospects are well-nigh nil. Through such measures the present causes of war cannot be eradicated; and these must be removed if peace is to be assured.

WPA (ILL) FR

Abendpost, Aug. 3, 1935.

WHY NO NEUTRALITY LEGISLATION?

(Editorial)

Latest reports from the Capitol indicate that there is little prospect that Congress will pass the neutrality bills which were drafted for the purpose of keeping the United States out of future wars which do not concern us. Although some members of both legislative branches of the Government attempted to have the one or the other of these bills discussed, all their efforts have been in vain. They did not even succeed in arousing the committee that was to report these bills, although it is generally conceded that the great majority of Americans are opposed to war, unless we are attacked. The people of this country refuse to fight the wars of other nations.

Apparently there are two principal reasons why the representatives of the people have deferred action on the neutrality bills. In the first place, it is said that it is the object of the President to have only those bills that are included in his must program passed during the present session of the Congress;

Abendpost, Aug. 3, 1935.

but none of the neutrality bills are on the must program. The other reason is that the State Department is opposed to the wording of the bills, alleging that it is not definite enough to be of any practical value.

We cannot understand why there should be so much opposition to the bills on the part of the Government. The Department of State could easily recommend alterations that it deems necessary, if it honestly desires to assist in passing a neutrality law which will protect the United States against the bitter experiences that we encountered by entering the World War.

Nor can we understand why anybody should object to the principal provision of all the bills, namely, that in the future Congress may not authorize a declaration of war unless it has been empowered to do so by a vote of the people.

Only munitions manufacturers who favor war because they derive a profit from it, will object to the other provisions, which place a ban on furnishing guns and ammunition to nations at war.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, Aug. 3, 1935.

So why hesitate? Conditions in Europe are so critical that war may break out at any moment, and then everything possible will be done to draw America into that war. As long as we have no neutrality laws as outlined above, there is the possibility that there will be a reoccurrence of events that resulted in our entry into the World War. Who among our national senators or representatives wants to be responsible for such an eventuality?

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Aug. 1, 1935.

AN INTRICATE PROBLEM

(Editorial)

Agitation for the declaration of an arms embargo, in case war breaks out between Italy and Abyssinia, is growing more intense. However, the arguments that are advanced in behalf of the embargo are very weak. It is demanded, among other things, that the United States should not prolong the war by furnishing weapons. It is claimed that we are duty bound by justice to observe an embargo, and it is emphasized that by so doing, we greatly serve the cause of world peace. Above all, it is pointed out, this war does not concern the United States in any way. America should therefore be neutral and remain thus, giving no support to the belligerent countries through the sale of war materials.

All of these arguments are very weak. Whether or not the war would be prolonged or shortened if our Government proclaims an embargo on the export of

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, Aug. 1, 1935.

arms and other material, depends upon many unpredictable circumstances. And no one can prove that an embargo will be conducive to the preservation of world peace. Many industrially well developed countries will be ready to sell the two warring nations arms, munitions, and other war material. If our Government declares an embargo it will merely mean that our industries will loose the orders.

It is perfectly absurd to say that an embargo would be in keeping with the demands of justice and neutrality. It would not be a strictly neutral policy to ban the sale of arms, but rather a very decided stand in favor of Italy. Italy has a very highly developed arms industry, while Abyssinia is entirely dependent upon other countries for guns, cannons, etc. If all countries would refuse to supply Abyssinia with the means to fight, they would merely be deciding the war in favor of Italy, and thus they would be guilty of a very serious violation of neutrality.

Thus we again see how difficult it is to set general rules to solve international problems of this kind. Theoretically it would be an act of strictest

Abendpost, Aug. 1, 1935.

neutrality if all nations would ban the sale of war materials to Italy and Abyssinia. Actually, however, the embargo would result in an easy victory for Italy.

As in many other instances, there is also a wide difference between theory and practice in this case, although determined pacifists and world reformers apparently are unable to understand it.

In this connection Britain is cited as an example. Having been undecided for some time, Great Britain has finally announced that she will permit shipments of arms and munitions, consigned to Italy or Abyssinia, to leave British ports. The United States need not follow the example of Great Britain, since our situation is entirely different from that of England. She is making every effort to prevent the impending conflict because she sees grave danger for her African colonies in case Italy is victorious. However, she would also like to prevent Abyssinia from winning the war because a victory by Abyssinia would undoubtedly greatly strengthen the self-assurance of the black race, and that might cause

I G

- 4 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Aug. 1, 1935.

her considerable trouble with her colonies.

In addition, a third point must be taken into account. Even if Abyssinia lost, hundreds of thousands of blacks would become familiar with the use of modern weapons and methods of warfare, and the results would not be favorable to English interests. The United States, on the other hand, need not be governed by such considerations. It can be pointed out that the sympathies of Americans, of the whites as well as of the negroes, are entirely with Abyssinia, and this fact also should be considered by our Government.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Abendpost, May 24, 1935.

A SUCCESSFUL VETO

(Editorial)

The President's veto message and the passage of the vetoed Patman bill by the House make it clear that, in the final analysis, there is only one reason for passing the bill, and that is the representatives' fear of the votes of the organized veterans. The arguments advanced by President Roosevelt against the bill are irrefutable. No attempt was made in the House to refute them. The message was very much to the point. It refrained from making attacks; one could even maintain that, in his statements, the President did not even give expression to his personal views. He merely made reference to undeniable facts, and above all to one fact, namely, that, in the year 1924, an agreement was made between the government and the veterans. It is his opinion that this agreement should be adhered to.

There has been much discussion of the bonus, and just as much has been

WPA (ILC.) PROJ. 30275

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I H

- 2 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, May 24, 1935.

written about it, so that the President can hardly be expected to have new views. Yet, he achieved it. He began by dealing, with some thoroughness, with the history of the bonus question, and, in so doing, he reminded us of some facts which are undeniably correct, but which have been forgotten by many. He emphasized, in particular, that the country has already done much for the veterans and has proved itself quite generous in this respect. He brought to mind that the bonus originally provided an insurance capital, to which was to be added a small sum for each day of active service, and also a further increase of twenty-five per cent. The whole amount, including interest, falls due in the year 1945.

These were the most important stipulations of the agreement made in 1924 between the government and the representatives of the veterans. The immediate paying of the bonus would mean that the veterans are to receive now the interest due them in 1945. This would increase the amount agreed upon by \$1,600,000,000. Roosevelt further attacked the reasons advanced in favor of immediate payment of the bonus. He takes these reasons, one after the other,

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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I H

- 3 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, May 24, 1935.

and refutes them so that an unbiased observer cannot deny that his arguments are sound and irrefutable.

One of the most weighty of the President's arguments is that the immediate payment of the bonus would benefit nobody. The veterans who are employed are not in need of the bonus; those on relief will lose the relief the moment they get the bonus. Likewise, the President's arguments against the payment of the bonus in paper money, for which there is no collateral, deserve attention, although, because of the confusion that exists concerning the question, they will find little understanding among the large masses of the public.

But all the President's arguments made no impression upon the members of Congress. Only ninety-eight of them had the courage to vote to sustain the veto, and three hundred and twenty-two voted against it. That was to be expected from the beginning and, strictly speaking, one cannot blame the congressmen for voting in favor of the bill against their own convictions, for, in spite of the most convincing arguments, the fact still remains that scarcely a

WPA (ILL.) Proj. 30275

Abendpost, May 24, 1935.

congressman may hope to be re-elected if he opposes the will of the organized veterans. The fate of the delegation from Illinois is particularly informative in this respect. When, in a session of the last Congress, the bonus bill came to a vote, the representatives from Illinois voted almost unanimously in favor of it. Only one of them voted against it, Representative James Simpson, Jr. He was the only one who was not renominated at the following primaries.

If one is to draw a lesson from these events, one cannot reproach the representatives for having voted in favor of the bill. They are aware that their own political future depends on organized groups, and so they bow to the will of these groups without argument. Naturally, they should place the common weal higher than their own comfort, but only a few are possessed of so much heroism. Senators are candidates for re-election only once in six years, and for that reason they usually show a little more independence than their colleagues on the other side of the Capitol. This time they supported the President's veto. But with this, the affair is not yet closed, for now the veterans' lobby will probably seek the passage of one of the other bonus bills, and the

WPA (H.L.) PROJ. 30275

I G
I H

- 5 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, May 24, 1935.

play will be resumed.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Dec. 9, 1934.

AGAINST PAYMENT OF THE BONUS

(Editorial)

In the next Congress the American Legion and other veterans' organizations will attempt to put through a bill authorizing immediate payment of the so-called bonus to war veterans, over the President's veto, if necessary. It actually will be necessary, for it is unlikely that the President has changed his mind on this matter since his last veto. He will again veto the bill if it reaches him from Congress. It is likely that the House of Representatives will be able to secure the necessary two-thirds majority to pass the bill over the President's veto, but its fate in the Senate is uncertain, since this body does not depend so directly upon the favor of the veterans as does the House of Representatives.

The immediate payment of the bonus would be as unfortunate today as it would have been a year ago. It would endanger the value of the dollar



Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Dec. 9, 1934.

without giving the people any practical advantage or economic relief. A considerable number of the veterans are not in such distress that they need aid, and those who are will receive assistance like everybody else even though they do not get the bonus. It is difficult to see why there should be an extra chicken in the pot for war veterans. It was their duty as citizens to go to war; that they came back safely was their good fortune. Many of those who are squawking the loudest for the bonus never were at the front, never risked their lives on the battlefield. Those who were wounded, or those whose health was impaired in some other way, have been taken care of by this country in an exemplary manner, and will be in the future. The demand for the immediate payment of the bonus looks like a racket. To grant the demand would be to show favoritism toward a part of the people who are in general no more in need than the rest of the nation. It would be unjust and unfair.



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GERMAN

Abendpost, Dec. 3, 1934.

FRANCE EXPLAINS

(Editorial)

The French secretary of state, Pierre Laval, in his international political speech last week, brought lucidity to a problem: that France does not regard the present arming of Germany as an actual fact. This he said to the face of Adolf Hitler's armament expert, Joachim von Ribbentrop, who came to Paris just in time to hear Laval's speech from a seat on the platform in Parliament. Nothing came, apparently of the negotiations, planned by Ribbentrop, with the French government. All the general did on Sunday was to have a discussion, which was granted him upon the request of the ambassador.

What Ribbentrop would have sought to achieve, if the French government had given its consent to negotiations, was the recognition of Germany's rearmament as a rightful fact. He, in turn, was to offer the return of the Reich to the League of Nations, and a disarmament conference. Following his recent visit to

WPA (11) PROJ. 30275

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I C

- 2 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Dec. 3, 1934.

London, it was alleged that England would declare herself satisfied with the fact of German armament; France, however, has taken the opposite view before the whole world, pointing to the treaty of Versailles, which was infringed upon by German rearmament. With this attitude, it has removed a stone from the heart of its allies, the Small Entente, but it seems that that was completely lost sight of in Paris, for Laval put much meaning into his declaration that France and Russia together are taking care of preserving peace in Europe.

Even more out of sorts is Poland, concerning the olive branch which the minister of the exterior, Laval, held out to the German envoy who sat disappointed on the platform--the renewed offer of an Eastern Locarno. If Laval could make the statement that Germany could have France for a friend as soon as it concludes the Eastern pact of security, this would be a slap in the face for Poland. The latter have flatly declined an Eastern Locarno as Russia would have it, preferring direct negotiations with the Reich. This offer, however, as made by France, is not going to sound like music in the ears of the Berlin

Abendpost, Dec. 3, 1934.

government, since all postwar governments have, for obvious national reasons, decidedly rejected an Eastern Locarno. In case the most national of all German postwar governments should compensate for its first success in foreign politics with a pact which it always regarded as anti-national, it would be unbelievable.

What Laval omitted to say in his speech is perhaps even more important. Looking at the strengthening of German armaments as a breach of the treaty, the idea suggests itself that France might be looking for means to prevent these armaments. If one may believe the report coming from English sources, the Germans continue their arming more and more; they make their munitions factories work at high speed, and increase the number of men in their army. What is France going to do about it? Is it going to wait until Germany is powerful enough to wage a new war? In other words, has Laval taken notice of events that are quite ticklish for France? The German contention is that the Reich has a right to rearm because the Allies failed to keep their solemn promise to disarm. This promise is still valid, and could not be repudiated, even by Laval.

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- 4 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Dec. 5, 1934.

Poincare answered the cessation of German payments for reparations by occupying the region of the Ruhr; but Laval merely declares the German armaments to be illegal, because, in the eyes of France, they are a breach of the treaty. Times have changed, and with them the tone in which France speaks to Germany today. Europe is not going to get much out of it, for Laval merely made clear that France does not want a direct understanding with Germany with respect to the question of armaments, which are the alpha and omega of German politics. The tension which exists in the political situation is not going to be loosened, and the armament race is progressing apace. It would be a miracle if all this is going to have a good ending.

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GERMAN

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost),
Oct. 28, 1934.

ORGANIZATION OF GERMAN WORLD WAR VETERANS

From the Organization of World War Veterans the following appeal has been received by the Sonntagpost with the request to publish it. It speaks for itself:

"Since 1928 there has existed in Chicago an organization of former World War veterans. All German participants in the World War, insofar as they saw action at the front or at least in the area of operations and there served their old fatherland, can be accepted. Enrollment is free, and takes place at the meeting of members who assemble every second Thursday of the month at 8 P.M., and every fourth Sunday of the month at 3 P.M. in the organization hall, Northwest Hall, corner North and Western Avenues.

The purpose of the organization is to unite all former front warriors from the German army of the World War, to foster good comradeship, to aid in the

WFA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Sonntagpost, Oct. 28, 1934.

procurement of work, and to hold unconventional family evenings with dancing following the members' meeting on every fourth Sunday of the month at the hall of the organization. The monthly fee is rather low so as to make it easy for every comrade to join the organization.

All comrades not yet in the organization are asked to apply for further information to the business manager of the organization, Secretary Comrade Carl Eggert, 1936 Cornelia Avenue, or to call on one of the meetings named and be enrolled.

With the salute of comradeship: Organization of German World War Veterans of Chicago.

Carl Eggert, Secretary.

The next meeting will be held Thursday, November 8, at the Northwest Hall.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Nov. 16, 1934.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Editorial

THE BLEEDING HEART OF PEACE.

We do not dare to doubt the sincerity of the President's and his Secretary of State's sentiment. Both have declared repeatedly that they want strictly to observe this country's neutrality. They have continually repeated that they were ready to make any sacrifice in order to restore peace in Europe. Before such assurances, we must respectfully and humbly doff our hats; especially if we consider that the President has laid special emphasis on his oral assurances, or has he not displayed his feelings for neutrality, when he refused to see Mister Horace L. Brand, who wanted to bring him a petition of 10,000 German Americans? It must have hurt the President terribly to have been compelled to receive the representative of the best citizens of this country. But it is the obvious proof of his neutrality that he acted like that, and he brought the same proof, when he criticized Congressman Barthold, because he dared to open his mouth and speak in friendly terms about the Germans and even promised him an official censure. And we can understand, how the President's neutral heart was bleeding when Congressman Gardner in the House of Representatives stormed against Germany and Senator Burton loosed speech in Cleveland, which dripped

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Nov. 16, 1934.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

with hatred towards Germany. And we fully approve that he passed over these anti-German speeches in benevolent silence. He did not want to give them any further publicity. For the same reason, and only for the same reason, did he allow that noisy woman from London, Mrs. Parkhurst, to yell in Washington and allowed the English writers, to incite America towards a war against Germany. His neutral soul was bleeding, and his heart of peace writhed in pain, although the otherwise talkative lips remained closed. The whole misery of humanity, must have gripped the noble minded President in view of the fact that his people, whom he wanted to lead to the clean heights of statesmanly and human ideals, prefers to dance around the golden calf and instead of to the all bountiful Jehovah to bring sacrifices to the heathenish Baal. Tears stream through the answering telegram which Secretary of State addressed to the Oshkosh citizens. The citizens of Oshkosh, Wisconsin notified the President that a train loaded with arms and ammunition passed through Oshkosh on its way to Canada, and Secretary of State Bryan saw himself compelled to inform the Oshkosh citizens, who seem to have peculiar views about neutrality, and do not seem to appreciate the rise of American trade, but instead believe in the President and his high ideals, that if the cannons and other war materials were sold in the United

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Nov. 16, 1934.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

States by regular commercial treaty and had also been shipped, a breach of neutrality had not occurred. We want to make an end to the embarrassment, and the suffering connected with it for the President. The deplorable, because helpless position, of the mighty friend of peace in the White House, cuts deeply into our heart. And if only to make an end to this shameless derision of the President's wishes and to help him to realize his dreams about a genuine neutrality, have we arranged a mass-meeting to be held December first, in the course of which a resolution be adopted will request congress to create a law, that during the continuance of the European war, the export of all war materials should be prohibited. Only with such a law, only with such a means of power in his hands, will the President be able to realize his peace ideals. Is there a friend of peace, can there be a friend of Wilson, who would not welcome this movement with joy, and would not go heart and hand with it? In the interest and for the purpose of promoting the true neutrality of Mr. Wilson's advocated peace efforts, we request all German newspapers, particularly our Chicago colleague, the Abendpost to reprint the above article. The bleeding peace heart of the President shall be healed, the neutrality of the United States shall, in the noble sense of Wilson, be guaranteed.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 27, 1934.

THE VETERANS' BONUS

(Editorial)

The sixteenth annual convention of the American Legion which took place in Miami, Florida is over. These meetings are usually closely followed by the press. The interest was especially great this year, because it was generally expected that the Legion would take a position on the bonus question. Last year, by making a personal appeal, President Roosevelt succeeded in sidetracking the bonus question. That was not possible this time. Even before the convention opened it was well known that the Legion would take up the matter, and would demand the immediate payment of the veterans' bonus.

In fact, this was the only question of general interest with which the convention dealt. This was frankly admitted by those who advocated immediate payment of the bonus. Ray Kelly of Detroit, the chairman of





Abendpost, Oct. 27, 1934.

the committee which dealt with this matter, declared that the committee's report was the point on the agenda "for which we were all waiting". The convention did not have to wait long. The fate of the resolution was decided beforehand. During the short debate, the Legionnaires clearly showed that they did not want to argue but to vote. The resolution passed with the huge majority of 987 to 183.

It would be wrong to reproach the American Legion for their action. A year ago, the Legion did not declare itself for the payment of the bonus. In the meantime, however, the Veterans of Foreign Wars managed to get the House of Representatives to pass a resolution which provided for the payment of this money. In this resolution it was even stipulated that the Government was to raise the money by issuing two billion dollars worth of paper money not backed by gold. The adoption by the Senate of this, extremely dubious resolution was prevented by the Administration.

In the meantime the Veterans of Foreign Wars made capital of their partial



Abendpost, Oct. 27, 1934.

success in the campaign for the payment of the bonus. It is natural that they made a great impression on the veterans. Most of them would like to have the money, and they cannot be blamed for it. They consider themselves all the more justified in taking this position because the Government--as is stressed in the preamble of the resolution--spends large amounts of money for the restoration of normal economic conditions. Under these conditions it is easy to see why the Legion has decided upon the same policy; it was, to a certain extent, compelled to do so, in order to meet the competition of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

One might take the position that it would be best for the Government to grant the veterans' demand, and thus get rid of this matter of dispute. But this argument is quite specious. By the payment of the bonus the question would by no means be settled, because the leaders of the veterans would promptly make new demands. It was always thus, in this country, and it will surely be the same this time. After every war, for decades, in one form or another, new amounts have been granted in one form or another,

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- 4 -

GERMAN



Abendpost, Oct. 27, 1934.

to the veterans, and not only to them, but also to their wives, widows, and children. The amounts paid out in this manner, were much larger than the actual costs of war. Sometime this will have to stop; otherwise the country will be completely ruined.

Abendpost, Oct. 1, 1934.

SUCCESSFUL HOLIDAY FOR WORLD WAR VETERANS

The organization of World-War Veterans celebrated its annual harvest festival last Saturday in the rooms of the Swiss Clubhouse. The attendance was quite good, and the event proved once again that the organization always offers its guests and comrades leisurely and good entertainment.

A truly gay mood was created by the presentation of the picnic films of the last few years by Comrade K. Schwertfeger. The splendid music made the guests dance; it was furnished by Comrade R. Honigmann Jun, and was well played. Everyone enjoyed the good drink, which was in abundance, and remained in an easy-going, harmonious mood until the early morning hours.

The festival committee, under the direction of its president, Otto Schwark, spared no time and effort in providing a few gay hours for all guests. The organization is to be congratulated on this celebration. It is expected that the veterans of the World War who have not joined the Society of German World War Veterans will do so soon.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 302.3

Abendpost, Sept. 14, 1933.

A NEW ATTACK IN SIGHT

(Editorial)

President Roosevelt certainly performed one of his greatest services when he put a stop to the raids on the Federal Treasury. It was not easy for him to put through the bills for the reduction of veterans' pensions, and he was able to accomplish this only because he exerted on Congress all the influence he possessed. But anyone who believes that the question of the veterans' pension has been decided for good is wrong. The professional pension hunters do not give up.

By the new laws Congress has done away with, or checked, only the worst abuses and scandals in the pension system, but among the leaders of the veterans there are some who have a different idea. When the American Legion of New Jersey held its convention a few days ago, one of their leaders declared that the veterans "had been nailed on the cross" by the Administration. This

Abendpost, Sept. 14, 1933.

patriot also declared: "You cannot endure that any longer. You will be told that you are to keep yourselves aloof from politics. That you cannot do."

The man is right. Anyone who wishes to live without working, anyone who wants something from the Government, must go into politics. The manufacturers have done it for generations, the farmers for decades, the steamship companies, the railroads--all went into politics to win advantages and privileges which did not rightfully belong to them. About forty years ago James Tanner, the most successful pension politician in history, gave the G. A. R. the same advice. The veterans of the Civil War followed his advice, and the result was that the Federal Treasury paid out billions of dollars.

One can probably assume that the great mass of the veterans want nothing to do with this policy, but, after all, they are only human, and the human motive is always decisive. Who can resist the temptation to get something for nothing? And how does the definition of the word "democracy" go? A democracy is that form of government in which every citizen wants something from the government.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, June 17, 1929.

INTERNATIONALISM AND WORLD CITIZENSHIP

(Editorial)

The German ambassador, Dr. Friederich Wilhelm von Prittwitz, and Gaffron, spoke at the opening of the University of Syracuse, N. Y., in regard to the development of international citizenship, and challenged America to step out of its isolation and to participate actively in world happenings. The thought of world citizenship belongs undoubtedly to the future - and our future belongs to it.

In spite of all political misery in the world, the entire development trends firmly towards a consolidation of international relations. What would have been an impossibility 15 years ago, is today openly desired as an ideal condition by all leading statesmen of the New and the Old World. More than one refers in his speeches to the united states of Europe.

The Pan-American conference held last year in the United States, plainly proved that in spite of difficulties, North and South America form a closed phalanx outwardly.

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- 2 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, June 17, 1929.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 302/5

In Asia and Eastern Europe a similar development, under the leadership of Moscow, is noticeable. Even in darkest Africa exists, something like a black union, which, for the first time was noticed several years ago at the Negro Conference at Paris, arranged by the French Government, when the black gentlemen criticized the French Government in an unfriendly manner on account of French colonization methods.

All these movements, in regard to uniting mutual interests, are signs of the times, which are based upon the speed with which nations and races today exchange opinions, wishes and purposes. The joining of continental unions of interests leads more than might be expected to intercontinental differences. Not so many single nations battle any more for the acquisition of markets, but more and more whole continents strive to fight for acquisition - therefore the battle, because of the competitors' increase in size, requires more harshness and keenness.

Under these circumstances, unifications and settlements are naturally more difficult to arrange, and therefore obtain a more far reaching importance than those, which today, belong to the past. When therefore the German ambassador

I G
I C
I J

- 3 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, June 17, 1929.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

recommends that America step out of its isolation, he invites us to an internationalism which America, for reasons of real politics under present conditions, can hardly join. This internationalism distinguishes itself in such a way, that outwardly it strives for connections, of which inwardly the nations and races do not possess a sufficient understanding. This is one of the reasons for the American pacifists, although representing the aims and desires of the majority of the people, often being forced to play a ridiculous role. Pacifism and real world citizenship can only be built up by practical understanding.

Apart from all political difficulties of the world, such as a race of armaments and battles of competitions, the positive approach of a titanic fight between the Western and Eastern communistic world - which in all probability would develop into a fight to the finish - must be considered, and therefore, America, at the present time, can win only through its splendid isolation.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Aug. 6, 1928.

VISITORS' DAY IN CAMP GRANT

German World War Veterans were guests yesterday of Company D of the 131st Infantry Regiment of the Illinois National Guard. Seven former German World War veterans, members of local War veterans societies, as well as a reporter of the Abendpost had been invited. They spent a day in Camp Grant which will be long remembered by them, and which, thanks to the hearty welcome offered them, served as proof that in American circles they are striving to bring about a better mutual understanding.

The names of the seven War veterans, guests of Company D, are as follows: Otto Schwark, Fred Linduer, Theodor Jung, Hermann Berusdorf, Max Gross, Karl Meinke, and J. Schmidt. The German guests travelled in a special car, and with them were the World War veterans of the 131st Regiment. A very gay, mood prevailed, and all were anticipating the coming events.



Abendpost, Aug. 6, 1928.

After three hours journey, the train arrived at Camp Grant at 12 o'clock, where thousands of sunburned young people appeared to welcome their relations. At the depot, the veterans were received by a military band and accompanied to the center of the camp. After the welcoming address by the Commander of the Regiment, Colonel Allen, the German guests were also greeted by the officers of Company D., and Captain Cottle. He said in a short speech that he and his officers and soldiers were happy to welcome former German soldiers as guests, and to have the opportunity to shake hands with them.

After this official reception, the visitors went to Company Street "D," where the soldiers were housed in a dozen tents, each of which had six beds. The Company lined up in honor of the German guests and gave them the military salute. Greetings, in general, were next exchanged.

Soon the machine guns were brought out, and as is usual among soldiers, the advantages of the German and American Machine guns were discussed.



I G
III D

- 3 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Aug. 6, 1928.

In the officers' mess hall, Captain Cottle and Lieutenant Preiss told the reporter with unmistakable pride about their German boys. The officers praised especially the obedience and the willingness of the Germans. Special praise was given them by Sergeant Wassmer, who drills the soldiers. After dinner, the airport, the tanks, and all the points of interest were inspected. The reception extended only through the forenoon, because the soldiers have the afternoon at their disposition, during which they repair their uniforms, wash, or play.



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GERMAN

Abendpost, Apr. 6, 1926.

OUR "MILITARISM"

(Editorial)

According to a report of the Chicago Tribune the Berliner Boersenzeitung (stock exchange paper) was compelled to point to the militarism which exists in the United States. The summer training camps for civilians are a particular cause of worry for the Berlin paper, because it writes that, in this manner, the United States will manage to submit its entire male strength to military training. The paper further sees a special proof for our cross militarism in the circumstance that the secretary of war has the desire to increase the standing army to 150,000 men.

The military expert of the Berlin paper could have figured out, without much pain, what an enormous force this standing army of 150,000 men represents in a country of more than one hundred and ten million inhabitants. He could have found out that for every one thousand population there comes one

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G
I B 2

- 2 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Apr. 6, 1926.

and one quarter soldier. In Germany proper the ratio is 1000 to 1.64, in France 1000 to 19.13 and even in England, with its mercenary army, there are 1000 to 5.43. However, there is some difference, as the American total do not include the militia of the individual states [national guard] and the reserve corps. The so-called army of the United States, consisting of the regular army, national guard, and organized reserves, has about 400,000 men, so that the relation per thousand population is increased to 3.5 soldiers. Even at that the United States is still at the bottom of the list of the great powers, ranging below Japan, which has 4.80 soldiers for each 1,000 of the population.

Also, in other respects, our militarism is quite tame. Participation in courses of military education is, for instance, voluntary. Whoever does not want to play soldier for fourteen days may spend his vacation fishing. But whoever has military ambitions, but is not inclined to get his fling within the narrow confines of a strict discipline, has the opportunity to join all sorts of "armed" knight orders, in which he can live up to his

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, Apr. 6, 1926.

military instincts.

But even insofar as our official militarism--the regular army--is concerned, it is with some blushing that the statement is made that, in point of skill, it is far from occupying first place. Our flying corps is of a rather problematic nature; our artillery and technical troupes suffer from the policy of economy at the hands of the Government and Congress, as well as at the hands of all appropriations for military and fleet purposes, which enjoy no particular standing in the country's legislature. At any rate, it cannot compete with appropriations for prohibition, when it comes to being in good graces with the authorities. If we were dealing with our official militarism, without taking into consideration the economic and the co-ordinating forces of the country we could, if need be, easily engage in a conflict with Mexico, as long as our vivacious neighbor refrains from a union with Cuba.

The Berlin paper may, therefore, sleep in peace as far as our militarism is concerned. The United States learned at least a small lesson from the last

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G
I B 2

- 4 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Apr. 6, 1926.

war, that it is cheaper to train reserves in times of peace than to wait until war is declared. Any one in his sober senses cannot see, in this, a military threat.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 26, 1925.

FLEET DAY

(Editorial)

Tomorrow the American people will celebrate their fleet day. Thanks to the efforts of the fleet league, this day has been made a festive occasion, on a small scale, even in previous years. But this time the day has quite a special significance, for in this year a century and a half has gone by since the American war fleet was started on its glorious history.

It is justly said that October 27 has a double meaning in the history of our people. On this day one hundred and fifty years ago the Continental Congress, at that time the legislative body of the young nation, decided to grant the means for the requisition of a war fleet. And on October 27, 1858, Theodore Roosevelt was born; he was not only a president of the United States but also served the fleet, whose undersecretary he was, faithfully and successfully during his entire life and gave it his sympathy and his enthusiastic interest.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 20275

Abendpost, Oct. 26, 1925.

At the present time, the American people hear much that is unfavorable about their war fleet. Once again research committees are in session in Washington, and once again accusations and suspicions are hurled against the leading men of our war fleet. But this is not going to spoil the faith which the American people have in their fleet. It will suspend its judgment over the technical controversial questions and leave the decision to experts, because it can be decided by experts only.

It (the American people) will not permit itself to be confused in its sane judgment by sensational and unproved statements made by officers eager for publicity. Of course, the war fleet should take into account the technical developments which take place along with time and progress. It has been doing just that until now, and there are no grounds to assume that it suddenly has ceased being true to its glorious past. But it is the duty of the people to show sympathy, interest, and understanding for its fleet.

WPA (ILL.) PRN 1 30275

Abendpost, Oct. 26, 1925.

Toward this end, the celebration of the fleet day should be of service. By means of these celebrations, the value and meaning of the fleet should be made clear to the people. The geographical position of our country requires that the fleet constitute the first line of defense in the case of an armed conflict. As long as we have our fleet, we are protected against invasion. Our fleet naturally provides the most important means of defense during an assault by any adversary.

Our war fleet affords protection and assistance to our foreign trade everywhere on the face of the globe. Our foreign trade, the value of which amounts to about five billion, turns its profits over to our national industry, thus securing our prosperity. After all, our war fleet is, in distant lands, the symbol of our might and of the greatness of our Republic. It carries the message of the "Star-Spangled Banner" to all latitudes of our planet; everywhere it commands respect for the people living beneath the "Star-Spangled Banner".

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G

- 4 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 26, 1925.

Therefore our war fleet is a vital and substantial factor in our entire national life. And that this fact may emphatically be brought to the consciousness of the American people is the aim and purpose of the fleet day.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost

Sept. 10, 1924.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

THE NECESSITY OF DEFENSE

There is not the slightest doubt that the United States needs a certain measure of national defense, because the fortunate geographical position of the country even if it is the best protection, is not sufficient.

This necessary measure for the country's defense has been in very bad shape for decades; yes, it is even a tradition in the United States to arm only when serious causes arise. How costly such near sighted policies are, was shown in the Civil War. Also in the Spanish-American War to say nothing about the World War and the squandered billions. Short shift should be made with this tradition, because in a case of emergency it costs not only thousands of valuable human lives but it also unnecessarily demands great sacrifices from the country.

Apart from the fact, that the United States in spite of its size and political position, does not play any role in the world, it must also be said that even its navy is unable to protect its extensive coastline in case of war. Then we must add to their burden the Panama Canal, the West Indian islands belonging to us, etc. The existing coast fortifications are scarcely sufficient for the protection

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost Sept. 10, 1924.

of the larger harbor entrances of the country. Protection against air raids scarcely exists, although this branch of defense is the most important. Even if we overlook the fact that the United States has no large army, serious thinking Americans must be alarmed by the absence of adequate coast protection by the navy, and of aerial defense by flyers. A glance at the map of the United States will convince even a layman, of the necessity of increasing our defense.

Every one who is not imbued with the idea of world peace, and the phantasy of no more wars, must admit the necessity of protecting ourselves. Every sensible person should clearly see the path we have to take to realize the fulfillment of this necessity. If we consider what the aims of the National defense days are, it must be admitted, that the day belongs to that category of enterprises which remind^s one of cleaning weeks, 'better babies' days, and similar days, which have become the fashion in the last few years.

As soon as the parade ends, the defense day is forgotten. What was attained? Naturally nothing, because a parade of hundreds of thousands does not build any aeroplanes, procure cannons, neither does it make submarines swim after having been treacherously sunk. The only thing that will be attained, is the expression

I G
III B 1

- 3 -

GERMAN

Abendpost

Sept. 10, 1924.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

of the often documented spirit: "We can lick the whole world", a spirit which does not fit into a sensible and effective defense preparation. The United States imperatively needs a defense program, in order to put the country in a suitable defensive position, but they have no use for a noisy arming program, which could only serve for offensive purposes, if the noise was at all necessary.

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III C



Abendpost, June 30, 1924.

MISSOURI SYNOD.

The following resolutions were made in regard to war and declaration of war, at the conference of the North Illinois district of the Evangelical Lutheran Missouri Synod, which is taking place in Chicago:

"Although war is a deplorable disaster for humanity, inflicting suffering and misery and although we always strive for peace among the nations of the world, and will defend and favor each honorable and just measure to prevent war and to promote peace, yet we feel as an assemblage of Lutheran Christians that it would be presumptuous on our part, in other words, it would be a matter of confusing state affairs with church affairs, if we as a church would take a definite stand towards declarations of war.

The general and only mission of the church is the rescue of men through the gospel of Christ. May the church ever be loyal to this their highest mission, and at the same time use their influence to promote peace among the nations and virtue among the citizens, but always willing and ready to serve God and the country.

-2-

Abendpost, June 30, 1924.

The dissensions between fundamentalism and modernism is according to our view point, a conflict between truth and error, between light and darkness, virtue and sin. It is not a question of more enlightenment about an old theory, but a matter of diminished faith in the old truth...."



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III B 2

GERMAN

II D 10 Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Dec. 21, 1919.

AMERICA, HELP US!

Mr. Leopold Neumann, president of the Oesterreichische-Ungarische Hilfe, [Austro-Hungarian Aid (Society)], has issued an appeal, the general tenor of which we reproduce below:

"If our brothers and sisters in America do not come to our assistance, we will surely starve!", so writes an old friend of mine from Vienna. 'If you don't come to our aid right now with foodstuffs and provisions, all of German-Austria and German-Hungary will become one great cemetery!', so reads a distress call from an old school chum in Gratz [Austria]. From Budapest [Hungary] and Temesvar [Rumania], from Marburg in beautiful Styria, from Stuhlweissenburg [Hungary] and Agram [Yugoslavia], wherever Germans live, in Austria or Hungary, we hear this call for bread, both from old and young. Babies are dying in their mothers' arms, old people are committing suicide.....

"Are Americans of German descent going to stand idly by and let this happen?

WPA (ILL.) DEPT. OF STATE

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- 2 -

GERMAN

III B 2

II D 10 Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Dec. 21, 1919.

Shall the curse of millions of people be called down upon those over here, who go to bed with full stomachs and leave those in despair and agony, who still live on the same soil where their own cradle once stood?

"German-America has a duty to perform by giving immediate aid; otherwise history will be the judge some day. How humanely and nobly has Germany acted, even though prostrate herself! A cable report says that the present people's government in Germany has decided to turn over fifty grams of the weekly bread ration to Austria, to prevent general starvation in the districts of German-Austria and German-Hungary. But how about the German element over here? Why don't they get busy and help? Why is it that of 350 German men's and women's clubs only ten have sent a contribution of about ten dollars to the Oesterreichische and Ungarische Hilfe?

"If children are starving in China, money is collected here--and it should be--to save unfortunate human beings from dying. Are the Germans in Austria and Hungary, who are only the victims of the wrong policy of their former autocratic

WPA (H. H. C.)

I G
III B 2

- 3 -

GERMAN

II D 10 Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Dec. 21, 1919.

governments, worth less than Chinese children:

"Shall ten million Germans in Austria and Hungary starve, because the French desire for revenge and ambitious diplomats have condemned them to death?

"America is feeding the children of Vienna, Gratz and Budapest. In the British Parliament, upon his return from Austria, Sir Willis declared on December 6:
'In Vienna, streetcar traffic is impeded because there is one funeral procession after the other, and all these hearses contain the bodies of children!'

"In the face of these gruesome reports, is the German element of America going to remain quiet and inactive?

"Fellow citizens of German stock and blood, awaken!

"As American citizens of German descent, let us not disappoint the last hope of those unfortunates in the old country. Help, and help quickly, no matter

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30273

I G

- 4 -

GERMAN

III B 2

II D 10 Sonntagpost (Sunday Editon of Abendpost), Dec. 21, 1919.

how small the gift, so we can send bread to the hungry.

"Forget the frontier posts in the old country and help where help is needed most!

"America is rightly termed the great melting pot of the world. Show that you are worthy citizens of this country, that you are the best, the noblest elements of this league of nationalities."

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, Nov. 7, 1919.

IMPUDENCE

(Editorial)

It is reported that last Saturday the German Government received a note which stated that the Peace Treaty would not be in effect as long as Germany failed to comply with the obligations and terms of the Armistice, and to live up to "other agreements" made. According to a report, this note was accompanied by a "protocol," giving a detailed account of what was demanded of Germany.

During the last twelve months the history of the world has been enriched by many infamies. But this protocol (and the note it accompanies) seems to be the apex of shamelessness and impudence--the most brutal rape of right and good faith, the most brazen travesty on justice, civilization, and human rights that could possibly be conceived.

What all the world--let us say the decent and reasonable part of humanity--

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, Nov. 7, 1919.

had suspected for a long time, but refused to believe--believing it seemed to be tantamount to giving up hope and losing respect for the governments and nations which claim to be the vanguard of civilization--is now openly and with brutal frankness flaunted before all mankind by this note and protocol. The German people, who put down their arms in good faith because they believed in our promises, are to be tormented and driven to desperation by infamous and ever-increasing demands, giving us a chance to annihilate them completely, unless they prefer suicide.

All the demands listed in the protocol are brutal injustices aimed at a helpless and starving Germany. But the pinnacle of effrontery is the demand that Germany replace the German warships scuttled at Scapa Flow by other naval units still in her possession, or by turning over "floating docks," dredges, trawlers, and cranes.

The brazenness of this demand is quite obvious, because there is not even a shadow of justification for it. The scuttled German warships for which

Abendpost, Nov. 7, 1919.

substitution is demanded were lying in British waters within range of British guns; they were under British, not German sovereignty. The German Government had no jurisdiction over them whatsoever. They had been taken away from the German people--and now, since they were lost while under foreign protection, the German people are to pay for them! Nothing more idiotic has ever been conceived, nothing more brazen has ever been concocted to promote an infamous objective.

The report from Washington referred to above starts as follows: "In a note by the Allied and Associated Powers, Germany was informed," etc. We hope this version is incorrect. It leads to the conclusion that America too, was behind this note (and the enclosed protocol), because America always has been and still is called a power "associated" with the Allies. But in spite of all that has happened, it is hardly conceivable that America should be a partner to this new, unprecedented effrontery. It is hard to believe that she will let the others get away with it.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, Nov. 7, 1919.

For the sake of her self-respect and honorable reputation among nations, America must not, by silently condoning it, to say nothing of supporting it, allow this latest impudence of the Allies to be carried out. On behalf of the future of all Europe and the whole civilized world, America must protest against this rape, which, if carried out, will lead to desperation.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 18, 1919.

[A DISGUSTING SPECTACLE]

(Letter to the Editor)

by

C. A. Koenig.

Two kinds of sentiments seem to remain constant and unchangeable in our countries after this war of nations--the noble, genuinely American sentiment on one side, and an eternally revengeful and unforgiving attitude on the other. Both are illustrated very distinctly here in Chicago on two different occasions. We visited a "War Relics Exhibition" at Clark and Madison Streets near the Morrison Hotel. It was very interesting, but the so-called "paintings" hanging on the walls all around could only be classified as the height of villainess and vulgarity. They were truly outrageous abominations. They were not, however, the work of an American. One can see very clearly the intention of unrelenting hatred and implacable enmity. German soldiers nailing children to barn doors; women with hands chopped off, surrounded by guffawing German

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III H

- 2 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 18, 1919.

soldiers; women, children, and priests used by German soldiers as shields against bullets and many other such pictures, which the police would immediately confiscate, if--!

We know that war is a bestial business and can make a beast out of man regardless of nationality. But the scenes which are on display in this exhibition of filth could hardly be verified by trustworthy witnesses. Hatred and thirst for revenge are to be kept alive by these pictures. We feel sorry that such infamous and positively un-American propaganda is still condoned at this time by the authorities.

In sharp contrast to this are the travelogues which are now being given by Mr. Newman in Orchestra Hall. We attended his lecture on "Occupied Germany". The house was packed. Many a hothead probably expected to hear an anti-German propaganda speech and to see the type of pictures we have described above. But nothing of the kind! Mr. Newman spoke quite objectively, emphasized the highlights and shadows in a simple and often humoristic manner and talked with

WPA (U.L.) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, Oct. 18, 1919.

admiration of the perseverance, industry and excellent discipline within the German occupied zone. The wonderful Rhineland is shown, German cities with beautiful bridges and buildings and romantic ruins and their traffic. Everything as it was before the War, with the exception of the numerous foreign soldiers everywhere. But nobody bothers them in the least. Mr. Newman mentioned particularly how well our American boys get along with the German population, although they always ask, "When do we go home?" A picture showing two American soldiers with two German girls who are working in a field would in itself make going to hear the talk worthwhile. Fraternizing with the enemy is strictly prohibited, but it was found out later that the two German girls, according to the soldiers, were not their enemies at all, but their sweethearts!

Such purely objective pictures and lectures certainly contribute more to real peace among nations and reconstruction of the world, than that shameful exhibition on Clark Street.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 1, 1919.

"MERCY, WE HAVE WON THE WAR"

(Editorial)

Shortly after the signing of the armistice, at a time when unavoidable chaos reigned in Germany as a result of the overthrow of the Imperial Government, voices were heard here and there, predicting that the German people would soon be reorganized and that they would soon regain prosperity, power, and prestige. In the weeks and months which followed these voices grew in number, in spite of the fact that Germany had to face more and more hardships as the terms of the so-called peace treaty became better known. The clamor grew louder and more persistent. It was claimed not only that Germany would soon become strong and powerful again, but that at this time she still was (or had become again) a military danger, and that if peace in Europe was to be maintained and if the victors were to enjoy their spoils (but of course one did not call it "spoils" but "achievements", she should be still further disarmed

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, Oct. 1, 1919.

and shackled. Special emphasis was laid upon the great diligence and the enormous efficiency of the German people which was believed to be based on their extraordinary general industrial and scientific knowledge and education. Of much greater danger, therefore, than her political and military prowess was Germany's economic [commercial and industrial] capacity.

Such reports and opinions originated almost entirely in the enemy camp or in sources such as France, which were hostile to the German people. The fact that they [the reports] predicted not only Germany's rapid economic recuperation, but also the reawakening of the German military spirit, and that they clamored for the strictest measures as a protection against Germany, rendered them highly suspicious. Fear of Germany was evident--which permits us to assume that they honestly believed what they said--but they also aroused the suspicion that the main reason for describing Germany as a land replete with vitality was to afford them an excuse or an alibi for subjecting Germany to further exploitation and

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- 3 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 1, 1919.

oppression. To the unbiased observer the unlimited admiration for the German people which was the undertone of these warnings and prophecies did not seem to ring quite true. Until recently, everything that we heard from the same or similar sources breathed nothing but hatred and contempt [for Germany], and conditions in Germany, according to public and private reports, still seemed to be very unstable and to leave much to be desired; we heard tales of general laziness and epicurean pleasure seeking among the masses, and of a considerable increase of crime.

The suspicion was justified that the praise and admiration of the energy and efficiency of the German people--this praise which came from anti-German sources--was prompted by the desire for more plunder and by the fear of German revenge, and that it aimed at the further exploitation and oppression of Germany. However, a careful observer must have gained the conviction that this apprehension was justified, for the present-day situation leads to the conclusion that those voices which predicted so rapid a recuperation and reconstruction for Germany that this country

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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- 4 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 1, 1919.

would eventually surpass the Entente nations economically may not have been so far wrong.

For, even if in Germany everything is not yet the way it should be, the situation in England, France, and Italy (just to mention the neighboring countries) is still less satisfactory. While Germany is being reorganized, conditions in the Entente countries are becoming more confused every day. While Germany's future takes on a brighter aspect, this cannot be said for England, France, or Italy. We let the Chicago Tribune speak. This paper, well informed on Western European questions, says in an editorial:

"Are some nations of Europe determined to commit suicide? A fight for a radical revolution may well be the end of Britain. In France, a low birth rate has kept the population stationary for generations, and an equally conservative spirit has prevented economic expansion and modernization. In Italy, imperialism and red radicalism are about to wage a

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, Oct. 1, 1919.

suicidal battle. Russia...has begun to destroy instead of to reconstruct. Thus the great nations of Europe seem to stand on the brink of self-destruction at present, ready for exhausting internal struggles beneath the ruins which their international jealousies have brought about, instead of working together for reconstruction."

So much for the Entente countries. And how about Germany? The Tribune continues with its editorial: "There is, however, an exception. The German people alone seem to have grasped the all important and vital necessity of peaceful work. Although they had to undergo one of the most trying ordeals and moral reactions in the history of nations, and were for a brief period face to face with anarchy, they have regained their mental equilibrium with uncomparable speed.. The destructive radicalism was subdued. The German people faced a trying situation courageously; the inevitable was accepted without despair and rehabilitation had begun.

"This marvelous success is due to racial traits and national intelligence.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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- 6 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 1, 1919.

We may have our own opinions about the German national character, but Germany today sets an example for her rivals and it would do them good to reflect on it. If the Germans produce and toil hard, while the Britons, French, Italians, and Americans indulge in strikes, curtail their industry, shorten working hours, decrease even the output during this shorter period, and raise wages to a point where capital cannot make any more profit, then the results must be clear to anyone. Work produces prosperity, especially if it is directed as intelligently as in Germany. Idleness destroys. Germany will recuperate and outstrip her rivals, if these rivals remain idle, go on strikes, and waste their substance while Germany works and saves."

We may well disregard the conditional "if" of the last sentence. The German people will surpass their rivals for they must and want to work, while their competitors, particularly those in Europe, will not work and save as diligently. They had been promised wonderful things in case of victory, even "the blue in the sky," so to speak. Well, they did win.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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- 7 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 1, 1919.

And now they like to get something in return, the more the better. Their masses want money, and goods, and time to enjoy life, and they cannot get enough, since pleasure by itself somehow does not seem to satisfy. They are going to take what they want and their greed will know no bounds, until Germany's rise will make them realize that there was a price to be paid for victory just as for anything else on this earth.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Abendpost, June 25, 1919.

RECOGNITION FOR THE GERMAN PRESS

The following information has come to the Abendpost from the War Department at Washington:

"Dear Editor: The War Department is familiar with and grateful for the splendid work done by the German press in America to help demobilized soldiers and sailors obtain employment. The German press is doing the community a real service by arousing public interest in this problem and by enlisting the aid of businessmen in its solution.

"This division of the War Department is endeavoring to unite the various phases of the employment question and to establish itself as a central office by means of which all efforts to solve this problem may be centralized. The Division has no intention of supplanting any organization which tries

WPA (ILL.) PROC. 31...

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- 2 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, June 25, 1919.

to procure work for persons who have been released from military service; it strives to supplement such activity and to provide a basis for co-operation among such groups.

"For this purpose, and to enable you to continue the excellent service which you render the nation, we are sending you some readily adaptable articles....(sic) We are certain that if you use them they will aid in convincing soldiers, sailors, employers, and workers, as well as the general public, that their continued help and co-operation are necessary to solve this problem. In this way, the War Department's activity along these lines will be publicized.

"Very respectfully,

"Arthur Woods,

"Assistant to the Secretary of War,
Washington, D. C."

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- 3 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, June 25, 1919.

The Abendpost will publish these articles in their prescribed order.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30075

Abendpost, May 8, 1919.

DAILY QUOTA FOR LIBERTY LOAN INCREASES

Yesterday Chicago was \$6,415,500 in arrears in its daily quota--and the Victory Liberty Loan closes next Saturday.

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It was reported in the meeting that the following packing houses have subscribed: Independent Packing Company, \$100,000; William Davis Company, \$10,000; J. Pfaelzer and Sons, \$5,000; A. M. Adler and Company, \$5,000.

The committee soliciting subscriptions among industrial and commercial corporations reported the following subscriptions: William Wrigley Jr. Company, \$100,000; Boston Store, \$100,000; Fairbanks Morse and Company, \$50,000; A. M. Wagner and Company, \$50,000; Albert Schwill and Company, \$50,000; Joy Morton, \$50,000; Booth Fisheries, \$250,000; Edward Hines Lumber Company, \$250,000; Spiegel, May, Stern and employees, \$120,000; E. T. Gundlach, \$100,000;....Levy Mayer, \$100,000.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, May 8, 1919.

Representatives of the German Division of the Foreign Language Organization met in the North Side Turner Hall last evening, with Mr. Henry G. Zander in the chair. The purpose of the meeting was to devise ways and means for a general participation in the Victory Liberty Loan by American citizens of German parentage during the remaining days of the campaign. It was brought out that the German response has been greater than official reports have indicated. Many owners of large establishments subscribed as representatives of their firms, and naturally, these subscriptions were not credited to the German Division. Others made purchases as employees of large firms, and their subscriptions are listed among those of "nonnationality" groups. Nevertheless, all who were present in the meeting promised to work for the cause during the last few days of the campaign, and accepted the necessary material. Several societies will also send letters to all of their members.

The white silk banner which the Government presented to the members of the German Division was on display. It was resolved to award it to the Society which raises subscriptions for the greatest amount of money. The German

I G
IV

- 3 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, May 8, 1919.

Unity Club is in first place at present. Another noon meeting will be held early next week, and the result of the work of the German Division will then be reported.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

I G
III D

GERMAN

Abendpost, May 7, 1919.

THE LAST STONE OF THE BUILDING

(Editorial)

Americans of German extraction are well aware that the Federal Government fully comprehended, and displayed considerable tact in handling the difficult situation in which they found themselves during the War. The Federal Government never failed to oppose firmly the attacks and accusations private organizations and groups of people made against American citizens of German descent, or, and this is well borne out through the recent investigation of the Security League by Washington Authorities, to make organizations and individual persons responsible for their acts of persecution. It is evident from a report of the provost marshal to the Secretary of War on the system of the selective draft, that the above-described attitude and procedure are common to all branches of the Federal Government.

We quote from the report: "In regard to those of German descent....Finally, let us add a word about registrants of German parentage. They rallied to

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, May 7, 1919.

the colors loyally. There were thousands of them. In the beginning the public suspected them, and the obvious intrigues of the German Government to obtain their support have caused the public to harbor some doubt of their honesty and good will. Thus it is important to emphasize the highly satisfactory findings of local boards, which should be remembered just as well as the other side of the picture. The numbers of men, the loyalty, and the honesty with which families of German origin supported recruiting may be seen from the following letter from the Recruiting Board, which is typical of numerous others: 'We were called upon to furnish six men within twenty-four hours. The six were to be placed in a large university for preparatory training. Our chairman made a search (via auto) for six men who could leave within the specified time. At the first house he visited his summons was answered by a lady whose physical appearance was evidence of her efficiency in the culinary art. She answered his greeting with a seemingly indifferent, 'Good morning'. Asked if Fred 'X' were home, she replied that Fred was usually absent during the day. After our chairman informed her of the object of his visit, she stated that four of her sons were already in

Abendpost, May 7, 1919.

military service. Were they drafted? Oh, no! Two of them had joined the Canadian Army, one of them was serving with the Regulars, and the fourth one was on duty with an voluntary contingent.

"'Well,' said our chairman, 'if your son is not at home, I suppose I'll have to look for somebody else.'

"'Oh no,' she replied, 'he will be glad to go. When does the train leave?'

"When our chairman told her, she said, 'He will be there.' And he was."

The Federal Publicity Bureau, which has been sending certain items to German newspapers for publication in the German language, illustrates the loyalty of citizens of German parentage by citing the following example: "A man of German descent was state's attorney of an eastern industrial city. His opponent in the election of 1916 was a lawyer who had two sons. The latter lost the election by only a few votes. To make his task easy during the

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, May 7, 1919.

next campaign, he posed as a patriot, by inciting citizens against Germany and advocating that America go to war against that country. During the entire winter of 1916-17 he visited hotels, billiard halls, barbershops, etc., demanding that our country war on Germany, declaring that he was ready to go, and charging the citizens of German extraction were no better than their brothers abroad."

A few months later war was declared. The two sons of the American registered. It was known that one of them could not pass the required physical examination. The other, a good-for-nothing who until that time had done nothing but play baseball for a local team, developed into a most experienced farmer in a single night. The father deeded his property to this son. The greater part of the property consisted merely of abstracts, and included only one farm, which had never yielded a harvest and was hardly large enough to afford the owner space to turn around. The son's request for exemption from military service was denied, as was an appeal to the President, and the young man was finally forced to serve.

Abendpost, May 7, 1919.

"The father bought no Liberty bonds, no Thrift Stamps, contributed nothing to the Red Cross or other war charities, and refused to speak before any organization which assisted our country during the War.

"The state's attorney, however, participated in every Liberty Loan, bought Thrift Stamps, was chairman of the country's Four-Minute Speakers, served as chairman of the Young Men's Christian Association Collection Committee, and his speeches were heard and commended by people who live far beyond the confines of his country. And in 1918 he was elected again. His majority was twice the number of votes cast in favor of his opponent."

The last Liberty Loan is now being launched. The record which German Americans made under the most trying difficulties during the War guarantees them (the German-Americans) one of the first places, if not the first place, among all nationalities. Should their patriotism fail at this time, just as the last stone is to be placed in the magnificent building of their loyalty, it would be both foolish and regrettable--regrettable, because the

I G
III D

- 6 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, May 7, 1919.

importance and the impression of their previous patriotic accomplishments would be considerably lessened. It seems superfluous to talk about the value of the Victory Loan as an investment. Though Poles and Bohemians are fewer in number, they are in first place in Chicago. It is the duty of every good American citizen of German descent to subscribe immediately for as many Victory Liberty Loan bonds as he possibly can--thus to secure for his nationality the place it deserves.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G
I C

GERMAN

Abendpost, May 7, 1919.

GROWING WORSE FROM DAY TO DAY
Daily Quota of Twenty-one Million Necessary

At 8 o'clock this evening, in the North Side Turner Hall, there will be a meeting of German workers and representatives of all German Societies that are co-operating in the task of securing subscribers to the Victory Liberty Loan.

There will be a discussion of methods for a proposed special subscription drive to be held these last days of "plus" subscriptions in the hope of winning first place for the German Division--a position which this group has held during former Liberty Loan campaigns.

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MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G

GERMAN

Abendpost, May 5, 1919.

WHERE DO WE STAND?

During the first two weeks of the present Liberty Loan campaign in Chicago, eighty-eight million two hundred thousand dollars worth of bonds were purchased. Chicago pledged itself to buy bonds of this issue of the Liberty Loan to the amount of \$189,225,000. Thus the city must subscribe to \$101,000,000 in bonds during this (the last) week of the campaign, or to approximately \$16,838,000 per day.

Is that possible? It must be done! Must be done if Chicago, if every citizen of Chicago, is to be safe. Without a doubt Chicago will subscribe to its quota within the allotted time if the people of the city know how serious the situation is--and how great the advantages which this particular issue offers.

Owing to present conditions, the Secretary of the Treasury felt it necessary to direct an urgent appeal to the citizens through the press of the country.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, May 5, 1919.

The Secretary asks: "Is it possible that the American people would permit the Victory Loan to become a failure?" And he supplies the answer: "Now that the War is ended, to dishonor the nation by deserting the flag would be as unreasonable as for the nation to dishonor her people by deserting them."

It was probably no easy matter for Mr. Carter Glass to issue such an appeal. That such an appeal was necessary does not add to our national prestige. The only reasonable explanation would be that there is a lack of adequate financial power--that our citizens do not have sufficient money. But that is not so. Never in the history of America has there been so much money in circulation among the masses, and never before has money been so easy to get. Again, never before has the purchase of Government bonds--the best in every respect--been made so easy; never before were prospects of an imminent business prosperity as favorable as now. And the people--the people, not the tycoons and great financial institutions--are subscribing to the Loan.

An American prides himself on his business acumen, which makes it more difficult

Abendpost, May 5, 1919.

to understand the present delay in buying these securities. For, even if the wane in patriotism (of which so much has been said) can be attributed to the fact that the War is ended, it is not clear why business acumen should also subside because hostilities have ceased. Or has our knowledge also declined--the knowledge that debts incurred must be paid, and that a debtor's credit expands only if he disposes of his obligations promptly? Debts do not decrease, but rather increase, the longer payment is deferred.

Just as it is incorrect to assume that our people do not have the means to buy--entirely incorrect, because the entire Loan does not amount to more than our national income for two months, whereas the Government plan allows subscribers seven months to pay--it is also incorrect to assume that American citizens are not aware of the value of the investment and the necessity of placing the Loan quickly. In all probability, indifference is responsible for the slowness in subscribing for the Loan. Our people did not even take the trouble to learn about the situation, and since the War excitement has subsided, the well-known "let George do it" spirit has again become the guiding and ruling principle.

Abendpost, May 5, 1919.

And we must add to these explanations the fact that private interests are advising and operating against the Loan.

No person who carefully studies the situation can ward off the suspicion that a hostile force is working against the Loan in some circles, or that joy would reign in certain quarters if the Government's plan to dispose of the issue within three weeks did not succeed, because of the difficulties with which the present administration would be faced, and because later on political capital could be made of the matter.

Let whoever wishes to become involved in such a scheme do so. If the scheme is successful he will find it hard later to explain his actions to the public, to his own conscience, and even to his pocketbook. Good Americans--and that includes Americans of German extraction--will not co-operate. They will not let it be said that the loyalty which they showed was forced; that they bought Liberty bonds because they had to do so; that they not only renounced their duty

Abendpost, May 5, 1919.

toward their country and themselves but also cast aside all business judgement and prudence as soon as they felt that they were no longer under compulsion; or that they worked hand in hand with those who oppose the American peace policy because this policy is a hindrance to the rapacity of their fatherlands, or because of any other selfish reasons.

We are certain that our citizens of German descent will buy all the bonds they possibly can when they have learned the true nature of the situation. For then they will know that the procrastinators, the faultfinders, and the open and secret opponents of the Loan, are their worst enemies; that it is essential to their own best interests that efforts to place the Loan are successful; and that citizens of German descent should be conspicuous for their large purchases. Now is the time to show who is a genuine American and a true patriot, and who is not.

The sooner the Loan is subscribed for, the more quickly peace will be effected. If the campaign should be prolonged, peace will be deferred, which would mean that the suffering and trials of the German people would be prolonged, and that

I G

- 6 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, May 5, 1919.

the danger which threatens them would be increased. These facts, too, should be given due consideration.

WPA (111) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, May 1, 1919.

THE BEST OF ALL THE BARGAINS

(Editorial)

A large store has announced the sale of a lot of clothing at an especially and conspicuously low price. The day of the sale arrives. The sales staff, which has been increased in expectation of a large number of customers, is ready for business, and then--the expected crowd of purchasers fails to come. Only a relatively few buyers appear. The manager of that particular department is asked, "What is the reason?"

"Oh," says he, "I had my doubts from the very beginning. But I wanted to experiment anyway. The prices are too low, The bargains are too good. The people do not believe the advertisements. The prices cause the prospective buyers to hesitate. The public could not believe that good merchandise can be obtained for so little money. People assumed that the merchandise must be of inferior quality. They become suspicious, because the offer was so

Abendpost, May 1, 1919.

extraordinarily advantageous; and stayed away."

Now it appears that the slow progress made in securing subscribers to the Fifth, and last, Liberty Loan must be explained in a similar way. It seems out of the question that the offer was not good enough for the public. For a short-term American Government loan at four and three-fourths per cent is the best investment ever offered. Everybody will readily admit that. It is best because it is as safe as any investment could be, and because the interest (four and three-fourths per cent) is in excess of that paid on savings accounts, and as profitable as many other securities not nearly as safe. It seems possible that the investment looks "too good;" that the average citizen thinks that there must be a "catch" somewhere or so favorable an opportunity would not have been offered. For our public is accustomed to seeing profitable offerings grabbed by big capitalists, banks, etc.; or, at least, it thinks that this is generally done.

This relatively poor progress in obtaining subscribers is regrettable. It

Abendpost, May 1, 1919.

is too bad that the general public did not participate to a greater extent, and it is to be hoped that the people, especially the German element, will make up for lost time. For the more bonds are bought by the general public, the less will remain to be purchased by capitalists, banks, security corporations, etc., and the better it will be for all--for the entire country, for business, and for each individual, whether he is a manufacturer, merchant, professional, industrialist, or farmer; whether he possesses great wealth or nothing but his energy and the will to work.

The Fifth Liberty Loan will yield four and three-fourths per cent interest and is to be redeemed within five years at the latest.

It is inconceivable that the value of these bonds could drop below par; it is certain that bankers will accept them at nearly face value as security for loans which should yield no more than six per cent interest. Thus the owner of Victory bonds will not be forced to sell them, should he become financially embarrassed in the near future. Bonds may also be purchased on the installment plan, the final payment to be made next November; and in the

Abendpost, May 1, 1919.

meantime the money paid will be earning four and three-fourths per cent interest, while money kept in the "stocking" or in a safety vault yields no interest, and the bank pays only three per cent. These facts should make the Loan so popular that financial institutions would not be able to get "even a smell of it".

Every careful husband should buy some of these bonds in order to increase his income, and thus to insure himself and his family against hard times, unemployment, sickness, and old age.. He should subscribe for as many bonds as he can, and should do so as soon as possible. In this way, reconstruction --adjustment to new conditions and requirements--may be facilitated, and thus the beginning of the great economic prosperity which all of us hope for will be accelerated. Reconstruction will progress according to the measure by which our citizens buy bonds, and that part of the loan which will have to be absorbed by financial organizations will be proportionately less. That again will make it easier for manufacturers, dealers, and other businessmen to obtain the necessary money for rebuilding, repairing and expanding

Abendpost, May 1, 1919.

their places of business. Also, they will be able to borrow at reasonable rates; thus they will be more willing to increase their number of employees, affording many thousands an opportunity to work at good wages--insuring prosperity for us and for our whole country.

That is a broad statement; many people may consider it an exaggeration, and point to the commercial experience which they have had. Yet it is true; it is accurate; it is not exaggerated. Any one who does not believe it may attribute it to his own lack of confidence if he passes up a good bargain--in fact, all things considered, the best bargain ever offered to him.

I G

GERMAN

Abendpost, Apr. 30, 1919.

THE "TRIAL OF AN EMPEROR"

(Editorial)

From Paris we have received information that Count Wilhelm von Hohenzollern, the former German Emperor, is to be prosecuted. He is to be tried before the "Big Five," because he allegedly offended against international morals and violated the sanctity of treaties. So the report goes. Such a trial is not a certainty. And neither is it probable. It is scarcely possible. For upon analysis of the facts of the alleged prosecution, one finds that the proposition is full of flaws, and that such a procedure would establish a precedent which might prove to be very "inconvenient" and dangerous in the future. And what was said about the people of Nuremberg in days of yore is still true today: "They hanged nobody until they had caught him"; and it is very doubtful, to say the least, that Holland would surrender Count Wilhelm von Hohenzollern. It is very possible that Paris expects, or even positively knows, that a request to deliver the former German Emperor

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, Apr. 30, 1919.

would not be honored, and that Paris is anticipating such an outcome. It is also possible that Paris is eager for such an outcome and that she proclaimed to all the world that the former Emperor would be prosecuted for his offenses against international morals and against the sanctity of treaties, in the hope of saving the faces of those who have laid all blame for the war upon the Kaiser, and have loudly demanded that he be punished. Although it may later be evident that it is impossible to prosecute and convict him, still the charge will stand; and the accusation will be reiterated and emphasized until all points of the accusation will be regarded as irrefutable, and in time, will be looked upon as true even by those who today are not convinced.

The power of these unrefuted and therefore lasting accusations is generally known, and is feared so much that any innocent, self-respecting victim usually demands a trial, unless certain other factors, such as consideration for others, force him to suffer in silence. Every day we hear or read either that some officer or more or less prominent citizen demands that he be tried

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, Apr. 30, 1919.

for alleged offenses, or he uses all the legal means at his disposal to force people who accuse him or spread evil reports about him to prove the truth of their statements before a court. Why should not the former German Emperor, Count Wilhelm von Hohenzollern, do likewise?

There may be various reasons why the case cannot be tried. It is certain that nothing of the kind has ever occurred in the history of the world. But many other things which have happened during the last five years, and are happening now, have never happened before; so this, too, could come to pass. If all objections and obstacles could be removed and the trial conducted in conformity with law and justice, and if provisions were made for an impartial trial with the accused given ample opportunity to present his side of the question before an unbiased tribunal--and thus before the opinion of the world--would that not be the best thing that could happen? Would it not serve the best interests of all humanity, especially those of the German people, who have suffered so much under the accusation that their leaders alone are responsible for the War and they (the German people) are just as blameworthy because they supported their leaders? Would it

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, Apr. 30, 1919.

not be best for the German Emperor, if he feels that he is innocent, or if he believes he can prove that he is only partly to blame, and that he perhaps made mistakes and thus helped to bring about the terrible massacre, but never intended to start a war?

Assuming that a fair trial would be conducted before an international court, in which the United States would be represented, a layman would think that the former Emperor himself would demand a hearing, if not in order to justify himself, then out of consideration for the German people, who have endured so much, and who will continue to suffer for the sins of which he is accused.

A fair trial would bring the truth to light, and we are all in need of the truth. We must all strive for the truth, if we hope for a better future. And a fair trial would reveal much that is of great interest: more perhaps than a certain person would like. Perhaps the former German Emperor, who

I G

- 5 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Apr. 30, 1919.

is now living in Holland as a refugee under the name "Count Wilhelm von Hohenzollern," would thwart his foremost enemies, by demanding a trial, or by voluntarily surrendering to a reliable court. Of course, in order to do this, the former Emperor must possess an absolute sense of innocence and confidence in the justice of his cause.

WPA (ILL.) PKUJ. 30275

Abendpost, Apr. 30, 1919.

[GERMANS IN THIRD PLACE]

The Foreign Language Division reports that it has sold \$1,716,350 in Victory Loan bonds. The Czechoslovaks are in first place, with sales amounting to \$265,100; the Poles are second, with \$253,900; and the Germans are in third place, with \$158,000. This is very deplorable, for the amount should be much larger--greater, in fact, than the amount raised by any other nationality, because of the great number of Americans of German descent. Apparently, the continual appeal of this publication that the word "German" be inserted in the appropriate column has not always been heeded, partly because the purchasers were negligent, but partly, too, because many Germans lack the courage to admit their origin. Very likely, these people do not know what great harm their procedure is doing them; for if it is said later that the Germans deserted their adopted country, these timid souls, too, will suffer ignominy. Only by willingly co-operating in this great cause can they take the wind out of their opponents' sails.

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WITH (12) PAGES

I G
I F 6
III C

GERMAN

Abendpost, Apr. 30, 1919.

OPEN LETTER IN REGARD TO THE VICTORY LIBERTY LOAN

My Dear Friend: In your letter of recent date you asked me to tell you why an American citizen should buy as many Victory Liberty Loan bonds as possible. You say that you cannot see why the Government is asking its citizens for more money, or why it is borrowing so great a sum now, since the war with the Central Powers is ended; you hint that something may be "rotten". You say that somebody has told you that the large sums of money raised through the Liberty Loans have not been used honestly, have not been applied to legitimate purposes; and that it is being whispered about that the money is not safe in the hands of the Government.

Well, I am not a businessman, and it is not a part of my work to advise other people on money matters. But I am an American citizen; I love this country with all my heart; I aim to protect its welfare. Therefore, I shall tell you what I think about the Loan and the objections which you mentioned.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G
I F 6
III C

- 2 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Apr. 30, 1919.

It is true that we are all happy because the terrible war is past, and because our American soldiers were especially instrumental in bringing about the Armistice. But you must not forget that our Government had placed contracts for great amounts of war materials, long before the conclusion of the war; that it was necessary to transport several million soldiers to the battlefield, where they had to be provided with all necessities; that more than a million of them are still "over there" and will have to be supported by our country until they return; that they are to be brought back in due time; and that the Government must care for those who have returned home but are not able to obtain employment, so that they do not employ unlawful means to make a living, for such a procedure would be a grave danger to our welfare. And not millions, but billions of dollars are necessary to carry on these postwar activities. And where is the Government to get this money, if not from the citizens of our country? The Government could raise the sums by taxes, but who, besides the rich, could pay such high taxes? And the Government would rather borrow from us than impose new heavy burdens upon us. Is this not as it should be? We have elected our Government, and

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G
I F 6
III C

- 3 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Apr. 30, 1919.

have given it authority to declare war against enemies; we have co-operated with the Government in the war against the Central Powers; through our Government we incurred these large war expenditures; will we desert the Government now and say to it: "Of what concern are the soldiers to us? That is your business!" Would that be right? Would it be honorable? Would it be honest?

A businessman accepts the responsibility for any official act which an employee performs. He will back the employee with all that he (the businessman) possesses. Should not we citizens of the United States back our Government in everything it has done in our name and at our request? No government could maintain the respect of the rest of the world, or of its own subjects, if it did not meet its honest obligations. So we must all participate in purchasing bonds, in order that our Government may keep its good name!

Thus I have also explained why our Government wishes to borrow so large an amount this time. It is merely because the obligations are correspondingly

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G
I F 6
III C

- 4 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Apr. 30, 1919.

great. And this is to be the last loan. Previous loans were floated to prepare for war, but this loan is to be used for demobilization and other peacetime purposes.

You believe that previously borrowed money was not rightfully used. It is true that the newspapers made statements to that effect. Anyone who can bring proof should do so; I am sure that our Government would be very grateful. But consider the speed and quantity necessary in the manufacture of articles used to carry on the War. It is possible that under these conditions many mistakes could have been made. Our Government is no more faultless than its citizens. And if dishonest acts occurred here and there, it should not surprise us. For we know that not all people are honest. But our Government did not make the alleged mistakes intentionally, nor did it tell anyone to be dishonest. Much less did it approve of anyone's dishonest acts. We can only sympathize with our Government if its confidence has been so shamefully abused. But under no circumstances may we withhold our aid in raising the required money. Moreover, all loyal citizens are duty bound to support and

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G
I F 6
III C

- 5 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Apr. 30, 1919.

strengthen our Government, especially at this time.

And, finally, it is your opinion that the money might not be safely invested. Who told you that? If you are looking for the safest and most profitable way to invest your surplus money, you can find no better opportunity. These bonds are as secure as our Government. They are secured by all the property of the United States, and by the honest intention of your fellow citizens to pay back the borrowed money. No greater security can be found anywhere. So, why do you hesitate?

Now I shall sum up the reasons why I think you should participate in the purchase of the Victory Liberty Loan. 1) Because as a good American citizen, it is your duty to help the Government dispose of its obligations; 2) Because mistakes which may have been made in contracting for large quantities of war materials are not good reasons for withholding your help; 3) Because the investment is as safe as any could be, and, at the same time very profitable.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G
I F 6
III C

- 6 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Apr. 30, 1919.

And now, my young friend, do your duty as a patriotic citizen, and buy as many bonds as you possibly can.

Sincere greetings from

Reverend Fred Brandt, Third Vice-President,
Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri,
Ohio, and other states.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, Apr. 29, 1919.

PEACE ON EARTH! GOOD WILL TO MEN!

Our boys are returning home. Last Saturday we welcomed a number of them on the occasion of the Appomattox celebration. All that remains is for us to pay the War bills; and this article is intended as an appeal in behalf of the Liberty Loan. We ask that you not only subscribe to the limit of your financial ability, but that you also speak a good word to others in the interest of the Victory Loan, and thus promote its success.

I have been repeatedly asked why a further loan is necessary, since the Armistice was signed five months ago. The answer is simple enough: To dispose of the obligations we assumed in order to win the War. Today no one doubts that had it not been for our extensive preparations the War would still be going on, or that by now thousands of young Americans would have sacrificed their lives. Your boy, the man whose name you so proudly had inscribed on the honor roll, and from whom you parted with a smile and suppressed anxiety, might well have been listed as a casualty. Should not the fact that he returned to you in robust health

Abendpost, Apr. 29, 1919.

persuade you to strain your resources to the utmost to help pay the inevitable expenses.

There have been complaints about extravagance. It could hardly be avoided in a War machine as large as ours. One of our boys remarked: "We had an automobile factory larger than Ford's; a locomotive factory larger than Baldwin's; and our refrigeration and storage plants were larger than any others in the world. Nobody had believed that we were capable of accomplishing this, least of all the enemy, and it is probably due to the enemy's knowledge of this fact that the War was ended so quickly. These astonishing preparations, this extravagance--if it existed--was the greatest economic triumph of any nation. Thousands of lives were saved thereby. Is it not better that we pay the cost of such preparations, than that we pay a like or larger sum for war materials to continue fighting? All of us should grasp and understand this principle, and if we do, we will not only buy, but do everything in our power to recommend the Victory Loan to others.

Harry G. Zander
Chairman of the Victory

I G
IV

- 3 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Apr. 29, 1919.

Liberty Loan Committee
of the American Union
Club of Chicago.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Apr. 23, 1919.

A WORD TO THE WISE

By six o'clock yesterday evening Chicago had subscribed for about twenty-three million dollars' worth of Victory Loan bonds, and its quota was for \$189,000,000. That is not exactly bad for the first two days, nor can it be called expecially good. One who is familiar with the nature of this Loan will probably express mild surprise that a much greater amount has not already been subscribed, for he will know that not only are these United States bonds the safest investment in this wide world and that they yield an interest which is high, considering the absolute security of the Loan and the extraordinarily favorable terms of payment, but also that the great financial institutions of our country--banks, and dealers in securities, etc.--are able and willing to purchase the entire issue, should the public show no inclination to avail itself of the good opportunity, or is slow to do so.

Doubting Thomases will say that if capitalists and banks rate this fifth

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 36275

Abendpost, Apr. 23, 1919.

Victory Loan so highly, why have they failed to purchase as many bonds as they possibly could during the first few days of the sale, inasmuch as they are not accustomed to give the public any special consideration, nor to step back modestly and unselfishly so that the well-known "little man" might have a chance to make a profit. Well, it is conceded that great financiers and financial corporations do not suffer from too great an unselfishness, and also that they are not especially considerate of the welfare of others, unless their own welfare is involved. However, it is certain that successful financial operations require a certain ability to see ahead, and that men who manage large financial institutions are wont to look a little beyond the tips of their noses; and, it is certain that they must, and do, view the entire economic situation and are guided in great enterprises by the answer to this question: How will the general financial conditions and, therewith, the entire economic structure of the country be affected? Nor is this procedure followed in the interest of public welfare, but it emanates from the selfish consideration that their prosperity, in the final analysis, depends upon general prosperity, and

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Abendpost, Apr. 23, 1919.

that it is necessary to forego immediate advantages for the purpose of securing permanent and greater profits in the future. The banks could easily buy the whole issue--they have \$4,500,000,000 and could collect the four and three-fourths per cent interest, while paying two or three per cent interest to their clients on the money which the latter will use to buy Victory Loan bonds; or they could sell all or a part of the bonds, or even hold them four or five years and then exchange them for three and three-fourths per cent tax-free bonds which would immediately, or very soon, be far above par.

Before the War, when our country was not as wealthy as it is today, four per cent bonds sold at 130. Three per cent tax-free bonds were sold above par before any human being could say how many more billions the Government would need.

The Victory Loan will be the last Liberty Loan, and even with this and the other five Loans, our national debt will not amount to more than about

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30-110

Abendpost, Apr. 23, 1919.

one half of the annual income of our country. Europe owes us more than ten billion dollars, or about one half of our whole debt.

There can be no doubt that this loan is an absolutely safe and profitable investment, but it should be explained just why banks, etc., did not immediately "grab" the Loan, although they could have done so, and are not in the habit of acting unselfishly when profitable transactions may be made. Their restraint in this instance has its roots in the fact that, if they subscribed for the whole issue, their reserve would be severely strained and as a consequence, there would be only a small amount available for business purposes. Interest rates would greatly increase, and the interest on short-time commercial notes, which fortunately dropped from six to five and one-half per cent recently, would rise again and make it difficult for businessmen to obtain the money necessary to finance the transition to peacetime activity and the repair and alteration of industrial plants. That again would result in retarding the reconstruction and readjustment of our entire economic system, to the detriment of business, including banking, and of our whole Nation.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Apr. 23, 1919.

The banks, too, will definitely subscribe to a share of the issue within the time specified for that purpose; however, the fewer bonds they buy the better it will be for all of us.

The more the "little fellow," the laborer, the small businessman and small manufacturer, avail themselves of this excellent opportunity to invest the money they have on hand, or the savings and profits which they will make during the coming seven months, the quicker reconstruction will proceed, and the sooner will come the time of great economic prosperity, for which we all long and, from which we will all benefit.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 10000

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Abendpost, Apr. 23, 1919.

VICTORY LIBERTY LOAN

To the German Societies of Chicago!

The Foreign-Language Division of the Victory Liberty Loan Organization will hold a parade on Sunday afternoon, April 27. This parade will consist of floats, and will start at the Municipal Pier, proceeding south on Michigan Avenue to "Victory Theater" which has been erected in Grant Park. A mass meeting will be held there, and each nationality will be presented with a white flag containing a gold star which will symbolize the expression of gratitude on the part of the American Government for the patriotic sacrifices which were made during the War.

The relatives of those in the parade from the various nationalities will not march, but will view it from reserved positions. The flag-bearers of the Societies, and of the various nationalities will meet at two o'clock at the Art Institute, Adams Street and Michigan Avenue, and will follow the floats

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Apr. 23, 1919.

to the "Victory Theater". This is the first distinctive demonstration of its kind which the several nationalities will make, apart from their participation in the other groups of the Organization. The motto is: "Americans All". It is up to you to give the Germans first place among the foreign-language groups; they are entitled to it. If all of you appear for this demonstration, Chicago will see that no nationality is so strongly represented, nor has rendered so valuable a service. Every one of you has willingly made sacrifices in contributing money. Thousands of Americans of German origin have shed their blood for their country, and thousands have met a hero's death in conflict. You will do honor to them and to yourselves, if you participate in this all-American demonstration in corpore.

The place of assembly of the German Societies will be indicated by an American and a black-gold flag, and will be made known through the press.

Victory Liberty Loan Organization, Foreign-Language Division,

Henry Zander, Chairman of the German Division;

Felix J. Streykmans, Federal Reserve Director.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, Apr. 21, 1919.

OF COURSE!

(Editorial)

The sale of the Victory Loan is under way, and it is expected that the press, especially the foreign-language press, and above all the German press, will do its best to explain the advantages of the Victory Loan and to recommend that everyone buy as many as possible.

The American raccoon chooses the fork of a large tree as a place to sleep; he presses close to the trunk, and cannot be easily seen. Therefore hunters take keen-nosed dogs on "coon hunts," and the dogs bark when they smell a "coon". But when the trees grow close together it often happens that the dogs are sidetracked in some manner, and stand and bark before a tree in which there is no "coon". And thus the American proverb "barking up the wrong tree" originated. It implies that somebody is wrongly suspected, or that someone's endeavors are centered on the wrong goal.

Americans of German descent will be reminded of this proverb when they are

Abendpost, Apr. 21, 1919.

informed that German newspapers have been requested to put forth special efforts to induce their subscribers to purchase Liberty bonds; for the proverb certainly applies to this situation. It may be advisable to use ballyhoo to call the attention of the general public to the significance and the value of the Victory Loan; and it may be necessary to use the foreign-language press to inform those among us who speak a foreign language, and are more or less foreign, of the extraordinary value of the Victory Loan, and to appeal to their patriotism. But when such methods are used in dealing with our citizens of German descent, and especially when the German press is requested to apply such tactics--well, that is "barking up the wrong tree".

For, if actual tests can be taken into consideration, then American citizens of German parentage can claim to be the most loyal and most patriotic of all Americans, because their patriotism and loyalty have been subjected to the severest tests that man can devise--tests which no other so-called foreign element has been forced to undergo. But they have emerged victorious, refined, and strengthened; now they can well say that to preach to them,

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, Apr. 21, 1919.

especially, about the value of the Loan as an investment, or about their duty as citizens, is just as useless as carrying coals to Newcastle, or scattering sand on the seashore.

One of the Victory Loan posters--it is very pretty, and the best one of all--shows a worker in overalls, thrusting his hand into his pocket and saying, "Sure, we'll finish the job". That poster illustrates our position. "Of course we'll finish the job!" American citizens of German descent, women as well as men, purchased liberally of the first two Loan issues, more of the third, and much more of the fourth. And they will buy more Victory Loan bonds, for they are better informed on their status, and on their duty to their country and to themselves; they know better now than they did six or twelve months ago, what they must do to improve their condition, and they know that the Loan which is being offered for sale now is better than any other investment.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Apr. 19, 1919.

APPEAL!

Welfare Committee for Prisoners of War

[Translator's note: About one half of this article appeared in the issue of April 3, 1919 and was translated. A list of contributors was added in the issue of April 18, 1919, and was also translated. New lists follow.]

Received for the Welfare Committee for War Prisoners from:

Mrs. Gottberg.	\$ 5.00
Mrs. Salzinger.	5.00
Theodore B.	10.00
Total.	<u>\$ 20.00</u>
Previously acknowledged.	575.00
Grand total.	<u>\$ 595.00</u>

Clothing received from these persons:

WPA (111.) PROJ. 3027

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- 2 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Apr. 19, 1919.

J. Heinevetter, 5649 South Morgan Street.2 Bundles
Mrs. J. Christensen.1 Bundle
N. N.1 Bundle

The Abendpost acknowledges receipt of the following contributions which will be disbursed by the Deutsche Gesellschaft:

J. Heinevetter, 5649 South Morgan Street.	\$ 5.00
August Ernst, 3347 Lowe Avenue.	5.00
J. St.	1.00
G. Nawrath	2.00
Total	<u>\$13.00</u>
Previously acknowledged	7.00
Grand total	<u>\$20.00</u>

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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Abendpost, Apr. 17, 1919.

MUCH ADC ABOUT NOTHING

(Editorial)

On Easter Monday, 1919, the sale of the Victory Loan will begin. Everywhere in our city and country preparations are being made with rapidity and persistency --very special preparations. Not only are committees being organized, speakers being engaged, and advertisements written and published, but triumphal arches are being erected, great parades and mass meetings arranged, etc. The sale campaign is to be ushered in, here in Chicago, by a loud, awe-inspiring, and somewhat fantastic demonstration. At one minute after midnight the electric current which lights the thousands of bulbs totaling about one billion candle power will be turned on. They will illuminate the "Victory Forum" which has been built to advertise the Victory Loan campaign. The whistles of the factories in the city and the sirens of the boats in the harbor are to be sounded; the church bells are to be tolled, and large bombs are to be exploded in order to

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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- 2 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Apr. 17, 1919.

inform the citizens of Chicago that the campaign for the Victory Loan has begun. It is expected that Chicago will--what?

The total amount of the Victory Loan was set at \$4,500,000,000. Chicago's quota is \$180,000,000. That is the sum which Chicago is asked to lend to the Government, so that the latter may be able to defray the unpaid balances for armaments, the cost of demobilization, and the necessary expenditures which must be made in connection with the readjustment of the country to peacetime conditions. The Government is not asking that the Loan be made gratis, but it will issue promissory notes, secured by the assets of the whole nation, and bearing interest at the rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per year.

Is that the reason for these elaborate preparations, the great exertions, the advertisements, the din and clamor, and the enthusiastic appeals to the sense of duty and patriotism of our fellow citizens? The average Frenchman would probably say: "Tant de bruit pour une omelette" (much ado about nothing). The

WPA (11-11-1919)

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- 3 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Apr. 17, 1919.

American, more mature, might be tempted to say: "He thinks thou protests too much." The latter has had very many sad experiences with "gilt-edged" stock and "bomb-proof" bonds, which glib promoters had to offer. He is reminded most vividly of this by the manner in which Uncle Sam is offering the Victory Loan. The Frenchman, however, is used to purchasing government securities, and he is good at figures. He knows that the "gold notes" of Uncle Sam at 4½ per cent interest are a good investment, in fact, the best investment anybody can possibly make. He would be right in thinking that these bonds could easily be disposed of, and that so much ado about nothing is entirely unnecessary.....

Well, the "how" is merely incidental, at all events. There may be people who can be awakened to the knowledge of their duty toward the state and themselves only by bells, whistles, and bombs, and who can be made to realize the benefits of purchasing these bonds in no other way.

The main thing is that these securities be disposed of quickly: that Chicago subscribe to its quota; that the so-called "little man" participate especially, for

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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- 4 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Apr. 17, 1919.

it will be a long time before such an opportunity presents itself to him again. Above all, men and women of German origin must avail themselves fully of this opportunity, for the benefit of the state of which they are a part, as well as for their own benefits.

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Abendpost, Apr. 9, 1919.

DOWN WITH PRICES!

(Editorial)

It is reported from Texas that during the past few days more than two thousand employees of Fort Worth Packers have been dismissed, because the demand for meat has diminished as the result of the unexpected, quick conclusion of the War. When hostilities ceased and meat consumption suddenly declined, refrigerators everywhere in the Country were filled to capacity with products consigned to the war zone, and all plants of the packing industry were operating at full force. Apparently, the meat barons have not yet thought about creating a greater demand for their products in the home markets by reducing prices.

Everybody in our Country thinks that wholesalers of meat cheated the public to an extent which was inexcusable, even during wartime. The report from an investigation which was made by a Congressional committee reveals

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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- 2 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Apr. 9, 1919.

astonishing, pertinent facts, which cannot be invalidated by any explanations or denials which the packers may offer. If these facts needed confirmation, it could be amply supplied by the circumstance that nothing has been done to make the enormous surplus of meat accessible to our people by reductions in prices which would be commensurate to conditions which will be prevalent after the conclusion of peace. Instead the wholesalers continue to store their products and endeavor to maintain the severely-felt high prices, by decreasing production. When merchants or manufacturers have a surplus of goods, they must, necessarily, be considerate of consumers in order to increase sales; in many cases they forego a part or all of their profit in order to dispose of the surplus and thus obtain money with which they may purchase new supplies. Apparently this procedure is preferable to dismissing employees and shutting down business, merely for the purpose of forcing consumers to pay unjustifiably high prices for goods or to do without them. It is reported from Kansas City, also, that many packing-house employees are being laid off. This action by the packers seems to be convincing evidence that they constitute a monopoly, and that they

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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- 3 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Apr. 9, 1919.

ruthlessly utilize the monopoly to their own advantage and that they are not, as they say, competitors in an open market where "equality of all" is the basic principle. But to close industrial plants, to decrease production, and to dismiss workers is also very reprehensible, when considered from other viewpoints. This is true now, especially when hundreds of thousands of our khaki-clad boys justly demand that the opportunities which they should have to gain employment must not be diminished by profit-hungry food hoarders. Such contemptible action ought be possible only when governments and people are unable to stop them legally.

There can be no doubt that the high war prices, which are demanded for all goods, will soon have to drop; though perhaps not to the prewar level, yet sufficiently to permit the American people to return to a way of living which is in keeping with their customs. It should not be very difficult to prosecute certain industrial and commercial combines, which are adding exploitation and artificial shortage to the heavy war burden, under our

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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- 4 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Apr. 9, 1919.

Antitrust Law. The American people have shown a remarkable patience in very trying conditions, but this patience, too, is limited as the "profit hogs" will find out to their sorrow. In view of the numerous protests, the next Congress will have to give its attention to the efforts being made to maintain the high prices which are desired only by relatively few persons and firms. It is high time that production and selling be given free sway. And as far as the distribution of foods in Europe and the United States is concerned, we advocate following the old proverb "charity begins at home".

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, Apr. 4, 1919.

THE SALE OF GERMAN CHEMICAL PATENTS
Legal, Practical, And Ethical Objections
by
Kurt Pietrusky

In an address which he delivered prior to our entry into the World War, President Wilson made the noble statement that the same moral and ethical principle which governs the relations between individuals should be the decisive factor of intercourse between nations.

When considered from this viewpoint, the sale of the German patents must be looked upon as a very deplorable act.

This is not a war measure: it is not a measure to relieve a distress brought about by the War; and neither is it an attempt to supply the lack of dye stuffs which could not be transported from Germany, owing to the fact that

Abendpost, Apr. 4, 1919.

commercial contact with that country was severed, for the law has permitted the utilization of the German patents for the duration of the War. Moreover, Mr. Palmer expressly stated that the measure pertains to the period after the War; during the coming period of peace, German chemists in the United States are not to enjoy the fruits of their long and laborious endeavors. The confidence which they placed in the Federal Government when they revealed the secrets of their patents, the confidence which was not shaken even during the War, is finally to be outraged after peace negotiations have been completed.

This breach of confidence itself is deplorable, but it merits especially severe condemnation since the Trading With The Enemy Act contains special provisions to induce enemy inventors to apply to Washington for patents, even during wartime, and to pay the prescribed fee. "Any enemy, or ally of an enemy of the United States may apply for a patent or a trade-mark, and may follow up the application and pay the fee in accordance with the

Abendpost, Apr. 4, 1919.

existing laws"--Section 10. Meanwhile the Commissioner of Patents has the authority to extend the time allotted by law to submit applications for patents and to pay fees--thus legally establishing claim to priority rights--to nine months after the conclusion of peace.

Every logical person can interpret these provisions to mean only that our Government offers assurance to enemy inventors who continue to reveal their secrets to the Patent Office that they will receive patents, and their secrets will not be made public. We do not know if any inventors have availed themselves of these provisions, but it is probable that some applications have been made, and the respective fees paid.

When the Custodian of enemy-owned property proceeds to sell the patents, he simply invalidates these legal provisions. And what term would one ordinarily apply to such an act? Would such procedure not be subject to legal prosecution, and would it not savor of moral turpitude?

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, Apr. 4, 1919.

And now let us take a look at the price which was paid for the patents. Only two hundred and fifty thousand dollars for forty-five hundred patents! These patents form the foundation of the great German dye industry which supplies all of the markets of the world. The value of the products manufactured under these patents is more than one million dollars annually.

For the use of the enemy-owned patents, according to the Trading With The Enemy Act, five per cent of the gross value of the products must be paid to the Alien Property Custodian, and will be remitted to the owner of the patents after the War. Assuming that goods valued at only three million dollars were manufactured under these patents every year, then five per cent of this sum would be exactly two hundred and fifty thousand dollars (sic)--the amount received for the "sale" of all the patents. Confidentially, each of the many "sold" patents is worth much more than a million dollars.

Thus it is evident that the "sales" price was not established on the basis of expert evaluation, which is the accepted guideline in any common commercial

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, Apr. 4, 1919.

institution. According to the official report, evaluation was partly arbitrary. While the sale of all other enemy-owned property, such as factories, ship docks, stock companies, etc., was advertised, or took place at public auctions, Mr. Palmer departed from the regular routine and arbitrarily set a price which did not even equal the fee and legal expenditures which the inventors had paid to acquire their patents.

"Francis P. Garvan, a member of the New York Bar Association, who devised this plan, and to whom I am indebted for his clear vision and indefatigable energy, will be the first president of the Chemical Foundation (Incorporated)," says Mr. Palmer in his report. Mr. Garvan received further recognition for his services when he was chosen to be Mr. Palmer's successor as Alien Property Custodian. The American people will not thank him for working out a plan which is contrary to all sense of ethics, and which was made, not in the interest of the whole country, but for the benefit of a relatively small number of capitalists. That is proved by our practical objections.

Abendpost, Apr. 4, 1919.

If the sale of the patents is upheld, the immediate result will be that the dyes involved, that is, the best and most valuable dyes which can be purchased in the market, may no more be imported from Germany and other countries to the United States. The Chemical Foundation (Incorporated) will have exclusive manufacturing rights and will transfer them to various American dye manufacturers. As a consequence of the embargo on all foreign dyes, American merchants will be able to charge as much as they wish for their dyes.

Just how high these prices will be may be deduced from information which was given by a factory representative who attended the annual convention of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers, which was held here last January. According to this man's statement, the current cost of manufacturing a certain color of aniline dye is eighty-five cents per pound, and, when material and labor costs decrease, his firm hopes to be able to reduce the cost to sixty-five cents per pound. Prior to the War this type of dye was imported from Germany, and sold for fifteen cents per pound.

Dye works and cloth factories will raise their prices accordingly, and our

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, Apr. 4, 1919.

dreams of purchasing clothing for less money after the War will be shattered.

Then too, knowledge of the descriptions contained in the patents is no guarantee of the quality of the products which are made in accordance with them. An article published in the Abendpost some time ago called attention to the fact that, despite all advertisements, the aniline dyes which have been manufactured in the United States heretofore have lacked much in quality. So we may be certain that the new dyes, the production of which has just gotten under way, will be inferior to those which were previously produced in this country. Thus the American consumer will receive inferior dyes at greatly increased prices.

It is evident that we must not suppose that the German inventors or patent owners will willingly assent to the "sale" and make no attempt to have it voided by the Federal Court. Very likely their procedure will be to ignore the existence of the Chemical Foundation (Incorporated), and to sue every individual manufacturer for infringement. A great number of lawsuits will

Abendpost, Apr. 4, 1919.

result, and the courts will have to make a decision as to the legality of the "sale". And the outcome of these suits is very doubtful, as one may see from what we have said about the legal objections to the "sale".

But let us assume that our courts will declare the "sale" legal. In that case we may be certain that the Government of Germany will not leave its citizens in the lurch, but will find ways and means of protecting their interests. The German Government might immediately force the protection of the German inventors' rights by declaring null and void all patents granted in Germany to American inventors. If this were done, all these inventors, whose products were sold in great quantities in Germany before the War, could thank Mr. Palmer for the loss of this market.

This "patent war" would result in the complete disruption of the whole international patent system and of all international agreements for the protection of industrial and intellectual assets.

Abendpost, Apr. 4, 1919.

It seems queer that the counsel for the Chemical Foundation, Mr. Choate, should be traveling around the country just now, seeking to obtain stockholders for the Corporation and to create a favorable attitude to the law by which, in accordance with the example set by France and England the importation of dyes to the United States--with the exception of those dyes which cannot be produced by local manufacturers--is to be prohibited. Our industrialists are not satisfied to have gained the protection included in the "sale" of the patents; they also fear the importation of those German dyes which are no longer protected by patents. It is very likely that the least valuable dyes manufactured in Germany will be of better quality than dyes produced in this country. These laws would result in an increase in price and a decrease in quality, and the only one to suffer would be the consumer.

In view of these facts we conclude that the "sale" of the former German-owned patents cannot be deferred from a legal standpoint, but that,

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- 10 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Apr. 4, 1919.

ethically, it is a deplorable act, and that it is not practical, since it will increase the cost of living of the American people.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Abendpost, Apr. 4, 1919.

POSSIBILITIES FOR PEACE

(Editorial)

A noticeable opposition to too oppressive peace conditions is apparently rising in Germany. This is not surprising, for five months have already elapsed since the Armistice was signed, and the United States and the Allies have not yet agreed upon the peace conditions which are to be imposed upon Germany. And these five months have left their mark on the Germans. Life runs swiftly during revolutionary times and the development of political acumen is more rapid than it is during peacetime. It is said that the Germans are insisting that peace be concluded on the basis of Wilson's Fourteen Points and are determined to reject all conditions which are not included in the President's plan, even if their (the Germans') demands prevent the conclusion of peace.

The Entente may look upon this as a meaningless threat, a mere bluff; but, all things considered, what have the Germans to lose, if peace is not brought about?

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Abendpost, Apr. 4, 1919.

The economic and political situation in Germany could be made no worse than it is now, even if the endeavors of the peace makers should be in vain. What if the transportation of food to Germany is again made impossible? During the War the Teutons learned how to endure hunger. It would be nothing new to them. However, the moral impression which such a procedure of the Allies would make upon the world in general would certainly not be favorable. Again, let the Entente occupy all of Germany with soldiers. Perhaps that would not be unwelcome to many Germans who love order. Then the country might be secure against the danger of Bolshevism.

If dishonorable conditions of peace are forced upon Germany, as irreconcilable chauvinists would like to do, then the Ebert Government, which is preserving law and order in Germany at present will not be able to maintain itself. It would be overthrown immediately, and would very probably be succeeded by Bolshevism. And the Allies would find it much more difficult to negotiate a peace with Bolsheviks. For if an eventual German Bolshevik Government were patterned after the model of Lenin and the other Russian leaders--and one would

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Abendpost, Apr. 4, 1919.

have to expect that owing to present conditions--it would be all but impossible to establish a basis upon which peace could be concluded. Russian Bolshevism has the quality of jelly or gelatine. If one presses it at a certain spot, it gives way and a depression results; but if one then releases the pressure in order to transfer it to some other place, the mass runs back, and the depression disappears. Even the wisest statesman could not negotiate a lasting peace with jelly-like creatures which have such changeable shapes.

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Abendpost, Apr. 2, 1919.

THE SALE OF GERMAN PATENTS ON CHEMICALS
Judicial, Practical, and Ethical Objections
by
Kurt Pietrursky

It is reported from Washington that 4,500 patents (chiefly on dyes) which the United States granted to German inventors have been sold at the ridiculously low price of \$250,000 to the Chemical Foundation (Incorporated), a company which was especially organized to make the sale possible.

This report sounds so incredible that one might be inclined to consider it a newspaper hoax, were it not for the fact that it is taken from an account which Mitchell Palmer made of his activity as Alien Property Custodian. Mr. Palmer is now United States Attorney General. The report states:

"The amendment of November 4 to the Trading with the Enemy Act offered the first opportunity to perform what, in my opinion, is the greatest piece of

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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- 2 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Apr. 2, 1919.

constructive work which has been possible in my department. Before this amendment was accepted it was not possible to take possession of German patents. These patents were a great hindrance to the development of the American dyestuff industry. Apparently they were taken out without the least intention of using them in manufacturing in this country, and the patentees evidently did not fear that American manufacturers would successfully utilize them, owing to adverse conditions which prevail here, such as the high cost of materials and the lack of able technicians and trained workers.

"However, after more deliberation, it appeared that these patents might offer a possible solution to a problem which was formerly considered to be insoluble, namely the protection of the American dyestuff industry against German competition after the War. If they were not taken out to prevent American competition, they must have been obtained to serve as a weapon against competitive imports. If they were adequate to keep out the

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, Apr. 2, 1919.

products of Swiss, French, and English dyestuff manufacturers, they would, perhaps, serve Americans in preventing the importation of German dyestuffs.

"Thus the thought presented itself that if the German patents could be given to an American organization which would be sufficiently strong to protect them, importation from Germany after the War could be successfully barred and, at the same time, the American industry could be released from the obligation not to manufacture valuable dyes. Accordingly, the matter was put before various organizations of chemical manufacturers, especially before the Dyestuff Institute and before the Association of American Chemical Manufacturers. The suggestion received immediate and enthusiastic assent, and, as a result, a corporation was organized under the name "Chemical Foundation (Incorporated)". Practically all American manufacturers are stockholders and members of the Corporation, and their object is to obtain the German patents through purchase and to possess them as trustees of the American industry.

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- 4 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Apr. 2, 1919.

The Corporation is capitalized at \$500,000, of which \$400,000 is to be preferred stock at six per cent interest per annum, and \$100,000 is to be common stock, which is also to yield dividends at the rate of six per cent per year.

"According to a government measure which was made in agreement with the terms of the law, I have sold to the Corporation about 4,500 patents for \$250,000, and the other \$250,000 is to be used as working capital, so that the Corporation is able immediately to enter, and vigorously prosecute, a suit for infringement of patent, when the first attempt is made to import German dyestuffs."

So much for the official report. The gist of it is that after the war the German inventors are to be deprived of the fruits of their labors through the sale of the patents which were awarded them in the United States.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Apr. 2, 1919.

As much as we desire that our country be independent of foreign countries, as far as the dyestuff industry is concerned, we certainly cannot agree with the procedure proposed by the former Alien Property Custodian. Legal, practical, and ethical objections to it are too weighty.

The special legislation on which the sale of the German patents is founded, specifies that the Alien Property Custodian is empowered "to dispose of all institutions which are harmful to native industries, in order to Americanize them and benefit science and industry." When it accepted this measure, Congress had only commercial institutions in mind such as factories, docks, and the like, but not patents, which can be defined as "institutions" only by a forced interpretation.

From a legal standpoint, it is evident that it is not permissible to extend the provisions of the Congressional measure over patents. For every patent represents a mutual covenant of performance agreed to by the inventor, on

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, Apr. 2, 1919.

the one hand, and the government of the country which awards the patent on the other hand. The performance of the inventor consists in his revealing the secret of his invention to the government and his declaring that he is willing to relinquish the utilization of his invention to the inhabitants of the country when the patent expires. The government on the other hand, assures the inventor of the sole utilization of his patent during the time it is in force.

Naturally, mutual agreements may not be declared terminated by either of the two parties. As soon as one party has accepted the performance of the other it is duty-bound to reciprocate. If it does not it can be forced by legal procedure to keep its agreement, and must submit to the accusation that it is guilty of breach of faith.

Now, how about the situation in regard to the German patents? The German inventors have kept their part of the agreement; they have revealed the

I G
III H

- 7 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Apr. 2, 1919.

secrets of their inventions to our Government; and our Government has granted them patents, thereby assuring them of protection for these patents. It obligated itself to furnish unhindered utilization of their patents during the time for which the patents were to be in force. Now neither party to the pact may reconsider, since the German inventors cannot withdraw their part--the revelation of their secrets.

Mutual contracts often contain a clause which permits either party, or both, to transfer obligations and privileges to a third party. The patent contract (of our Government) grants the patentee the right to transfer to others the privilege and protection assured in the patent. Therefore it is wrong to speak of "selling" a patent. The business transaction referred to consists in this, that the owner of the patent merely conveys the patent protection to someone else. Since the patent protection is profitable, the owner of the patent receives remuneration for the transfer. Nobody can force him to relinquish his patent, and certainly the other party to the

WPA (ILL.) PROJ

Abendpost, Apr. 2, 1919.

agreement (in this case our Government) has the least right to convey the patent rights to a third party. But this is what the Alien Property Custodian intends to do with the German patents. Mr. Mitchell Palmer simply decrees that henceforth our Government shall be released from the obligations of the contract which it made with the German inventors, and he transfers their privileges to the Chemical Foundation (Incorporated), an organization which he himself founded. We cannot understand how Mr. Mitchell Palmer's procedure agrees with the amendment to the Trading with the Enemy Act.

Much less can we comprehend how a number of pending patents could be included in the 4,500 patents listed in the report from which we have quoted.

A "patent pending" is no patent. * This term is used to designate an inventor's application, on which the Patent Office has not yet taken

I G
III H

- 9 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Apr. 2, 1919.

decisive action. In such cases the inventor has performed his part of the proposed agreement by disclosing his secret idea, but the Government has not yet decided whether or not, it will be a party to the agreement and assume the obligation of assuring the applicant of its protection.

Our patent law prescribed that employees of the Patent Office must exercise the utmost secrecy with regard to applications for patents. When a patent is granted, the fact is published in the official patent news, the Patent Gazette. If the patent is not awarded, then the details of the invention may not be divulged.

These provisions of the Patent Law have not been voided by the amendment to the Trading with the Enemy Act. Now then can Mr. Palmer justify the sale of applications by Germans for patents? And how can an application for a patent be "sold," since the application is merely an offer to enter into an agreement, and nobody knows whether or not the agreement will be made? It is self-evident that it is impossible to determine the selling

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G
III H

- 10 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Apr. 2, 1919.

value of an application for a patent, and as everybody knows, it is absolutely necessary to establish the selling price before the sale can be effected.

These are legal reasons why the procedure taken by the Alien Property Custodian should not be maintained. We have ignored international agreements concerning patents, because these agreements, like all other provisions of international law, have become mere "scraps of paper".

In another article we will publish the practical and ethical objections to the "sale" of the German patents.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, Mar. 25, 1919.

THE FIFTH AND LAST LOAN!

(Editorial)

The War is ended. Peace is assured. Peace will soon be concluded and a further large Government loan is in prospect--not in spite of the fact that we have peace, but just because of that fact!

Although the War is past, the cost of the War has not yet been paid. And among the unpaid war debts there is the cost of demobilizing our fighting forces and war industries, upon which the conclusion of peace hinges--in other words, the cost of reconstruction.

Four large bond issues have already been financed, and a fifth will soon be placed on the market. The former were called "Liberty bonds," while those to be issued will be known as "Victory bonds." The former were sold to finance the War through which peace and the victory of liberty were to be attained. The purpose of the impending loan is to heal the wounds of the War and to make amends

Abendpost, Mar. 25, 1919.

for losses incurred through it.

When the former bonds were issued, nobody knew how many more issues would be necessary. It was an immensely great, a very difficult and an extremely costly enterprise which our country resolved to undertake. Prospects were not bright. And yet when the Government asked our citizens for billions of dollars, when the great Liberty Loans were floated, the requested sums were soon subscribed for-- and billions more. Our people bought willingly, because they considered it to be their duty to put the means to carry on the war and obtain the victory at the disposal of the Government.

Victory has been won, peace has been attained. Now the Government needs an additional sum of six billion dollars. But what for? Partly to redeem obligations, partly to defray expenses connected with the return to peacetime conditions, to accelerate readjustment, and to facilitate the transition from war to peace.

"He who greases well, rides in comfort." Money is the grease which keeps our

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, Mar. 25, 1919.

national machinery in good running order. The object of the new loan is to provide our Government with the necessary money.

Will the new issue be sold quickly? What a question! Would a ship owner whose vessel has reached port safely after a severe storm spend the money necessary to remove the traces and damages of the storm and to put it into first-class condition, making future profitable trips possible?

If our Government officials were worthy of our confidence during the War, how much more do they deserve it now that the War has been successfully concluded? The pending Victory Loan will be the last and best.

It should be subscribed and oversubscribed in less time than the prior loans were.

I G
III H

GERMAN

Abendpost, Mar. 12, 1919.

INTERNEED ALIENS

(Editorial)

Among the bills which the coming Congress will inherit from its predecessor, there is one which proposes an answer to the question: What is to be done with interned aliens? And since this is the first time that America is confronted with such a situation, it is important that legal procedure to solve the problem be adopted. An assistant to the Attorney General had this to say on the subject; "If laws empowering the Government to deport or send these aliens out of our country are not enacted, then the Government will not be justified in detaining them after the conclusion of peace, and will simply be obliged to set them at liberty. The existing immigration laws do not apply to aliens, since the status of the latter are not defined by the respective Federal statutes."

The proposed legal disposition of aliens is advocated by the Department of

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, Mar. 12, 1919.

Justice, but it does not appear that it will be accepted without opposition. Senator Hardwick of Georgia, chairman of the Senate Committee on Immigration, has already declared that he will insist upon important changes in the bill. He said: "I certainly do not intend to invest one man with the authority to decide who is to be deported, and who is not to be deported. Such an arrangement may do during wartime, but not in peacetime. I would be in favor of a law which guarantees aliens a trial by jury. One-man rule appears to be undesirable under any circumstances. America is not Russia."

The Department of Justice has voiced its dissatisfaction with Hardwick's proposed jury trials. It points out that at the time when those aliens were interned, they could not be prosecuted under the laws as they existed then, and that it would not be just to enact new laws now specifically for the non-Americans who are in the custody of the Government. Apparently the bill will find more favor with the coming Congress.

According to the proposal it would be the duty of the Secretary of Labor to determine who are "undesirable inhabitants" of our country, and the Secretary

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G
III H

- 3 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Mar. 12, 1919.

may deport them if they have been interned under martial law, or if they have been found guilty of an offense against the Government. The fact that aliens have been interned or convicted is sufficient proof that they are "undesirable inhabitants," and the decision of the Secretary of Labor is final.

The majority of interned Germans and Austrians are in Fort Oglethorpe, near Chattanooga, or in Fort Douglas, near Salt Lake City. A large camp for interned, located near Hot Springs, North Carolina, has been disbanded. Some aliens are detained temporarily at Ellis Island, in San Francisco, and in New Orleans. It is estimated that the number of interned aliens is about five thousand--between two thousand and three thousand officers and sailors, and twenty-five hundred private persons. Many of the Germans and Austrians who are in detention are held without charge. The Government suspected them, however, and they were placed in custody merely as a precautionary measure. Those who were guilty of a crime were immediately prosecuted. But there were cases to which the existing criminal laws did not apply. People who

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 36275

Abendpost, Mar. 12, 1919.

disregarded the ordinances issued by the President, professional agitators, propagandists, and foreigners who had made themselves obnoxious were also interned. In some instances people were interned upon their own request, in order to protect them against threats or dangers. Only a few of those who are in Government custody are considered to be dangerous. Still the United States officials who have charge of such matters wish to deport them, because they were looked upon as decidedly dangerous during the War.

Among the interned Germans are prominent men--Adolph Payenstadt, Carl Heynen, and Hugo Schmidt, representatives of German banks; Felix Sommerfeld, former head of Villa's secret service; Doktor Karl Muck, band leader; Mr. Kuhnhardt, former director of the Cincinnati Philharmonic Orchestra; Max Breitung and Carl Bertling, who are accused of spreading German propaganda; and Frederico Stallfuhrt, allegedly a spy in the service of Rintelin. Stallfuhrt is seeking his release on the ground that he is a Mexican citizen. Others interned are one: Otto Wolpert, captain of a North German Lloyd ship; Commodore Ruser, commander of the "Vaterland," which is now known under the name of "Leviathan"; Harry Salaman, a New York banker; Paul Koenig, allegedly a

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 36275

I G
III H

- 5 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Mar. 12, 1919.

paymaster of the German secret service; Max Lucke and Graf (Count) Mangelas, German journalists; Rudolf Otto, former German consul in Jamaica; Karl Neumund, New York merchant; H. A. Seebohn, manager of a chemical factory which is now operated under the supervision of the U. S. Alien Property Custodian....[Translator's note: The names of four less important persons conclude the paragraph.]

All of the interned desire to be released from their long imprisonment, and some wish to return to their native country. We hope that their wish will soon be realized. However, we would call attention to the fact that the proposed law will not be applicable to members of the crews of enemy warships, since they are subject to martial law.

WPA (ILL.) PRO 1-1077

I G

GERMAN

Abendpost, Mar. 5, 1919.

GOOD LUCK!

(Editorial)

Last night President Wilson addressed the nation--and the whole world--from the Metropolitan Opera House in New York, before about five thousand men and women. A close observer says, "He looked pale and gray. His hair has turned completely white. His posture is not as erect as it formerly was. America wears out her men very quickly."

If, as this report indicates, the President appeared to be "worn out," his hearers were soon convinced by what he said, and by the manner in which he said it, that he has aged and is worn somewhat, only physically--not mentally; that the great burden of work and worry which he assumed has affected his body, but not his mental powers or his courage or his "anger" or his confidence that he will be victorious.

WPA (H.L.) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, Mar. 5, 1919.

He spoke as one ready to give battle. His address, from beginning to end, breathed battle. What he said indicated that he is unalterably resolved to abide by his original plan, that his attention and effort is firmly fixed on his goal, that nothing can cause him to waver or to deviate from his course as he has outlined it. His address contains no extenuating phrases, no compromising statements. It is a challenge to, and an attack upon, all those who oppose his plans for a league of nations and a lasting peace.

Alluding to the well-known song "Over There", the President began his address by saying, "I will not come back until everything is over over there". That was his answer to the Republicans who tried to force him to renounce his second trip to Europe, or to persuade him to return home very soon--prematurely if possible. To indicate how firm his resolve is, he repeated in the middle of his address: "I will not come back until everything is over over there".

His confidence also is firm.

Abendpost, Mar. 5, 1919.

"The first thing that I will tell the people on the other side of the ocean is that an overwhelming majority of the American people is in favor of a league of nations. I know that this is true"....We also know it. And then the clear perception: "And I want to issue this solemn warning--not as a threat, for the forces of the earth do not threaten, they work. The floods of the earth do not announce beforehand that they are coming; they swell and rise in their majesty and overwhelming power and swallow all who stand in their way. The heart of the world is now awake, and the heart of the world must be satisfied."

He concluded his address by saying: "The day will come when Americans will remember with joyful spirits and swelling pride that they were privileged to make the sacrifice necessary to unite their power and their moral strength with the cause of justice for men of every race and place."

"May God grant us the strength and discernment to do this wisely. May He grant us the privilege to know that we did it without any thought of the cost--just because we are Americans who love freedom and doing right."

Abendpost, Mar. 5, 1919.

"May God grant that America, a free, strong, proud America, may, in years to come, gladly, proudly, and with good conscience look back upon the role which it is playing today and upon the role which it will play in the conclusion of peace and in establishing and organizing a league of nations."

Abendpost, Mar. 4, 1919.

A MODERN SAMPSON?

This day, March 4, 1919, is a very important day in the history of our country. When the clock strikes twelve this noon, the Sixty-fifth Congress will adjourn. Immediately afterward President Wilson will leave the Capitol, go to New York, address and take leave of the nation from Madison Square Garden, and tomorrow embark for Europe to make his second visit to that continent.

Our people are looking forward with great interest to his speech, because they are dissatisfied, uncertain, and uneasy; they are assailed by fear and doubt. And though the hope which President Wilson created when he published the fourteen points of his plan for a league of nations and lasting peace, and "all the world" greeted the plan with joyful acclaim, did not die, yet it is waning, and many are on the verge of despair.

It will not do to call these persons pessimists because of their present attitude. It would be more fitting to apply the term "incorrigible optimists"

Abendpost, Mar. 4, 1919.

to those who still hope for a league of nations and a just and permanent world peace in line with President Wilson's fourteen-point program. One would have better reason to call those who still expect an immediate, pleasant peace, blind and deaf fools, who do not know what is going on about them, or who do not want to see or hear because they are imbued with the naive trust that something unknown or unforeseen will happen and bring about the realization of their hopes.

The Wilsonian plan for a league of nations and a permanent peace is in a bad way--a very bad way, indeed. Eagerness for plunder, vindictiveness, envy and jealousy, the old archenemies of peace and the welfare of humanity appear to be more powerful than ever. The former seem to control the peace conference by which they were to be governed; the latter--envy, jealousy, and enmity at home--apparently have succeeded in cutting Sampson's hair and thus depriving him of his source of strength.

President Wilson's program for a league of nations and peace was attacked most

MPA (ILL) PROV. 32473

Abendpost, Mar. 4, 1919.

violently in his own country. American partisan hatred, envy, jealousy, want of understanding, hatred of national groups, and the welcome impression which Congress created in Europe that the American people want nothing to do with Mr. Wilson or his peace program--these are more dangerous to the good cause, a lasting peace for all nations, guaranteed by all nations, than French desire for plunder and revenge, British lust for power, etc. If our Congress and our people would openly give their full support to the President and his program, then nobody could have any doubts regarding the outcome. Then, if necessary, President Wilson could dictate a peace which would be just to all nations, and force the acceptance of a constitution for a league of nations. As matters are, he returns to Europe as one who has been discredited and reprimanded; as a leader whose leadership and aims have been disapproved by the majority of his fellow citizens; as a Sampson who is bereft of the locks whence came his strength.

At least it appears so. The foreign governments which are hostile toward his program are justified in thus interpreting the present state of affairs. In

Abendpost, Mar. 4, 1919.

any event the solution of the problem which he assumed when he published his fourteen points has become much more difficult.

As a valedictory, thirty-seven Republican Senators, led by Senator Lodge, delivered to him a "resolution in which they declare that the constitution for the proposed league of nations, as presented by President Wilson, should not be accepted by the United States, and demand that the peace conference immediately conclude peace and later discuss the plan for a league of nations --a complete inversion of the President's program.

What will the President's attitude toward this "resolution" be? What will he do? Sampson was chosen to deliver Israel from the hands of the Philistines. Since he was bereft of his strength and was unable to execute his plan, he used what time and power he had to demolish the pillars of the building in which the Philistines had assembled, and to bury them in the ruins.

Will--can a league of nations still be brought about? Can we still hope for enduring peace? How will matters turn out?

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 302/5

Abendpost, Feb. 25, 1919.

"THE PEOPLE ARE MASTERS"

(Editorial)

In his address at Boston President Wilson said nothing new about the plan for a league of nations, or about the ways and means by which he hopes to carry out his plans and attain his objects. But he let it be known in a very impressive and emphatic manner that he confidently adheres to his principles, and that America must remain true to the ideals for which she entered the war.

He said, "The achievement in which I take greatest pride consists therein, that our great country and nation has gained the confidence of the whole world.

"Now American ideals have performed the miracle that all nations of Europe are filled with the hope and the confidence that we have entered upon the threshold of a new time; a time when the nations will understand one another;

Abendpost, Feb. 25, 1919.

when they will assist one another in every just cause; when the nations will combine their moral and physical strength to maintain justice. What would be the result should America fail, should America disappoint the world at this moment? I believe that I am not offending any other great nation when I say that the hopes of the world are set on America, and that the results would be unspeakable if we do not prove that we are worthy of this trust. People would not only be bitterly disappointed; they would also despair! All countries would again become hostile camps; the delegates to the peace conference would return home with bowed heads, would be ashamed because of the knowledge that they had failed; for they received orders not to come home until they had done more than merely sign a peace pact. The nations of the world have decided to accomplish something great, and they will not be diverted from their purpose. And when I speak of the nations, I speak of the people who constitute the nations. They (the people) are masters and will see to it that if their present governments do not do their will other governments will!"

"The people"--more precisely, the masses of the people--"are masters." Anyone who has followed the course of recent events with some diligence will have no

Abendpost, Feb. 25, 1919.

doubts on that score. He will also be convinced that the people expect more than a mere peace pact from the delegates to the peace conference; that they demand a permanent peace; that they desire a peace secured and guaranteed by a general league of nations in line with President Wilson's plan--according to this plan, because nothing better could be conceived or proposed.

Anyone who has paid attention to current events and to the voice of the people --the masses of the people--knew long ago that the masses everywhere are coveting more, more of everything that is desirable: more freedom, more wages for work, and more of the goods of this world.

They are indeed masters and have resolved to force their governments to grant more, or to overthrow these governments and to replace them by administrations that will be obedient to their (the people's) will. Lloyd George, the Premier of Great Britain, admitted this. Presenting a Government proposal to Parliament, he declared that the United Kingdom faces a civil war and that the ruling body of the country must do everything possible to avert the evil. Perhaps the situation of all other nations is not as serious; not in all countries

WFA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, Feb. 25, 1919.

do the masses know how to assert their power as well as the common people of England; there may be nations whose "governed" are not masters. Everywhere the masses have come to know their power, and everywhere there is a desire for improvement of conditions.

Everywhere nations predominantly desire the security of peace through united power, because the nations know that the welfare of the masses depends on a sure and permanent peace. The interests of the nations demand a league of nations which assures a just and lasting peace. This is, therefore, the hope of all nations.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G
I F 1
III A

GERMAN

Abendpost, Feb. 24, 1919.

THE "BLOODY SHIRT" OF TODAY

(Editorial)

At the end of the Civil War, immediately after Lee had delivered his sword to General Grant, and ever since, the great and greatest of our country have loudly proclaimed, "Let us have peace".

The resistance of the South was completely broken. The Confederate States had neither an army nor weapons. They could not gather a new army, nor could they furnish arms. They could not resume fighting. Military peace was established. When General Grant said, "Let us have peace," he could have had only civil peace in mind, a peace during which all hateful words and evil acts of war, which separated the people, are forgiven and forgotten. General Grant had reference to Lincoln's peace, "with malice toward none, with charity for all".

That was the peace which the Nation needed in order to recuperate quickly

I G
I F 1
III A

Abendpost, Feb. 24, 1919.

from the wounds which it suffered during the war; the peace which is necessary for, and conducive to, the welfare of all citizens; the peace of good, patriotic, intelligent, and progressive citizens. And they desired it.

But there were low, wicked, and selfish men who profited and gained public attention from the war. They saw their opportunities end with the war. To them the "forgiving" and "forgetting" included in Lincoln's peace "with malice toward none, with charity for all," was synonymous with the removal of the ladder on which they had climbed to fame and riches. They feared that they would retrograde to their former humble financial and social status, should there be "malice toward none". And, mindful only of their petty selfish interests, they counteracted civil peace wherever and whenever they could.

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/Translator's note: The paragraph which has not been translated consists of one sentence, but evidently three or more lines have been omitted, making

I G
I F 1
III A

- 3 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Feb. 24, 1919.

it impossible to ascertain the author's intended meaning.

And thus the hatred between the South and the North was kept alive for several years to the detriment of the whole Nation--until common sense saw the light and the masses recognized the baseness of the war profiteers. Then the "bloody shirt" was condemned and "waving the bloody shirt" was taboo in decent society.

The World War is ended. President Wilson is working for "malice toward none, and charity for all" as his great predecessor, Lincoln, did fifty-four years ago. And today, too, there are selfish people who want to have nothing to do with a "people's peace". They refuse to forgive and forget anything--if they have any right to an apology--and will not stop wartime hatred. Or they notice, as did their predecessors during the seventies of the past century, that their financial and social position is in danger, and they have neither the means nor arguments to fight their opponents successfully. In short, they have made a "bloody shirt" and are waving it in order to attain their ends, in utter disregard of the admonition, "Let

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G
I F 1
III A

- 4 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Feb. 24, 1919.

us have peace". They do not consider the great harm done to the nation in general.

The cartoon in today's Chicago Tribune waves the "bloody shirt". It endeavors to create the impression that all Americans of German descent intend to vote for William Hale Thompson in the primaries. It shows a poster set over the entrance to a polling place, and the poster is inscribed, "Vote for Thompson," "Second Largest German City...." Other inscriptions read, "Disloyal element," "He was a good mayor for us...." It also shows Father Dearborn holding a piece of paper on which the result of the straw vote taken by the Tribune on February 25 is recorded, Thompson, 3,475; Judge Olson 3,131; Merriam, 1,546; and Father Dearborn points backwards to the "disloyal element" and says, "Vote for those of his opponents who show the greatest strength"--the "bloody shirt" of today.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, Feb. 15, 1919.

FORBIDDEN PROPAGANDA

The World War not only exercised great influence upon our ideas and way of thinking, but it also enriched our language with numerous new words. New terms are now used to designate old ideas, and old terms are used to designate new ideas. We call attention to the words "camouflage," "over there," and "Bolshevism". In the latter category we find also the expression "German propaganda". Not many years back this term was used to designate the endeavors of Germany, or of the German Emperor, to acquaint foreign nations with German science, German art, German music, German methods of developing the body, and other achievements and accomplishments of the German people which are known to the civilized world under the name "culture". Only since the United States entered the war was it suspected that this kind of propaganda was also being used to help the enemy. But even when the inflamed passions of our people threatened to overwhelm all calm deliberation, the authorities at Washington continued to distinguish between a German propaganda which was intended to gain friends and greater respect for German life and industry, and a German propaganda intended to harm the American cause (war).

Abendpost, Feb. 15, 1919.

However, our English publications and the greater number of societies which were allegedly organized for patriotic purposes only, such as the "Security Leagues," "Defense Leagues," "Liberty Leagues," etc., were almost entirely devoid of impartial judgment. They condemned all German propaganda and all mediums of transmitting it--opera, kindergarten, dyes, lenses, the German language, toys, etc. Everybody will wholeheartedly approve of the judgment pronounced upon the efforts of the former German Government to influence the public opinion of our people through American newspapers which German agents purchased expressly for that purpose. But in this connection we must not overlook the fact that nearly every other nation, in one way or another, tries to create an interest in its national products among other nations. And so long as these efforts do not conflict with our interests there should be no objection. But many of the objections which were raised against German propaganda are equally applicable to her chief rival for the favor of the commercial world, England. It was hardly necessary to engage in the recent bitter argument in our Senate and in our House of Representatives in order to impress this fact upon the minds of the American public. Decades ago England sent graduates of its universities and representatives of its banks and of

Abendpost, Feb. 15, 1919.

its commercial and industrial enterprises to the "land of unlimited possibilities," and saw to it that these "envoys" were placed in suitable spheres of American life. For obvious reasons special attention was given to the press, and today there are few large daily papers published in the management of which at least one Canadian or one Englishman has not a leading part. No wonder that England's conduct and actions are looked upon and discussed from a different, from a friendlier viewpoint, than are the conduct and actions of other nations. No wonder that facts which would harm England's name or business are recorded in such inconspicuous places in our newspapers.

In many cities schoolbooks have been purged of all historical references to Germany which favor her, to protect youthful minds against evil influences, or to influence these young people. Any such procedure, if aimed at England, would be of no avail. England has not limited itself to pleading its cause through schoolbooks and through the daily press. It controls nearly all magazines, weekly and monthly periodicals, which are printed by the millions in the United States, and through these publications it carries on a propaganda which is just as effective and enduring as the influence exercised by all the other

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, Feb. 15, 1919.

newspapers which are printed in our country. The novels and romances which have appeared in these journals have been contributed by English writers, who never fail to sing the praises of the great, noble, and all powerful British nation. In these stories the role of the dunce, the fool, the intriguer, the traitor, or the criminal is always given to Germans, while the hero, as a rule, is the second, or third, or fourth son of some English lord of very ancient nobility. Nobody will deny that such one-sided descriptions will lead our young Americans to fundamentally wrong conclusions, not only in regard to England and Germany, but also in regard to our own country. Englishmen and Americans of English descent occupy commanding positions in our chambers of commerce, in our industrial organizations, and even in our "Councils of Defense". An English-American who was Chairman of the board of defense in a large western state admitted shortly before he took office that he had violated his American citizenship by performing semiofficial war service for England while America was neutral; and even the citizenship of this gentleman is doubted. The president of a certain New York society which was organized to oppose the German press of our land and to counteract the influence of some "pro-German" American newspapers, was--an Englishwoman. The president of an

Abendpost, Feb. 15, 1919.

organization established to suppress German music was of the same nationality. The extent of England's influence in America is evident from the fact that immediately after Great Britain declared an embargo on American goods a large part of the press of our country, and the chambers of commerce of New York and other cities, declared that this procedure was fully justified, and even advantageous to our interests.

Not only German propaganda, but every propaganda is to be condemned if it proves to be troublesome or prevents unreserved adherence to American principles, and it should not be tolerated whether it is carried on in behalf of Germany or Greece or China or England. Americans, too, have learned from the World War that every nation has complete claim to the loyalty and devotion of its citizens, irrespective of whether they are citizens by birth or by naturalization. American citizens, no matter where they were born, should be intent upon the national, political, and economic advantages of their own country, if they wish to concern themselves with propaganda. It behooves every American to confine himself to American propaganda. [Translator's note: No doubt the author meant to say "propaganda in the interest of America".]

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Feb. 14, 1919.

"A GREYBEARD SITS ON THE ROOF"

(Editorial)

Last Wednesday the Republican Club of New York gave a banquet at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in honor of the memory of Abraham Lincoln. According to a reporter, however, Lincoln was just about forgotten on the occasion, and, instead, a violent and malicious attack was made upon Woodrow Wilson. Besides Nicholas Longworth, the son-in-law of the great "Colonel," Senator France of Maryland, and other prominent Republicans, a Mr. James M. Beck considered himself especially called upon to express his unqualified dissatisfaction with the President of our country.

This gentleman said: "He (President Wilson) is now attempting to force a peace which is not based upon a victory, upon our allies. His foreign policy

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 36275

Abendpost, Feb. 14, 1919.

is the blackest stain on the history of our country. Last fall I saw Lord Grey in London. He said: 'We have no fight with America. Enlarge your navy to twice the size of ours, if you wish. But if your President tries to bully us we will not permit it. Why invite another war with Germany?' I agree with Lord Grey. Never before has an American president done anything that is as contemptible as the attempt to force his personal, selfish aims upon our allies. Should England and France accept Wilson's conditions (of peace) it would be an invitation to Germany to fight again. In any other country Wilson would be forced to resign from office or summoned to court for trial."

First of all, one is forced to reply that in any other country Mr. Beck's venomous tongue would be silenced, and he would be thrown out; like all others who continually hearken unto London, comply with every British hint, are more British than the Britishers, consider everything that England says inviolable gospel, and look upon England's wishes as absolute law, he would

Abendpost, Feb. 14, 1919.

be sent to the place where he--to judge from his attitude--belongs. Our country should have no more room for people whose loyalty belongs to England or to any other foreign nation, and who subordinate America and her interests to those of some other nation, than it has for people who disseminate the doctrines of Bolshevism and thus endanger the peace and security of our country and seek to undermine her institutions.

The just anger which was aroused by Beck's attack will soon abate and give way to a gentler spirit, for it is all too **evident that** the fine little verse, "A graybeard sits on the roof quite puzzled, Helpless and obviously somewhat bamboozled," is applicable to Mr. Beck and his henchmen, who condemned the President's foreign policy and his efforts in behalf of peace. The "old man" who **evokes** our sympathy is doing only what one who is angry and envious usually does--he indulges in slander.

That is the sole criterion for evaluating Mr. Beck's statements. Only with

WPA (ILL.) PP01 20275

Abendpost, Feb. 14, 1919.

this fact in mind and with the belief that the slanderer always condemns himself and his cause can one endure the discourse of people like Mr. Beck. One must not take them seriously; otherwise only two courses would be open, either to deport them or to confine them in a safe place, perhaps in a sanatorium where they may recover from their mental derangement and regain their memory.

For if the "Becks"--we refer to all those who speak as Mr. James M. Beck did at the Lincoln banquet of the Republican Club in New York--when the Becks" mention "our allies" and state that President Wilson is trying to force them, especially England, to accept his conditions of, and plans for, peace, they must have lost their memory, must have forgotten that "the Allies"--not "our allies"--accepted the President's peace plans and conditions long ago; they voiced their assent immediately at the time when Wilson's proposals and terms for peace were published. Hence, all that is necessary now is that the President admonish "the Allies" or persuade them to keep the promise which is

Abendpost, Feb. 14, 1919.

implied in their assent. And we infer that the "Becks" are mentally deranged from their assertion that the President's endeavors to persuade "the Allies" to keep their promise, and to adhere to the great idea of bringing about a permanent world peace through absolute justice to all nations, is a stain upon American history. Just the opposite is true. The verdict of these critics would be in order if the President, and with him the American nation, did not make every effort to realize the great democratic ideas which are embodied in the President's program for a league of nations and universal peace.

Lord Grey says, "We have no fight with America." Well, we, we good one-hundred-per-cent Americans, say, "We have no fight with England." And we have no fight with Lord Grey or any other Englishman, or with any Frenchmen, etc., who do not like President Wilson's program, now that they are no longer in need of America's help. We are opposed only to those "Also-Americans" who, because of party hatred or envy, are so un-American as to turn against the President, or so British as to place England's interests above those of

MPA (ILL.) FRGJ. 3000

Abendpost, Feb. 14, 1919.

America. However, we do not look upon these "Also-Americans" as our enemies; we do not hate them; we have naught but sympathy for them. "A greybeard sits on the roof quite puzzled. Helpless and obviously somewhat bamboozled." Their own helplessness induces the international "leaders" of the Republican party to slander and mock the President because of his foreign politics. They can find nothing else and know of no other way to help themselves.

Abendpost, Feb. 12, 1919.

WHAT STAND WOULD LINCOLN TAKE?

(Editorial)

It was about fifteen years ago when the renown English sociologist, William T. Stead, published his book, *If Christ Came to Chicago*. Mr. Stead was at the height of his popularity at that time, and his book caused much interest and found a ready market. But the success of the title was greater than that of the book itself. The title became a household word, as it were, and it was used by many, even by some who had not read the book itself, upon divers occasions, and in all manner of variations, to designate the change of things, views, and thoughts.

Today, as the nation observes the one-hundred-and-tenth anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, that title looms up out of the past; for, although the nation is in a serious condition, and the political parties are in the midst of a bitter fight, and the Government must contend with great difficulties,

Abendpost, Feb. 12, 1919.

yet the leaders of the Republican party are inconsiderately opposing the Administration, using exceedingly petty and unscrupulous ways and means to increase the difficulties of the party in power. Still the Republican party, even today, calls itself the party of Abraham Lincoln, and maintains, even today, as it did forty and fifty years ago, that it is imbued with Lincoln's spirit and that it acts according to Lincoln's ideas. Such boasting tempts us to ask, "If Lincoln came to Washington today, if Lincoln returned to us mortals and resumed participation in the politics of our country, what stand would he take?"

Surely, he would not take sides with the Republicans, who through their leaders and organs constantly carp at, and secretly try to frustrate, the President's efforts to organize a league of nations and bring about a permanent and just peace. Most assuredly Lincoln would not side with those to whom England's will is law, and who try to make our nation believe that America will have permanent peace and security only if America unconditionally acknowledges England's continued dominion of the seas (and thus England's world dominion), bows down before England's will and power, and is satisfied to be England's vassal, "yes

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, Feb. 12, 1919.

man," and bootblack.

As to the question, what Lincoln's attitude would be toward the problems which now engage the attention of the world, and that of our nation especially, various opinions are possible. It is impossible that anybody who has any knowledge of Lincoln's character and ideals would believe that, in regard to the league of nations and the freedom of the seas, he would agree with those who call themselves "Lincoln's party" and claim to act in his spirit. It is absolutely certain that "Honest Abe" would not recognize those Republicans (be they in Congress or outside of Congress) who did their level best to obstruct the shipbuilding program of the Government, as exponents and preservers of his ideals. It is true that he would cast the present ruling element of the Republican party out of his temple and would brand their claim that they are "Lincoln's party" as an arrogant assumption, as gross deceit and fraud.

For Lincoln was a genuine American, in body and spirit. To him the "Union"--America!--was paramount to everything else. Never could he have entertained

Abendpost, Feb. 12, 1919.

the thought that citizens of this Republic would recommend or tolerate America's submission to any foreign power, whether it be for fear of, or for friendship for, that power. And Lincoln was a good democrat in the fullest sense of that term. Undoubtedly he would oppose the present leaders of the Republicans on other important issues--perhaps on all important issues of the day.

I G

GERMAN

Abendpost, Jan. 31, 1919.

THE TRUTH IS REVEALED

(Editorial)



"During the early and late stages of the war we were told that the four--later five--great democracies of the world were fighting to make the world safe. The United States was the fifth great democracy. The other four were: republican France, monarchical Great Britain, imperial Japan, and czarist Russia.

"Later we were added; we who are somewhat imperial, but not monarchical--a real democracy. At the time Italy, another imperialist monarchical democracy, had joined the others."

[Editor's note: The retranslation of the quotation from the Tribune has been corrected only for spelling and capitalization. The original version of the Tribune is as follows:



Abendpost, Jan. 31, 1919.

"During the war, early and late, we were told that the four--and later five--great democracies of the world were fighting to make the world safe. The United States was the fifth great democracy. The early democracies were the then great democracies of republican France, monarchical Great Britain, imperial Japan, and czaristic Russia.

"Later we came in, a trifle imperialistic but not monarchical, a regular democracy. Italy also was in by that time, another imperialist monarchical democracy."

The above statements are quoted from an editorial entitled "British Democracy," and published in the Chicago Tribune on January 28. This article very convincingly shows that Great Britain is a class-ruled monarchy, and the editor concludes it with the statement: "The British democracy is not." [Editor's note: This retranslation from the German has not been altered in any way. It is exactly the same as the original Tribune version]. The Tribune is right. The much discussed "British Democracy" is not. Great Britain is a monarchy



Abendpost, Jan. 31, 1919.

a class-ruled monarchy--the very opposite of a democracy. The editorial from which we quoted proves this by logical reasoning. Hence, it was wrong, it was deceit and fraud, to call the Entente governments--republican France, monarchical Great Britain, imperial Japan, czarist Russia, and imperialist monarchical Italy--great democracies. Then the statement (based on this false assertion) that these alleged democracies were fighting for the democratic nations and states, that they had united to save democratic Europe from Prussian-German tyranny, was also a fraudulent misrepresentation. If those five great powers were not cemented together for war against Germany and her allies by the democratic idea--and that cannot be possible, since Great Britain and the others were not, and are not, democracies--by what means were Great Britain, France, Japan, Italy and Russia bound?

The usual answer is: Their instinct for self-preservation, their concern for the existence of their governments, which they considered to be threatened by Germany's great power. This answer is not satisfactory. For it is known and admitted that, although the former imperial German Government desired and abetted



Abendpost, Jan. 31, 1919.

Austria-Hungary's attack upon Serbia, yet, in its own interest, it did everything possible to prevent Russia from siding with Serbia. Having failed in this attempt, the former imperial German Government decided to go to war against France, it is true, but, in her own interest, she made every effort to keep Great Britain out of the war. Japan could not have considered herself threatened by Germany. Italy, Germany's ally, would certainly have had nothing to fear, if she had only remained neutral.

In view of these facts, the statement that the Entente Powers united to war against the Central Powers solely because they (Great Britain et al.) were worried about their own existence, appears to be just as incredible as the title "democracies" was unsuitable, and just as untrue as the assertion that they were fighting for the democracies of Europe. Sober andunprejudiced observers have long suspected that those five great powers had other reasons for uniting so closely. And their suspicion was well founded. This is revealed by the peace conference, even at this early date; and the means by which the Entente Powers were united were also disclosed.



Abendpost, Jan. 31, 1919.

At one time people only whispered about it, and if anyone dared to speak loudly about secret pacts existing among the Entente Powers, he usually heard a prompt Dementi. Today these pacts are spoken of publicly, and nobody would think of denying them, because they are the chief topic of discussion (at the peace conference), and apparently they are also the chief difficulty. Of course no one speaks of the agreement once existing between Russia and the Western Powers of Europe in regard to the Dardanelles, because Russia has been disposed of. But there is much conversation about the secret pact according to which Italy was to receive certain provinces and lands which she desired, and because of which she was persuaded to join the Entente. However, nothing is said about the pact existing between England and France, which obligated England to do her utmost to satisfy France's claims upon Alsace-Lorraine,..... since France came into possession of this former German province through the breakdown of the German military power, and in accordance with the terms imposed upon Germany by the armistice. On the other hand, there is much talk about the secret pact entered into by England and Japan. These two nations agreed that the Marshall and Caroline Islands should be awarded to Japan,

Abendpost, Jan. 31, 1919.

German New Guinea to Australia, and Samoa to New Zealand.

The "fight of the European democracies for the liberty of nations" was a beautiful legend; "was not," as the Tribune would say; it existed in reality no more than the "British Democracy" did, or does.

The Entente Powers waged war for selfish reasons, and the secret pacts and agreements, according to which each of the allies was to receive a share of the spoils, was the tie that bound and held them together, until America stepped in and saved them.

As America was the only real democracy among the nations which fought against Germany, so America is also the only power which neither seeks nor desires any part of the spoils of the war; it is the only nation which fought for a high ideal, for the future well-being of the whole human race. America proclaimed loudly and unequivocally that the democratic idea, the liberty and right of self-determination of all peoples, that justice and righteousness, and a permanent and just peace, were the objects of her warfare. And all the Entente Powers gave their "yea" and "amen"; they accepted the program of the





Abendpost, Jan. 31, 1919.

President of the United States, and thereby they obligated themselves to adhere to it. Germany also accepted the program, and thus the war was quickly terminated.

But that was before the victory was achieved. Now that the war is won, the Entente Powers have changed their attitude. Now that the victory in accordance with the democratic ideas which are expressed in the program of President Wilson has been gained, the Entente Powers want to enforce their secret agreements, although these are altogether undemocratic, are contrary to the Wilsonian spirit and are merely "rules" according to which the spoils are to be divided. Now the Entente Powers would like to push their rescuer aside, for the "Moor has done his duty." Now justice and prospects for a peaceful future are of no importance to the nations which entered **secret** agreements.

It must not be. It will not be. Justice, ideal democracy, must be victorious, because of its natural **convincing** power, because of the wisdom and determination of its advocate and champion, President Wilson, because of the power of

I G

- 8 -

GERMAN



Abendpost, Jan. 31, 1919.

America, and because the Entente Powers will not be able to adjust, or enforce, the terms of their secret pacts and agreements.

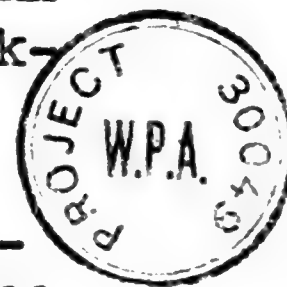
I G
III A
III G

GERMAN

Abendpost, Jan. 28, 1919.

THE VICTORY LOAN
Hans Rieg Addresses Meeting

The Foreign Language Division, consisting of a group of citizens who were organized to assist in the sale of the Liberty Loan, met in the Morrison Hotel last evening under the chairmanship of Felix J. Streykmans. The purpose of the meeting was to introduce the campaign for the sale of the Fifth Liberty Loan, known as the Victory Liberty Loan. Selling will begin on April 6 and will continue for three weeks. This time, however, an early start is being made, because it is known that it will be more difficult to dispose of these bonds than it was to sell the others. There was general acclaim for the endeavors of the Foreign Language Division and the foreign language press in behalf of the successful disposal of the Loan. Due to their efforts the Loan increased in popularity and circulation. That, according to Chairman Streykmans' remarks, was especially true in the seventh district, which includes Chicago. In this area 3,400,000 bonds worth \$625,000,000 were sold, while in the New York district only 3,100,000 bonds worth \$1,125,000,000 were disposed of. But in New York there were 492 subscriptions of more than \$200,000 each, while Chicago could show only sixty or seventy subscriptions of that amount.



I G
III A
III G

- 2 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Jan. 28, 1919.

The chief purpose of the meeting was to listen to an address by Mr. Hans Rieg, chairman of the Foreign Language Division of the Treasury at Washington. He had come to Chicago for a short stay and wanted to avail himself of the opportunity to confer with the members of the Chicago organization, especially with the representatives of the press, on some matters which were necessary to the success of this campaign. The indefatigable chairman [Hans Rieg] spoke impressively and with much warmth.



He said essentially: "The war is ended, thanks to a gracious Providence, to the endurance of the Allies, and to the splendid qualities which our boys developed as soldiers; thanks above all to President Wilson, who must be classed not only as one of our greatest presidents, but also as one of our greatest statesmen. We have all endured, we have all suffered, we have all made sacrifices. The war has left tremendous changes in its wake, but even at this early date it is certain that the war will have a very salutary effect upon the whole human race. The best proof of this statement is a meeting such as we are holding today, for nearly all nationalities of the earth are represented in it. A meeting of this kind would hardly have been conceivable prior to the war. Many of America's future generations will feel the beneficent effects of these

I G
III A
III G

- 3 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Jan. 28, 1919.

co-operative endeavors of the various nationalities.

"Experience derived from former campaigns has established that systematic co-operation, through counsel and act, by the foreign-born, or the descendants of the foreign-born, will produce an enthusiastic and very effective participation in the purchase of the bonds by those nationalities which are represented in the Foreign Language Division. Twenty-eight million Americans are in this category, and seven million of these have bought eight hundred million dollars' worth of bonds of the Third Loan. And their subscriptions to the Fourth Loan would have been greater in number and amount, had influenza not forced them to use some of the money with which they had intended to buy Government bonds to pay physicians, hospitals, and undertakers. Their patriotic bearing during the epidemic was remarkable.

"The Liberty Loan has proved to be a great blessing for the American people. Nobody has learned this better than those of our fellow countrymen who speak a foreign tongue. The objection that hyphenated Americanism is unduly em-



I G
III A
III G

- 4 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Jan. 28, 1919.

phasized through the organization of the Foreign Language Division is without foundation. Nothing has served to remove the segregation indicated by the hyphen more than the work of the Division. Every sale of a Liberty bond to a foreign-born person only tightens the ties which bind him to our land, and signifies progress in the process of his Americanization, making each individual purchaser a more valuable part of the whole nation. His interest in his country increases, he becomes more cognizant of his duties and privileges, and feels that he is a welcome member of the community.

"Never before have the so-called 'simon-pure' Americans realized how many foreign-speaking inhabitants there are, and how immensely valuable they are to the American nation.

"The activity of the Foreign Language Division has strengthened and deepened the relation between the various elements constituting the population of America. The work of the Division is a bright page in the history of our war work. The foreign-tongued have set an admirable example of patriotism; they have taken the leading part in every phase of war activity.



I G
III A
III G

- 5 -



Abendpost, Jan. 28, 1919.

"However, the great object of our people and country has not yet been achieved; the way leading to it has merely been smoothed. The great hindrances to a just world peace have been removed. The destruction has ceased, but restoration is now in order. And that will require money. A great part of the war expense is still unpaid. Our soldiers must be brought back to our country again, and the wounded and crippled must be cared for. And that is the purpose of the Victory Liberty Loan--to wind up the war and to defray the expenses connected with peace negotiations. Great care must be exercised in transferring our soldiers from wartime to peacetime pursuits. Expense must cut no figure in providing for those who were willing to give their lives for their country. It is everybody's duty to subscribe to this Loan--just as much now as it was during the war.

"The greatness and importance which America has achieved in this war must be preserved. Our soldiers have achieved it in battle. And their achievement must not be obscured by the failure of the next Loan. This time it is not our soldiers' willing submission to danger and death, nor the prospect of future victories, that urges us to successful endeavor, but it is rather our duty to our army and navy, our honor in finishing the work which we began, and our duty

I G
III A
III G

- 6 -

GERMAN



Abendpost, Jan. 28, 1919.

to the whole world. Especially the foreign-speaking citizens should let nothing hinder them from putting forth the same untiring efforts which proved to be so successful during the last drive. If the work of the foreign-speaking element during the coming campaign should show less success than they achieved in former campaigns, then the achievements of former campaigns would be nullified. Since freedom has been won for so many nations outside of America, the sincerity and honesty manifested in former campaigns would justly be questioned if the foreign-speaking people of America did not show that same unswerving devotion which they displayed during the war."

The speaker's appeal received loud and hearty applause. Thereupon a discussion took place, and the following immediate activity was decided upon:

1. Articles and appeals, written by prominent representatives of the various nationalities, shall be gathered and sent to the Division. The Division shall forward a copy of each to all the foreign language newspapers for simultaneous publication. These articles and appeals shall set forth the great importance of the success of the campaign, and they shall warn against emigration. These newspaper items shall be on hand by February 15.

I G
III A
III G

- 7 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Jan. 28, 1919.

2. Speaking tours shall be started immediately. The speakers shall have the duty of informing the public that the Government will care for the needy members of the various nationalities, as is clearly evident from the fact that lately \$100,000,000 has been appropriated for this purpose. These needy will receive better help through subscriptions to the Victory Liberty Loan than they would through direct individual contributions.

Howard Chandler Christy has made the sketch for the Foreign Language Division's poster. It is a roll of honor containing the names which are typical of the nationalities whose members died fighting for America.

Divers means to increase the influence of the Foreign Language Division upon district organizations were discussed, and Chairman Streykmans promised that those defects in the last campaign by which the participation of the foreign-speaking inhabitants, especially of the industrial workers, was obscured, would be removed.

Resolutions were passed memorializing the Government to do everything possible



I G
III A
III G

- 8 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Jan. 28, 1919.

to preserve the par value of the new bonds. In a further resolution the firm stand of the foreign language newspapers against selling of bonds below cost and their refusal to aid the "hyenas" who use every possible means to buy bonds at lowest prices, was very gratefully acknowledged.

Strong opposition to a probable wholesale emigration to the newly created republics and rearranged states of Europe was declared to be an absolute necessity.

Chairman Streykmans-adjourned the meeting after he had informed the assembly that preliminary steps are under way to make the Foreign Language Division a permanent organization for Americanization in all its phases. Mr. Rieg, the representative of the Treasury, stated that laws to this effect are in preparation, so that the work can be started immediately after the close of the campaign.

[Translator's note: This article contains a number of ambiguous statements, and in each instance I have chosen one of two possible interpretations.]



I G

GERMAN

Abendpost, Jan. 27, 1919.

THE VICTORY OF THE GOOD CAUSE

(Editorial)

"A league of nations in which the small and the great, the weak and the strong will have equal representation?"--a very pleasant dream, indeed; but sometimes dreams come true.

"A league of nations, which shall decide any and every matter of dispute between any and every state or nation, which decisions shall be acknowledged as binding by all?" Yes, I hear the news, but I do not believe it.

"A league of all nations for the purpose of preventing future wars and preserving world peace, on a basis of right and justice?" That is the dream of an idealist



Abendpost, Jan. 27, 1919.

in his Nepheloccygia and can merely provoke the compassionate laughter of practical men.

Such and similar expressions of ridicule and scorn of President Wilson's ideas of an alliance of all nations were heard in all languages as soon as--not before--the resistance of Germany was broken. And people spoke of President Wilson's Fourteen Points in the same sarcastic, doubting, compassionately superior, and condemning manner, as soon as--not before--peace appeared to be imminent, when the belligerents had signed the armistice, to the terms of which the Germans agreed because they relied on President Wilson's peace program. In America, as well as in the countries of the Allies, where some had previously accepted all of the Fourteen Points with loud acclaim, others silently, "voices" were heard, "important and influential voices," stating that now "the matter was entirely different"; that President Wilson's program for a league of nations and for peace was fine, very fine, yes, ideal, but that just for this reason nobody should believe that it could be



Abendpost, Jan. 27, 1919.

carried out; because ideals simply could not be realized in this sober, practical world. It is obvious that the President's program would have to be altered so as to provide for eventualities; his Fourteen Points would have to be essentially restricted. When the President made known his resolve to go to Europe in order to insure the acceptance and execution of his program, many crocodile tears were shed because of the grave disappointment and crushing defeat which were in store for him there. "For," it was said, "he will be dealing with the most prudent, most experienced, and most unscrupulous statesmen of Europe. They know what they want. They will "play cat and mouse with our idealistic professor; their politeness and courtesy will take him in to such an extent, that he will not know what is happening to him, when his program has been so altered that he will not recognize it."

Those who said that matters would be different were right. Matters did turn out altogether different from what the practical and experienced politicians and statesmen of the superpatriotic opposition had tearfully foretold. If a



Abendpost, Jan. 27, 1919.

cat-and-mouse game was played during the past weeks by the representatives of the great powers, then the President played the role of the cat. If anyone was taken in by politeness and dignified courtesy, it was not the President. And if anyone was persuaded to agree to something which had hitherto been distasteful to him, without knowing that he was being persuaded, then this "anyone" was the European statesmen and diplomats who declared a league of all nations to be an impossibility and a world peace an unattainable ideal for which anyone should strive as little as he would try to grab at the stars in the heavens.

For the organization of the league of nations is assured. The league for world peace is as good as established. President Wilson dominates the Peace Conference, and his opponents do as he wishes. As they were forced to agree to the idea of a league of nations, so they will also be forced to grant the German Republic membership in it, and to acknowledge, and conscientiously



Abendpost, Jan. 27, 1919.

carry out, the whole peace program of the President, as was stated by Senator J. H. Lewis in a speech which he made in New York on Saturday.

The representatives of the European powers will not unreservedly endorse the President's plan; nor will they agree to it immediately. They will accede to his demands only gradually, and only conditionally, just as they acceded to his ideas in regard to a league of nations and his plans to secure peace. They will prolong, delay, and postpone negotiations, and resort to every ruse known to them, in order to save their faces. Yes, it will require much time and work to obtain recognition and application of the Fourteen Points. But it is already certain that the President will be victorious. It is certain because he has both feet firmly planted on the ground of law and justice, because the strict execution of his program serves the best interests of every individual nation, of all nations, of the entire world, and because the masses among all nations know this.

At the Peace Conference the President said: "We are not the representatives of



Abendpost, Jan. 27, 1919.

governments, but representatives of peoples. It will not suffice to satisfy certain government circles. It is necessary to satisfy the opinion of mankind." And that is the true situation. It is apparent that the representatives of certain European powers have hitherto demanded only what corresponds to the opinions of government circles. But these demands are very different from those of the masses. The masses demand a lasting, sure peace, the Wilsonian peace, and the sooner the governments yield the better it will be for them. The longer they delay, the greater will be the danger that these governments will be overthrown.



I G
III D
I E
IV

GERMAN



Abendpost, Jan. 23, 1919.

[CASE] CONTINUED UNTIL FRIDAY
Socialists Not Yet Sentenced

The five Socialists, Victor L. Berger, Adolf Germer, William F. Kruse, J. Louis Engdahl, and Irwin Saint John Tucker, who were recently found guilty of conspiracy in connection with war activities by a jury in Federal Court, appeared before Judge Landis today. Their attorneys, Seymour Stedman, Swan Johnson, Cochems and Cunea, were to present arguments for a new trial; but Attorney Stedman asked for a continuance, and the hearing was postponed until 10 o'clock Saturday morning. He assured the Court that he would have the necessary documents for an appeal to the Appellate Court prepared by that time. He appears to be sure that Judge Landis will sentence his client, after refusing to grant a new trial. In that case, an immediate appeal will be made.

The five who were pronounced guilty, especially Berger and Tucker, were evidently in good spirits, and Berger spoke of Karl Haessler, former Rhodes scholar and university teacher. Haessler appeared as a witness for the



GERMAN

- 2 -

I G
III D
I E
IV

Abendpost, Jan. 23, 1919.

defendants in the trial of the Socialists, and he is now serving a sentence of twelve years in the penitentiary at Leavenworth for refusing to serve as a soldier during the war because of conscientious objections. Berger said he hoped that Haessler, and many others who were sentenced for the same reason, would soon be set at liberty. He declared that as soon as Haessler was again at liberty he would be employed on the editorial staff of the Milwaukee Leader; Haessler had worked for that publication previously.

Tucker has in his possession a number of copies of poems which he had written, and they were to be had for the asking. He said that upon being sentenced he will send a copy of his poems to Judge Landis. Tucker wrote them during his trial....

I G
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GERMAN

Abendpost, Jan. 21, 1919.

THE AFTERMATH

In a report which he published in New York yesterday Federal District Attorney Swann states that sixty-five per cent of the \$2,500,000,000 collected for war charities in our country was wasted, and in New York \$4,000,000 was stolen outright. The report was compiled by Assistant District Attorney Kilroe, and contains 3,454 closely typed pages. Thus it is evident that these startling and unpleasant revelations were not assembled in haste. Five hundred and thirty-four committees and organizations were examined under the official microscope; 1853 witnesses were questioned, 947 depositions were made, and the letters involved numbered 2,474. In the State of New York \$250,000 has been recovered from fraudulent persons and "benevolent societies".

The report not only condemns dishonest and poorly managed enterprises, but also sharply criticizes members of the "upper 400" and others who use charity as a stepladder to publicity. Among the practices which are especially



I G
I H

- 2 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Jan. 21, 1919.

objectionable the following are listed: Payment of commissions to solicitors or collectors; collecting money or selling buttons, badges, or merchandise on the streets or in other public places; obtaining money by sending articles which were not ordered, and which are to be paid for or returned--the favorite practice of greedy manufacturers; payment of high salaries to officers and "promoters"; conducting public amusements and bazaars at great cost and little profit; failure to work out a budget and render an account of receipts and disbursements; lack of a competent board of directors to exercise supervision and control; lack of adequate equipment and efficient personnel.

The District Attorney divides war charity into four classes:

1. Profitable activity under able and honest management.
2. Wasteful activity in a meritorious cause by respectable persons who obtain results that are entirely disproportionate to the effort expended, owing to a lack of ability, experience, and business methods.



Abendpost, Jan. 21, 1919.

3. Hastily planned, absurd activity, often well-intentioned, but serving no worthy or urgent purpose.
4. Activity which serves purely personal purposes, though it is carried on under the guise of philanthropy. The report calls those who withhold from charity every penny they collect and put into their own pocket "one-hundred-per-cent boys".

The details which Mr. Kilroe has unearthed and published in his report are so disgraceful that no decent American citizen can read them without voicing his displeasure and resentment. Notorious creatures have enriched themselves by looting the coffers of charity. But people of position, also, and people who traveled about the country attempting to stir up patriotism by their despicable harassing, saw to it that they received their full share when the collections for charity were distributed. The Federal District Attorney hopes to prevent this type of theft by a threefold law which he will outline and propose to Congress, to the New York State Legislature, and to the



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- 4 -

German

Abendpost, Jan. 21, 1919.

New York City Council. This law will contain regulations concerning the licensing and official supervision of all activities in the interest of public charity.

Should not the same punishment which they threatened to inflict upon everyone who refused to accede to their arrogant demands be meted out to them, namely, the whipping post?



I G
III H

GERMAN

Abendpost, Jan. 14, 1919.

DIGNITY IS MISSING!

(Editorial)

The United States Senate has been, and on occasion still is, called the most dignified body in the world and it likes to hear it; so does the average citizen. He would like it better, however, if only his designation seemed justified to some extent.

Consequently, the Senate watches over its dignity very jealously at times, and in outward manifestations, and quite often to the disadvantage of a good cause or a particular job which calls for quick action in the interest of the country and the people. By that we mean that courtesy rules and that regulations which protect the rights of members are observed with painful and exacting consciousness, even when the members talk balderdash; and the less sense their babblings make, the more ostentatiously this unlimited privilege of speech is emphasized. The idea probably is that the dignity



Abendpost, Jan. 14, 1919.

of the Senate is so great and sublime that even the curse of ridicule cannot touch it, and that the general dignity is even augmented--and appears in a brighter light--when individual members make themselves ridiculous. But the Senate may be wrong about this. The average citizen is quite direct in his thinking; he believes what he hears and sees and is inclined to judge by appearances. Every time a Senator talks poppycock, the respect which the people have for the Senate suffers. For the public argues in this way: The Senate as a whole is equal to the average mentality of its members and this average cannot be very great if instances of such low quality occur.

Mind you, we refer only to nonsensical talk--not to malicious, "unpatriotic," and "un-American" oratory, which to many may seem not only in poor taste but also stupid; but then, again, may appear to others as politically smart and promoting a more or less desirable objective. What we mean here is just the idle talk, the purpose and aim of which would defy description. We refer to the kind of gossip, for instance, which Senator Myers of Montana dispensed yesterday when he said that Germany must not be admitted to the League of



Abendpost, Jan. 14, 1919.

Nations under any circumstances; that Germany "should be annihilated as a nation"; that the German leaders should be severely punished; that he did not have any patience with "false sentimentality". The Kaiser, he remarked, should be executed without due process of law, and Count Bernstorff, Von Papen, and Dernburg should be imprisoned for life. And to the question of Senator Poindexter, whether the Kaiser should be hanged or shot, Myers, the Senator from Montana, replied, with profound conviction in his voice, "Both!"

We cannot expect too much from a Senator from Montana. Montana has not much room for choice, with its population of 460,000. That makes 230,000 for each Senator, about the number of people living in one of the larger Chicago wards. But even if little can be expected, Myers should not have talked the way he did, for what he said was nothing but unadulterated and unmitigated nonsense. It just did not make any sense, unless we assume that the Senator was trying, by his own behavior, to prove the correctness of Darwin's theory that man is descended from the higher apes. That, in turn, would be extremely stupid and malicious and unfair besides--unfair to the contemporary four-handed simians.



Abendpost, Jan. 14, 1919.

We wonder where Myers originated, how he managed to get himself elected United States Senator, and what induced him, of all people, to call himself a Democrat.

A. Myers, who claims to be a Democrat, says that the German nation should be exterminated and that the former German Kaiser should be both hanged and shot. He makes a long speech to that effect in the United States Senate--and the United States Senate claims to be the most dignified body in the world; and it would be all that if the people could bring it about; the most exalted and selected body on the globe!

Too bad. Too bad for the dignity of the Senate, too bad for the good name "Democrat". Too bad that President Wilson and his loyal co-workers in the great task of the reconciliation of peoples and nations are helpless to stop this abuse.



I G
I D 1 a

GERMAN

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Jan. 5, 1919.

"NO GERMANS NEED APPLY"



Recently in one of the English-language newspapers, the Commercial Hotel in Washougal, Washington, advertised for a female cook. We are reprinting the ad here in the original in order to save the Commercial Hotel from the embarrassment of German customers:

"Woman cook wanted for
country hotel; no Germans need apply.
Phone 121, Commercial Hotel, Washougal, Wash."

The Crane Company, which has one of the largest factories in the country, and which manufactures water pipes, pumps, steam-and water-heating equipment, etc., boycotts Germans in an even more virulent way. In its periodical, "The Valve World," which the company publishes in order to promote its sales, it animates against "Hun" merchandise. The frontispiece of this

I G
I D 1 a

- 2 -

GERMAN

Sonntagspost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Jan. 5, 1919.

particular magazine shows a German soldier with the usual expression of a bloodthirsty maniac, with a knife dripping blood in his hand, standing beside a travelling salesman with the same face, representing the same individual who, hat in hand, is offering merchandise for sale. Underneath, it says: "This is the same lun who now wants to sell you his goods." We will be glad at any time to inform our readers of the efforts which some business firms, large and small, are making to keep away German customers.



I G
III G

GERMAN

Abendpost, Dec. 31, 1918.

THE FATE OF THE INTERNED
Union League Club Demands Deportation



The war committee of the Union League Club has sent a request to the Senate Committee on Military Affairs that the Congress enact a law providing for the deportation of all interned enemy aliens without giving them a chance ever to return. From various other sides too, the Senate Committee has received similar demands, and steps regarding this matter will probably be taken soon.

The Club bases its demand, according to its secretary, Allan B. Pond, on the following argument: Already before 1914 German agents in this country were trying to alienate the United States from Great Britain and other countries. After this country entered the war, these agents, with the aid of the friends of the German cause, endeavored to arouse differences of opinion in this nation. The attitude of the Germans cannot be expected to change before this or the next generation and if the interned are turned loose, they can be expected to resume similar propaganda.

I G
III G

- 2 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Dec. 31, 1918.

In answer to a telegram to Washington, the Club was told that Attorney General Gregory will recommend to Congress the deportation of 3,500 interned aliens. Among them are many Chicagoans.



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GERMAN

Abendpost, Dec. 27, 1918.

WHAT SHALL WE MAKE OF IT?

(Editorial)

Gustave Lery, the editor of the Paris newspaper L'Oeuvre, said recently in an editorial: "Our reactionary press, which does not yet dare to utter even a sound regarding the Russian expedition, indulges continually in an infamous campaign against Wilson. Certain dailies suddenly discover private American correspondents who cable them information designed to create the impression that Wilson never really represented the United States. Everybody (in the United States) was supposed to be against Wilson; everyone, from the Senate on down, seems strongly opposed to a league of nations."

Paris reports, moreover, that dispatches from Washington and New York have depicted the President not only as a daydreamer with his head in the clouds, as far as his ideas are concerned, but also as an insane imperialist, who cleverly conceals his ambitions under the pretense of working for world peace.



Abendpost, Dec. 27, 1918.



"What is the object of this maneuver?" asks the above-mentioned French publicist. "Obviously, to isolate Wilson, to discourage and weaken him; to frustrate the carrying out of his program and to induce the Peace Congress to abandon the idea of a league of nations. They want to relegate the most pressing problems to the distant future. If they had their way, world peace would merely provide a theme for belated academic oratory."

These reports from Paris only confirm what anybody over here who could see and hear, and did not deliberately shut his eyes and ears, must have noticed for a long time. For quite a while a well-organized and efficient campaign has been in progress to discredit the President in the eyes of European nations. It is a well-known fact that this fight against Woodrow Wilson was started by Republican leaders in and out of Congress, and that the Republican faction in the Senate, under the leadership of Senator Lodge and supported by some so-called Democrats who are--shall we say--more un-American than democratic, is determined to negotiate, more or less openly,



Abendpost, Dec. 27, 1918.

with the spokesmen and probable peace delegates of the European powers, and to influence them against President Wilson and his peace objectives. And, finally, there can be no doubt about the purpose of these machinations: It looks like an attempt to cheat America out of her glory and moral greatness, to secure success for the more or less selfish and unjust peace aims of other powers at the expense of America's ideals, and to cede the exalted position to which this great Republic is entitled to a foreign power--a procedure which we can call nothing, but treason. Even to the casual observer it must seem that people who are doing their utmost to discredit the President of their country, who is abroad on such a difficult mission, and who call his plans "castles in the air", are nothing but enemies in disguise--any thing but good Americans.

In the case of some "leaders" in the fight against the President, that may be correct; but for the great majority it is not. They are not so bad. At least they do not wilfully and purposely betray America's reputation and

Abendpost, Dec. 27, 1918.



greatness--they may become traitors merely because of their selfish and shortsighted partisanship, their greed for power and fat jobs.

Unfortunately it is nothing but partisan political interests and the ambition to rule, or the influence of the Roosevelts and Lodges, which causes opposition to Wilson and his noble ideals. The purpose is to postpone the conclusion of peace until March 4, when the Senate will have a republican majority; to frustrate the adoption, by the European powers, of some of Wilson's peace points, and otherwise to talk so much and be talked about, that the actual peace treaty can be called a Republican accomplishment.

The Republicans have their eye on 1920, and they do not want the Democratic administration, which they could not push into the war fast enough, to receive credit for a peace treaty, especially of the type desired by Wilson, for they are perfectly aware that such a peace would destroy the chances

I G

- 5 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Dec. 27, 1913.



of the current Republican leaders and the elements behind them for a long time to come, probably forever.

That is the gist of the matter but, strictly speaking, the campaign against the President is still treason--not exactly his treason, but treason to America's high ideals, to the American conception of democracy, which, because of this opposition, will fall into discredit in Europe.

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III G
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GERMAN

Abendpost, Dec. 26, 1918.

ONE OUT OF SEVENTEEN THOUSAND

A half million enemy aliens were registered as such and, according to law, were subjected to special regulations. Six thousand of them were arrested for internment but only a comparatively small percentage of them were actually interned--only one out of every seventeen thousand enemy aliens, in a population which is composed, to a great extent, of immigrants of various nationalities.

The report of Attorney General Gregory, whose department has been just and humane in all its relations with enemy aliens, contains a certain praise of that part of the population which, through circumstances and the war, was put in the precarious position of enemy aliens. The statistics prove that the overwhelming majority of Germans from the Reich and Austrians who reside here have exercised tact and have always been mindful of their obligations to the country which offered them protection. In view of the many recent revelations about the extensive German propaganda of the Bernstorffs and their hirelings, aiming at intrigue, murder, and sabotage, this record is quite remarkable.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G
III G
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- 2 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Dec. 26, 1918

But the report of the Department of Justice is doubly significant in view of the fact that Congress will soon be occupied with the problem of immigration. Indeed, if even during war time, when there are enemy aliens and common sense is easily forgotten, only one out of every seventeen thousand enemy aliens was considered dangerous enough to be interned there is little danger for the nation.

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GERMAN

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Dec. 15, 1918.

SHORTSIGHTED POLICY

(Editorial)

President Wilson's peace program, when it was first promulgated, was received "over there" partly with enthusiasm, partly in silence. (Silence is an answer, too. An affirmative one.) It was accepted as a whole. It contained fourteen paragraphs, one of which called for disarmament on land and at sea. No protest was raised against any of these fourteen points. It had to be assumed, then, that our European Allies were willing and ready to yield to the demands for disarmament on land and at sea.

But all of that happened during critical days, when victory seemed far off. "Times change and people with them." At least, people change their attitude; very often, if not always, they turn out to be different at different times.

Ever since victory was gained, British statesmen and publicists have assumed



Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Dec. 15, 1918.

quite a different attitude toward the President's demands for disarmament. They are completely in accord with disarmament on land. They even go a step further than the President proposed, and agree to the abolition of conscription for army service. But the previous silent consent to the demand for naval disarmament has been replaced by a curt rejection. The safety of the British Empire demands, so they say, the maintenance of British rule over the seas and, therefore, a navy second to none. A reduction of British naval power would be unthinkable, and to do England justice she could not be expected to weaken herself in such a manner. During times of peace England had never abused her rule over the seas in order to injure other nations or to deprive them of peaceful commerce and shipping, but England had to insist on the power to maintain communications between the various parts of her empire during times of war and--as the occasion called for and her interests demanded--to declare blockades and put them into effect, because otherwise she would be helpless and would disintegrate.



Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Dec. 15, 1918.

From the British point of view this argument is very logical and natural; but it is not wise and far-sighted. It is quite possible that England will flatly refuse to reduce her naval armaments and that the President will be unable to assure the acceptance of this point in his peace program. England may win out in this question, for it is hardly possible to force her to reduce her naval power, and President Wilson would probably not dream of exerting any pressure in this matter. But in the near future England will have to say to herself: "Too bad that we have won!"

For if the British Empire cannot be made to reduce her power at sea and to rely, for the safeguarding of her trade routes with other parts of the Empire, on the protection that an international fleet of a general league of nations would provide, England, on the other hand, could not stop other nations from increasing and strengthening their naval power as much as they think necessary, and as much as possible. For it is as natural for other nations to make themselves strong enough to resist any encroachment on their freedom as it is for



Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Dec. 15, 1918.

England to want to remain powerful enough on the seas to rule them during times of war, and to be able to tell other nations where to get off. That means that a refusal by England to disarm at sea, or to permit the transfer of her rule over the oceans to the naval power of a planned league of nations, would give rise to an armament race which would result in the transfer of unrestricted naval power to whatever nation is strongest economically, and most efficient. And the answer to the question whether England is acting wisely in resisting the peace program of President Wilson, with its disarmament proposal, will naturally depend on whether England is the greatest and economically strongest and most efficient of all nations. If England is not, then the question remains whether another, stronger nation would want to rid itself of British domination of the seas and whether it would enter an armament race. If so, we must conclude that England is very foolish to resist President Wilson's program, for it will only be a question of time until her sea power is surpassed by that of another nation; and the disaster which she wanted to forestall will be hastened and augmented.



Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Dec. 15, 1918.

Those questions are already answered: England is not the strongest and most efficient nation--America is much more powerful. And America has determination! By 1925 America will be stronger at sea than England, and it has the power to become strong enough, within another five years, to command where today it is merely pleading.



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GERMAN

Abendpost, Dec. 10, 1918.

FOREIGN ELEMENT MAKES BEST SHOWING

The expectation that twenty-five million dollars' worth of War Savings Stamps would be sold yesterday, which was the first day of the campaign for their sale, was sadly disappointed, partly because of the rainy weather. However, headquarters were able to report a result of about half a million dollars.

The best success was scored by the Foreign Department, which sold two hundred and twenty thousand dollars' worth of Stamps on that first day. Of this sum, the greatest single amount was paid in by the German group, namely, forty thousand dollars.

The Post Office sold one hundred thousand dollars' worth of Stamps and the Federal Reserve Bank twelve hundred dollars' worth.



I G
III B 1

GERMAN

Abendpost, Dec. 9, 1918.

THREE CHEERS FOR INVESTIGATION!

(Editorial)

The Federal Secret Service continues to keep under strictest surveillance all those who are suspected of being "pro-German," and does not hesitate to make raids and arrests if any accusations are made, or special suspicions reported, by anybody against anybody.

This is as it should be. For so far there is only an armistice--no peace has been declared--and a prompt investigation by the proper authorities is the best and only protection a suspected citizen has against injustice. Only by such an investigation can he be cleared of the suspicions voiced against him. Only by such an investigation can he be safeguarded from the violence of ill-advised or malicious persons or a "patriotic" mob.

The specially appointed Senate committee entrusted with the investigation of



I G
III B 1

- 2 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Dec. 9, 1918.

"German propaganda" is doing its job eagerly and diligently. The Department of Justice is furnishing all the material it has in its possession (all reports of the Secret Service, documents, letters, memoranda, etc., which its agents could get hold of). This is not only proper, for the Senate has the absolute right to demand from the Department of Justice any and all such material, but it is also gratifying and a good thing--good for the people and the country; good for all suspected and distrusted elements; and good also for those immediately involved. It promises to bring the truth to light and give every one what is his due. Those who have been found guilty of grave illegal acts will be punished, but this punishment they deserve. Others will be cleared of a suspicion that arose from nothing more than their giving free expression to their opinions and sentiments at a time when America was still officially neutral. The whole country and all the people will know the full extent of the "German propaganda" and will know for certain that grave suspicions which may arise in the future are untrue and unfounded. There will be confidence in the untiring watchfulness of the government; there will be peace



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III B 1

- 3 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Dec. 9, 1918.

and security.

That means a great deal. The investigation pays big dividends. It will also satisfy and reconcile those who are now convinced that it is not so much the desire to inform and enlighten, to bring the full truth to light and to do everybody justice, which motivates this investigation, but rather hatred and a mania for persecution. But there is something still better to look forward to. "Sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander." Though this motto seems temporarily relegated to the background, the American people still believe in it and always come back to it. Almost always an investigation is the cause of further investigations--the other side will be investigated, too.

This is the case at present. While the investigation of "German propaganda" is still pending, an investigation of the National Security League, and other similar organizations, by a House committee is as good as decided upon. The favorable reception, in the House of Representative Frear's proposal to this



Abendpost, Dec. 9, 1918.

effect we owe, undoubtedly, to the Senate investigation. Thanks to this the House investigation will be conducted as thoroughly as the public interest requires. Thanks to the great publicity which the "revelations" of the Senate investigation will receive, we can hope that the results of the House investigation (of the Security League, etc.) will also be brought to the public's attention.

And quite a great deal may be learned by the American public which will be to their advantage to know, even if they may not be so delighted to hear it. Besides the fact that these unscrupulous organizations have attempted to intimidate the Representatives of the people and have tried to beat them in the elections by using illegal means if they did not give in to their wishes, we may also learn that the rabid patriotism so brazenly displayed was, in most cases, nothing but despicable hypocrisy, petty selfishness, and yellow envy. And this investigation may lead to further investigations, which probably will bring to light quite interesting things, the existence of which



I G
III B 1

- 5 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Dec. 9, 1918.

we have long suspected. All this will be welcomed by the loyal, hundred-per-cent Americans, though at first it will make them sick.

Three cheers for this investigation and for those which we hope will follow!
For the investigation will bring out the truth.....



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GERMAN

Abendpost, Dec. 6, 1918.

THE INSTIGATORS OF THE WAR

(Editorial)

The British Prime Minister, David Lloyd George, declared that those men who were responsible for the war should not be allowed to go free just because they were crowned heads, but should be tried before an international court. Other British statesmen and leaders have joined in this demand and, in addition, have asked that those men also be brought to trial, who were guilty of "unspeakable atrocities toward prisoners and civilians in the occupied territory". At the same time, they declared, it will have to be ascertained to what extent the submarine commanders acted under orders which they had to obey, or to what extent they operated independently. And those that could be proved to have committed atrocities on the high seas on their own initiative should be punished most severely.

That the plotters of the war should not be allowed to escape just because



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III H

- 2 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Dec. 6, 1918.

they were "crowned heads" is self-evident. That the men who are under the suspicion of having plotted this war wilfully should be brought to trial is highly desirable, if not imperative, and the proposal that the case be tried before an international court seems reasonable. Before such a court, it is likely that a thorough investigation and impartial justice could be expected, which must prevail in a trial of the "men who started the war" if new and worse damage is to be avoided. Only an international court would enjoy the confidence of the masses of all peoples--including the German--who would look upon the verdict--no matter what it might be--as a just one.

Friedrich Wilhelm, the former German Crown Prince, is said to have told the reporter of an English newspaper: "You English are trying, to get my father and me out of Holland. We are 'down-and-out', and my father is a broken man. Isn't that punishment enough?"--Punishment enough? That sounds like a confession of guilt. It also sounds like begging for mercy and should find an open ear with those who desire to bring the Hohenzollerns to trial, and who have the power to punish them as the men who are under suspicion of



Abendpost, Dec. 6, 1918.

having started the World War. It seems like a plea to those who believe that exile to a lonely island, or execution by the firing squad or on the gallows, would be a worse punishment for the Hohenzollerns than to ignore them completely by treating these formerly crowned heads like ordinary, insignificant, and obscure human beings, more or less contemptible and pitiful. There are many who doubt very much that the first-mentioned punishment would be the worst.

However, the personal punishment can only be considered as a side issue in view of the main objective which the trial that has been demanded undoubtedly must accomplish, if the case is to be submitted to a great international court at which all nations will be represented. The main objective of such a trial--the immense advantage for which we can hope--should be to ascertain, beyond the shadow of a doubt, how such a horrible war could ever have been unloosed, whether the accusations made against the Hohenzollerns have any foundation, and whether they, alone, or others also, non-Germans, had a hand in fomenting and bringing this war about.





Abendpost, Dec. 6, 1918.

That is the problem. All nations must be interested in having this problem satisfactorily solved; most of all the German people. If the trial demanded for the Hohenzollerns affords an opportunity to give a just answer to the question of who started the World War, then the German people must and will welcome this trial wholeheartedly. If a great international court investigates the atrocity accusations, the German people must welcome that chance, for the German people have suffered most of all. They have fought and bled and gone hungry because of their belief in what their masters had told them. They have been robbed of the flower of their manhood, their wealth and power, and even their good name. They long to have it made clear, and ascertained beyond a doubt, whether they really owe their great misfortune to their belief and trust in their rulers; whether they were deceived and led to the slaughter by those who pretended to take a paternal interest in them.

It will be hard for them to believe it. A thorough investigation by an international tribunal will bring the truth to light.



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GERMAN

Abendpost, Dec. 5, 1918.

REPUBLICANS, AMERICANS--AND "OTHERS"

(Editorial)

Mr. James R. Mann, Representative of the Second (Chicago) Congressional District of Illinois and long-time Republican leader in the House of Representatives in Washington, declared last Tuesday: "The Republicans will make no concerted attempt to hinder the President while he is 'over there'. By that I mean that the American people would not have any sympathy for any attempts to belittle or criticize the President while he is absent on such an important errand. I, personally, have no patience with any of the resolutions, regarding the absence of the President which have emerged in the Senate and in the House. I cannot help what single members in the House are determined to do, but certainly none of the Republican members of the House will do anything to embarrass the President or to hinder him in any way, as long as he is engaged in the solution of a problem which is of such great importance for the American people. I think Congress should give him support as far as those



Abendpost, Dec. 5, 1918.

interests are concerned and I am of the opinion that party politics should not be permitted to interfere with the fulfilment of his great task or to give the rest of the world the impression that the American people are of divided opinion in these questions which involve the peace of the world."

The circumstances which caused this statement of Mr. Mann must be known if one is to appreciate its full significance and to give him due credit for it. For ordinarily it should be a matter of course that all members of Congress, regardless of party affiliations, like all good citizens, stand united behind the President when he leaves the country on such an extraordinary and important mission. But one should know what kind of reception the President was given when he appeared before Congress, on the day before his departure, to speak before the representatives of the people about his plans and ideas, as far as he deemed it advisable under the circumstances.

All nations, whether friend or foe, declared themselves willing to make peace on the basis of those conditions, clearly and distinctly promulgated by the President, and European statesmen of all nationalities demanded his personal



Abendpost, Dec. 5, 1918.

participation in the Peace Conference as "indispensable for the conclusion of a just world peace." The President had decided to comply with this demand and, on Monday, appeared before the Congress to make a formal announcement. One would think that under the circumstances the representatives of the people would give him a rousing ovation of a kind never before accorded a mortal--but in reality the majority remained cold and indifferent and intent only on showing the President, by their hostile silence and gestures, their disapproval of his great decision. As the President's supporters, exasperated by the cold attitude of the majority, burst into applause from time to time, the faces of the others became still more hostile and leering. "It was the most depressing hour that I have ever witnessed in an American Congress," writes an old Washington correspondent. It should have been the most solemn in all the history of the body which represents the American people!

Later on, as the Senate and the House were again working separately for the "welfare of the country," both houses proposed bills, which expressed, in a brutal manner, bitter enmity toward the President and--so it seems to us--



Abendpost, Dec. 5, 1918.

showed an alarming lack of loyalty, patriotism, and good Americanism. And another thing! A Senator--Senator Sherman, who also claims to be a representative of the people of Illinois and, unfortunately, has to be considered such--found it necessary to make the following comment regarding the President's trip abroad: "It is known that the history of nations has been changed by the kiss of a sensuous woman." This was supposed to serve as a basis for the assertion, "In Europe, the whole American atmosphere, which should surround him, was lost for the President." And to crown this effrontery, he concluded: "We should not lead him into temptation."

The President has left--the spiteful, discordant cackling still ringing in his ears. The great "colonel," [translator's note: Apparently a reference to Colonel House, Wilson's closest adviser during the World War]--"America's greatest tribune of the people and unofficial leader" could not refrain from giving the President his instructions on the day of departure. Through the press of the country, which lies at his feet, he told him, that "the British



Abendpost, Dec. 5, 1918.

Empire absolutely must have the largest navy in the world" and that "we should ungrudgingly grant it the right to a superior fleet." He further told the President that "the Britons should, of course, keep the colonies they had annexed," that his (the President's) "Fourteen Points" were no good and hardly worthy of attention and that, out of a thousand American soldiers, not one had ever heard of them. The "colonel" told the President of the United States that if he had to go over there, he should go, but only to say yes and to give his blessing to everything the "others" might decide and that he should by no means "play the part of an umpire". He instructs the President to interpret the words, "freedom of the seas," in such manner that England's rule over the waves would in no way be infringed upon, just in case she found it necessary to invoke it at some future occasion. In short, the colonel has the crust to tell the President of the United States he should forget about defending America's glory and interests, and the welfare of all nations, but should first and always bear Britain's interests in mind, put his signature under England's demands, and thereby become a traitor to himself and to American sentiments.



I G

- 6 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Dec. 5, 1918.

Republicans who talk and act like our James R. Mann, are good Republicans and good Americans. The others may call themselves whatever they want, but good Americans they are not. And they do not deserve to be called good Republicans.



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GERMAN

Abendpost, Dec. 2, 1918.

FOR AMERICA'S DIGNITY, POWER, AND PROSPERITY .

(Editorial)

Those American newspapers which pose, more or less modestly, as the interpreters and promulgators of public opinion and as the pillars of true Americanism and patriotism during these critical days prove themselves as un-American as possible.

While the President of the United States, in full appreciation of the tremendous responsibility which he is assuming, prepares to make a trip to Europe in order to preserve the interests of his country at the Peace Conference, and to safeguard the success and adoption of America's peace program, that section of the American press can find nothing better to do than to nag and to criticize everything the President decides to do; to belittle his actions in the eyes of the public, and to prophesy the failure of his plans.



Abendpost, Dec. 2, 1918.

"President Wilson's Peace Commission," so it goes, "is the President himself.....He is the Commission.....President Wilson has not bothered to secure the best heads America had to offer for the job.....It is a mediocre commission, dominated by the peculiar genius of Mr. Wilson."

There is no arguing about taste. Everybody considers his own ways better and more efficient than those of the next to follow. The fox thinks he is smarter than the lion and always believes that he knows more and can do everything better than the latter. And perhaps the fox is right as far as his own particular wishes and plans are concerned, but only in this respect.

If, to those newspapers and to the people whose mouthpieces they are, the members of the Peace Commission seem inferior in quality, it is only because the members of the Commission are not of their kind. The reason that the newspapers dislike the fact that the President is, in reality, the whole Commission, and that the Commission is completely dominated by the President's peculiar genius, is that they themselves cannot dominate or influence the President.



Abendpost, Dec. 2, 1918.

If they prophesy defeat for the President's plans and failure for all his efforts, they only do so because they have no use for his plans and begrudge the President his success; because they desire his defeat and failure. What one wishes, one likes to believe. And whatever is against his own interests and schemes, the average person tries to frustrate. No matter how noble or beneficial for the general welfare a thing may be, it will be fought by those selfish people who put their own interests and desires above those of anybody else. If that is human, it is also petty and shortsighted; by no means is it patriotic and American in the best sense of the word.

Those would-be patriotic and American sheets, those newspapers, which at every suitable and unsuitable occasion pose as the advocates of the only genuine Americanism and patriotism and, at the same time, are so unpatriotic as to make the President's difficult task still more difficult if they can, are also un-American enough to belittle America's ideal peace aims and to deny them any practical value or possibility of success. And on what grounds?



Abendpost, Dec. 2, 1918.

Simply because, they claim, American diplomacy is not the equal of European diplomacy; because the President could only pursue ideals, but not a practical and concrete success! But it was not so long ago that these same newspapers and people considered America fortunate beyond all measure because of its idealism, and would condemn the thought of America's entering the war for practical gains as something wholly unworthy. They were either insincere then or they are so now.

"Circumstances alter cases." It all depends on the circumstances how a certain case presents itself to us. At that time one probably **believed** that President Wilson would be stupid enough to appoint, as members of the Peace Commission, men who did not agree with his own ideas and who had different objectives in mind than he himself. At that time one believed it possible to secure all the material gains for one's own party, and to manage the whole thing in such a way as to give the President just the glory of having sought an idealistic solution. Since the President has indicated that he intends to assume the



Abendpost, Dec. 2, 1918.

full responsibility himself, and is consequently entitled to full credit if he succeeds, and blame if he should fail, his efforts are now pictured as a sort of wild-goose chase, as an enterprise which is doomed from the beginning. Well, what are the chances of success or failure?

"Every other nation," it is said, "enters the conference to gain or lose something concrete and tangible. Each one will play its part during the negotiations with an eye on this tangible element of national dignity, power, and prosperity."

Every other nation?--No, every nation! And the American nation not least. Yes, the American nation, above all others, will have an eye on national honor, power, and prosperity during this conference, thanks to the fact that the American Commission will be guided by the "peculiar genius of the President." For President Wilson will stick to the American ideals and, as far as America is concerned, will make good his pledge: to insist on absolute justice for all peoples, the freedom of the seas, and disarmament, and thereby America's



Abendpost, Dec. 2, 1918.

honor, power, and prosperity will be increased immensely and will be gratefully acknowledged by all mankind. Thus America will immediately become the prototype of morality in the world and soon material gains will fall into her lap like ripe plums.

On the other hand--if Wilson's peculiar genius should not dominate the American Peace Commission to the extent that everything possible be done to realize America's idealistic peace aims--in that case, America would humiliate herself, would rob herself of dignity and power, and would sink to the level of a despicable hireling and slave of foreign interests, and would show unjust and hypocritical selfishness.



I G

GERMAN

Abendpost, Nov. 21, 1918.

OFF WITH THE BLINKERS!

(Editorial)



A few weeks ago, the members of the Architects' Association in New York City swore a solemn oath not to use any more building material in the future which have the stamp "Made in Germany". Soon afterwards there arrived in New York a shipment of several million dollars' worth of toys which were manufactured in Germany, and had been detained in Holland because of the war. Several buyers refused to accept the merchandise; others declared that they would be willing to sell the goods shipped to them, but would turn over any profit which might eventuate to the Red Cross. Only a very few had the courage to state that they could not see anything less patriotic in dealing in German toys than in dealing in materials made in Japan--as long as the same product was not manufactured in sufficient quantities here in the United States. Attitudes of this sort, however, had the same effect, in certain circles of our superpatriots, as a spark in a powder barrel. There immediately sprang into existence "committees" of women afflicted with patriotic hysteria. These committees made it their business

Abendpost, Nov. 21, 1918.



to protect the souls of American children from the demoralization which would surely result from the use of Hun-made drums, hobbyhorses, Noah's Arks, and paintboxes. And in order to give this insanity a more substantial basis, these females expressed a fear that these toys were germ carriers and poisonous; and would cause an epidemic among American children. They went so far in fighting the German toy peril that they had to appear before a United States District Attorney in New York and give assurance that they would keep within the law.

But these women and their blind hatred are not exceptional, as can be seen from a bill which was introduced last Monday in the United States Senate by Senator Lodge, Roosevelt's "pal". The bill specifies that dealers in merchandise made in Germany and Austria-Hungary must post a sign over the entrance of their business establishments reading, "Dealer in German Merchandise," and must display these words in bold type in all their public advertisements. Whether this attempt by Senator Lodge to discriminate against certain businessmen within the American world of trade will actually bring about all the damage and disadvantages which the author of the proposed bill visualizes, seems more than questionable.

Abendpost, Nov. 21, 1918.



"How many people," it was recently asked in a Magazine, "would stick to their resolution never again to purchase a piece of merchandise 'made in Germany', if the life of a beloved child could only be saved by a medicine invented and manufactured by German medical science? Are physicians going to refuse treatment to hundreds and thousands of persons afflicted with venereal diseases, if a well-known German remedy could restore their health? Will our manufacturers be willing to do without those hundreds of colorfast German dyes if their competitors are using them and thereby securing an advantage in the world market? Are people with poor eyesight willing to forego an improvement of their vision just because the prescribed glasses and lenses come from Germany? And who would have the heart to deprive the little child of its enjoyment of its little doll just because the doll was made in Germany?

"The federal government, through its highest officials, has time and again declared itself against a war after the war, which evidently could only mean an economic war. It has realized that such a war is not dependent upon

Abendpost, Nov. 21, 1918.

sympathies and antipathies but merely upon the sober facts of the price range and quality of goods in demand, and on raw material. We are going to continue to get our potash from Germany if its use will be of benefit to our agriculture and if it cannot be obtained elsewhere or cannot be obtained for as low a price. We are going to continue to buy raw materials, chemicals, scientific instruments, etc. from Germany if our industry needs them to remain in competition with the world market."



The American Defense Society could not have better demonstrated its inability to take facts into consideration than by its second proclamation this week, demanding that all German products be boycotted. "We have," this particular circular says, "three hundred branches in various parts of the country, which will assist us, as before, in driving German goods completely from the market and in keeping them off the market in the future."

The attitude which is revealed in actions of this sort contradicts the ideals in defense of which we entered the war--freedom, justice, and democracy.



Abendpost, Nov. 21, 1918.

To realize this program we must renounce all the antagonism and contempt with which we have judged every action of the enemy since the beginning of the war. We will have to get rid of the apostles of hate like Lodge, Roosevelt, Root, and others. If, as was intended, our government is going to supply the defeated enemy with foodstuffs just as it has our allied friends, then it also seems just that we give our former enemies an opportunity honestly to earn the bread which we give them.

Only a peace without hate, and one which promotes world reconciliation, will make a renewed appeal to arms impossible for a long time to come.

I G
III H
I E

GERMAN

Abendpost, Nov. 20, 1918.

THE PEACE TERMS

(Letter to the Editor)

The war is over. German autocracy and capitalism have collapsed because of the capitulation of their allies. There was nothing else for the German people to do but to accept the hardest terms that have ever been imposed on a nation since the dawn of history: terms which they will not be able to bear. From a nation that has been defeated one can demand anything, but will she fulfill the demands? Must the German people perish and pay for the sins of their autocratic leaders and capitalists? America's Allies demand the dividing up of Germany and her colonies in order to be reimbursed for their war expenditures. The burden of this infamous war, from which the capitalists of both sides have reaped millions and millions of dollars' worth of profits, is to be placed upon the German people. Is there any thinking person who honestly and



I G
III H
I E

- 2 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Nov. 20, 1918.

earnestly believes that, in this twentieth century, a nation could be enslaved for generations to come? It is argued that the German people are at the present time the strong wall resisting Bolshevism, which is trying to force its way towards western Europe. Against this wall--against the character of the German people, against the German race with its orderliness, discipline, and self-restraint, gained in the hard school of adversity--the flood of Bolshevism will come to naught, or else it will spread devastatingly all over Europe and, perhaps, over here. The above lines speak volumes. Capitalism over here is getting an inkling of the impending danger.

Unless America intervenes in the eleventh hour, the German people have nothing to hope for any more, nothing more to lose. Even after the war thousands of their fellow citizens will remain as slaves in prison camps, victims of autocracy and capitalism. Under these conditions, can anybody expect the German people to let themselves be used by their



I G
III H
I E

- 3 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Nov. 20, 1918.

enemies as a wall against Bolshevism? There can be no peace if the German people are to be kept in chains for generations.

America will decide whether or not the tidal wave of Bolshevism rolls over Europe and eventually comes over here. An ostrichlike policy during these fateful days would be a grave mistake. The people no longer believe the great newspapers. They have printed too much "baloney".

Yours truly,

(signed)

Richard Trappe.



I G
II B 2 g

- 3 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 8, 1918.

briefly to remind the citizens of German descent of their twofold duty: first, to purchase Liberty Bonds to the best of their ability and second, to see to it that their fellow citizens know how much the German-Americans have contributed to this purpose. First of all Mr. Scherer pointed out that the old motto, "To conduct a war you need three things: first, money; second, money; and lastly, money," still holds true as it did in former years. Only the ways and means have changed by which governments manage to get hold of it. Whereas in former times the necessary sums had to be borrowed from moneylenders at high interest rates and large areas had to be mortgaged, nowadays governments ask the people to assist in the great work directly by lending their money. And the people of the United States have recognized, to a degree equalled by no other people, the necessity for putting their money at the disposal of the government. Above all others, the citizens of German descent have been the ones to set a shining example of doing their duty.

If, at the beginning, their sympathies were more or less on the side of their brothers overseas, subsequent events, and especially the course of action taken



I G
II B 2 g

- 4 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 8, 1918.

by the German Government, have opened their eyes and made them realize that the Germany of today is quite different from the land they left years ago in order to establish a new home.

When the Government of the United States was finally forced to draw the sword, not only in defense of its own liberty, but of that of the whole world, citizens of German origin proved that they were Americans through and through. They supported the government in every conceivable manner, sent their sons to fight for the ideals of liberty, gladly gave their money and fortunes to bring about a glorious conclusion of the war, and are ready now to do so again.

The speaker, who demonstrated in masterly fashion the causes which brought about America's entry into the war, set forth the idea that the war was a struggle between two principles, the autocratic and obsolete one on the one side and the modern and democratic on the other. While Germany and most European countries fought for material reasons (power politics), America staked everything on the greatest of all democratic principles, liberty for all peoples. Every citizen



I G
II B 2 g

- 5 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 8, 1918.

of German origin, therefore, should contribute wholeheartedly and to his best ability so that this objective may be accomplished; and in doing so he should not be ashamed to admit his origin but should avow it with justified pride.

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I G
III H

GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 7, 1918.

TO THE GERMAN PEOPLE

It may seem presumptuous to give an article, written in an American newspaper, a title like the above--or maybe just stupid. For many of our readers will say: Whatever is printed nowadays in an American newspaper, even though it is printed in German, will forever be concealed from the eyes of Germans living within the boundaries of the Reich. But we happen to know better. And the following lines and articles are written, in fact, to enlighten the German people about the mentality, sentiments, position and attitude of American citizens of German origin and descent. It has become clear from various speeches of German statesmen and a number of German newspaper articles that the German people, before and after America's entry into the war, had been ill advised and were actually misinformed on this matter as on so many others.

The fact cannot be denied that at the outbreak of the war in 1914 the sympathies of Americans of German as well as other (especially Hungarian, Swiss-German, Dutch, Scandinavian, and, above all, Irish) origins were on Germany's side.



Abendpost, Oct. 7, 1918.

They remained there at first, in spite of the rape of Belgium, because the assurances of the Prussian-German Government, given through the press, were believed. These statements asserted that the German Reich was forced into the war and now was fighting for its existence. One believed that Russia, emboldened by the accomplished encirclement of the Central Powers and by the establishment of the Entente, used Austria's demands for atonement for the assassination of the heir presumptive, Ferdinand, as a pretext for starting a war to destroy Germany. But in the course of events this belief began to evaporate before the eyes of those Americans who had clung to it. They began to take notice when the news of the sinking of the "Lusitania" shook the world. At first they were incredulous when news about the infamous acts of German agents within the then neutral United States came to the attention of the public, and only unwillingly did they become convinced when members of the German and Austro-Hungarian embassies were forced to leave the country. It is not necessary to enumerate these infamous acts to the German people at this time. History will record them. For a moment, Americans sympathizing with the Central Powers gave a sigh of relief when the German Government, in



Abendpost, Oct. 7, 1918.

reply to a sharp protest by the American Government, promised to conduct the submarine war within the bounds of international law. But then an incredible thing happened, on the last day of January, 1917. The German Government insulted the American Government and the American people by announcing that from that day on an unrestricted and illegitimate submarine warfare would be resumed, but the United States was graciously allowed to let a boat sail for England once a week on the condition that it be painted all over with stripes, resembling a pole in front of a barber shop. Consequently, diplomatic relations were severed and yet many Americans still hoped that Germany would not carry out her threats. But even this hope had to be abandoned. On April 6, after a statement and report of the prevailing situation was issued by the President, Congress had to declare war. Even those who, at that time, still considered the war avoidable, have now been converted by the revelations since made of crimes committed under the sponsorship of the Prussian-German Government, crimes which simply defy description. Nobody in America believes any longer in the innocence of the German Government regarding the outbreak of the war in 1914. On the contrary, everybody knows now not only that the German Government could have avoided war, but that it even seized the opportunity to



Abendpost, Oct. 7, 1918.

unchain it. Everyone in America is convinced that it was done to satisfy the insane ambitions of the Prussian-German military caste and Junker class.
[Translator's note: Junker is a Prussian landed feudal lord.] This was confirmed by Prince Lichnowsky.

A resident of Milwaukee who recently, in the fall of 1918, returned from a trip to Germany, tells us that there are still some innocent souls in Bavaria who really and earnestly believe that the assassination of the Austrian heir-presumptive was the sole cause of this war and that, consequently, it was not quite unjustified.

When will the democratic idea, the American idea, dawn within the German people? Can one hope that it will be soon, after they have had to go through all this horrible suffering? When are they going to realize that the democratic idea puts the same value on the life of all men? And that if one man, regardless of his position in life, has fallen victim to a heinous crime, this in itself is no reason to start a war in which millions of men are slaughtered? But this



Abendpost, Oct. 7, 1918.

is beside the point, for it is the democratic idea which we will dwell upon in the following articles.

At the conclusion of this article may we just point out the appalling fact that German Government circles were poorly informed about the position and attitude which American citizens of German descent would assume at the outbreak of the war. It really was their hope that German-Americans would turn against their adopted country, to which they had sworn allegiance. That became clearly evident by the way they raged at the German-Americans later on. The German potentates did not even realize the best traits of the German character, namely, a sense of duty, loyalty and faithfulness. Long before the outbreak of the war their agents in America, if they had kept their eyes open, should have known that if hostilities should begin, the citizens of German origin, also, or rather German-Americans above all others, would do their duty. But these potentates were and still are afflicted with blindness. And in the end this may turn out to be fortunate for the German people. Hundreds and thousands of brave German-Americans are fighting today in France against



I G
III H

- 6 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 7, 1918.

German military autocracy, and maybe soon will fight on German soil, and they will keep on fighting until the job is done. They fight with all the more enthusiasm because they understand what the president of their country has told them, namely, that they are fighting for an ideal, to keep the world safe for democracy, and for the liberty of all peoples including the German.

The sooner the German people wake up to this fact the sooner will they co-operate in breaking the power of their masters. When that is done they will be delivered from their misery and the longed for peace will be theirs.



I G
III H

GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 4, 1918.

CITIZENS OF GERMAN ORIGIN, ESPECIALLY,
[SHOULD BUY LIBERTY BONDS]

(Editorial)

The Liberty Loan campaign is in progress. Before October 19 Liberty Bonds to the amount of six billion dollars will--and must!--be absorbed by the American people. That means that every citizen, male or female, must reach into his cash register or pocket and must dig up as much money as possible; he must calculate how much of his anticipated income can be spared during the next few months and must purchase bonds accordingly, using the government installment plan.

He **must**, for it is his simple duty to the state of which he is a part, and behind the duty there is force. A citizen can be compelled to do that which is his duty. If citizens should refuse to lend the state the money it needs



I G
III H

- 2 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 4, 1918.

at good interest and with the best security in the world, the money will be appropriated in the form of taxes in return for which they will get nothing but tax receipts that may be used, at best, for lighting a pipe or a kitchen stove. In the last analysis, citizens are not doing a favor for the state so much as for themselves when they buy bonds quickly and to the best of their ability. Quickly to subscribe for the Fourth Liberty Loan is nothing but a duty to themselves and their loved ones; which the instinct of self-preservation and the natural desire to preserve their possessions demand.

That is the way to look at duty, the duty of all citizens alike. He who looks at it the right way will subscribe for as much as he can.

Men and women of German descent have recognized this duty more than others, because they are used to getting to the bottom of things and to thinking things out thoroughly and earnestly. They did their duty and are now doing it in every



Abendpost, Oct. 4, 1918.

respect, and they will do it again, and better; and, if that is not possible they will do it more willingly than ever before.

When, formerly, they were asked to do their share, they acquiesced, for the most part, but often with a heavy heart. Sometimes complaint was made that the duties imposed on the American people would be doubly hard and painful for them to bear. This was in the nature of things, because at the beginning duty and sentiments were in a painful conflict, and their sense of duty had to win a victory over their natural sympathies for their native land.

But today this no longer holds true. Reason and duty have gained the upper hand, banishing all doubt and painful indecision; and today, as German-Americans correctly size up the situation, their hearts should be filled only with courage, pride, and hope for the future.


Today they have special reason for wishing full and quick success for the



Abendpost, Oct. 4, 1918.

Fourth Liberty Loan. What once was a plain or even painful duty should today be a privilege, a wonderful opportunity, and, as they serve their adopted country, they are also serving those to whom their heartfelt sympathies still belong, in spite of war and need; they are serving their blood relations over there, the German people; they are helping to gain victory for America--and the Fourth Liberty Loan is to insure America's victory!--a much-desired and just peace, and the liberation from unworthy subjection and oppression which Germany so richly deserves.

Since President Wilson, a week ago in New York, told the world of America's war aims and peace hopes in clear and masterly language; since he declared that a league of all nations had to be established, and that all nations should get justice--full and absolute justice, regardless of whose interests were involved--and declared that within the league of nations no nation or group should be granted special privileges; that there should be no alliances or agreements between single nations directed against other powers--since the President of the United States has promulgated this wonderful message of peace and justice to all peoples of the world, no other element in the United States



I G
III H

- 5 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 4, 1918.

has better reason for desiring a quick American victory than the German-Americans. They should be glad to do anything the government asks of them, in order to accomplish America's peace aims, with faithfulness and love for their adopted country and with pride in their own mighty America, fighting for justice and human rights--with faithfulness and love for the people of their own origin; for the German people, to whom justice and peace and liberty will come at last.



I G
III H
I E

GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 3, 1918.

PERFECT LOYALTY

by

Theodor Graebner, Professor of Theology at Concordia Seminary, St. Louis

To back up the government with all our might, out of the innermost conviction that our cause is just--that, in my opinion, is true citizenship and perfect loyalty. It is the only kind of loyalty which can make a country prosperous in peacetime and victorious in war.

The more we recognize the objects which are at stake in this great World War, the more obvious must become the duty of every American citizen to stand by his country with perfect patriotism in times like these. As these days, momentous for world history, pass by, we must become more and more convinced of the righteousness of our cause.

A country wages a just war if it has taken up arms because the rights of



I G
III H
I E

- 2 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 3, 1918.

its citizens have been encroached upon by a foreign power, and if this power shows no signs of making amends for the injustice or of refraining from further overt acts.

We are not waging a war of conquest, nor are we engaged in a campaign to avenge injuries inflicted upon us; nor is the primary cause the damage which our citizens have suffered from the unrestricted submarine warfare, though this brought about a state of war, confirmed when Congress made a declaration of war. But rather do we realize in the war aims of Europe's central powers the real danger which threatens our country and the ideals on which its hopes for the future are based, those hopes which Germany imperils.

I will not consider here the evidence which places the guilt for the present war on Germany. He who has studied the Lichnowsky documents can hardly gainsay the faults of the German diplomats during the July days



I G
III H
I E

- 3 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 3, 1918.

of 1914. I am thinking, rather, of the proof of the existence (long before the tempest broke loose on August 2, 1914) of a policy of conquest which had been fostered, to a great extent, within the German people. It was not an idle fantasy, this talk about the world leadership for which Germany was destined, and this talk of a German world empire. Not only in navy circles was Der Tag toasted; not only in the Pan-German press, organs of the Pan-Germanists, and in the leaflets of the Defense League, was the economic necessity for an extension of the German sphere of influence by incorporation of small neighboring states emphasized. It was, rather, for years, an intrinsic part of the German mentality that the ultimate goal would be a German world dominion, established by force. It would pay to study the documents in "Conquest and Kultur" and "Out of their Own Mouths". One recalls the speeches which have been made by German visitors to America for the last fifteen years. And what could be the significance of the fact that, not professional militarists, but 352 professors, 158 elementary-school teachers and clergymen, 145 officials,



I G
III H
I E

- 4 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 3, 1918.

182 captains of industry, 252 artists and authors, clamor unanimously for the permanent occupation of Belgium and the iron ore districts of France, as well as possession of the French coast of the English Channel? The masses of the German people may still believe, even today, that they are fighting a defensive war--but the representatives of Kultur recognize as the object of the present war the establishment of a central Europe welded together economically, and the attainment of world power over a weakened England and a prostrate France.

To frustrate those aims, we are now engaged in the most formidable armament program world history has ever known. What has caused us to do this? Three things:

First, the submarine warfare. The announcement of an unrestricted submarine warfare constituted an interference with the established privileges of American citizens. Not only the right to make pleasure trips abroad, just as if war did not exist, but also the right of American seamen to



I G
III H
I E

- 5 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 3, 1918.

follow their trade and the right of American businessmen to engage in legitimate commerce had been encroached upon.

Second, a victorious Germany would constitute a permanent peril to world peace as long as the militarist caste directed the attitude of the best minds of the people. The result would be general armament for a new world war which would be more horrible than the first one, and would destroy all human happiness. Who could enjoy life on a smokin' volcano?

If there still remained any doubt whether the military and landed aristocracy in Germany, true to their mottoes, "Right is Right," "We are always right, because there are 87,000,000 of us," and "To the victors belong the spoils," were in earnest, this doubt is now removed if we observe the conduct of the victors in Russia. The revolts against the German administration are, according to Maximilian Harden's dispatch of August 10, a direct consequence of the ruthless and oppressive policy of the conquerors, who "do not have the slightest comprehension of the sacred



I G
III H
I E

- 6 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 3, 1918.

value of the personality of a people". In the Ukraine a parliament was formed, but an army officer dissolved it and put the highest officials under arrest. In Lithuania the population is treated as an officer would treat a private, and all schools which did not have German instruction have been closed. Thus Russia is the first to enjoy the German blessing. If the spirit of the people rebels, the sabre will go into action. Central Europe is taking shape.

Then what? Suppose the subjugated nations put themselves under the German double eagle and the whole world has to take up arms against 35,000,000 armed men of a central European empire, if a peace treaty has not cut off the means for preparing for such a war. [Translators' note: I think the author means the arms supply of the rest of the world, which is supposed to battle these hypothetical and enlarged central powers.] A terror without end! The welfare of mankind, the welfare of our country demands that such a conclusion of the war be prevented. That is why we are in this war.



I G
III H
I E

- 7 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 3, 1918.

And, lastly, let us not believe that a power like Germany could harm us only by invasion or by a blockade of the American coast. A victorious Germany would mean the victory of principles, the consequences of which would make every inhabitant of our country suffer for a long time to come. A people lives by ideals. By this I mean the principles by which trade and commerce with other nations are carried on in order to safeguard prosperity and the continuance of existence. The American people stand and fall with the principles of democracy. In a world built on absolutism, or, still worse, on the absolutism of the sword, it would be lost. It would either have to commit moral suicide by renouncing the principles held sacred since 1776, and by adapting itself to the principles which would prevail in the world after Germany had won a victory; or else it would have to be content with restricting its trade, and also its economic existence, by severing relations with other nations in order to avoid submitting to absolutism. It cannot be doubted that, by means of an economic "war after the war," Germany would consolidate her spoils and so inaugurate her



I G
III H
I E

- 8 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 3, 1918.

world dominion by means of trade agreements which would be concluded at the point of a gun, just as at Brest Litovsk.

The guiding thought of the ruling class in Germany is that there should exist only two groups of nations, namely, a ruling Germanic group and its allies, and a suppressed one, paying tribute. The theory says: "Conquest is the function of a dominating race. Let no one say that every people has a right to existence."

The result we can study now in Russia, Lithuania, and the Ukraine. We have even seen it for a long time in German-Poland, in Alsace-Lorraine and in the German colonies in Africa. Everywhere there is suspicion, hatred, and resentful obedience. A world power based on such a doctrine of the aristocracy of a single race would be the deathblow to every principle to which our people adhere with all their hearts, the principle that all nations must be granted the right of free development as an



I G
III H
I E

- 9 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 3, 1918.

inalienable right. This principle, which determines our relations with the rest of the world, stands and falls with the victory of the American armed forces.

And this principle touches upon the innermost privileges which our country guarantees its citizens. Since our entry into the affairs of the outside world at the time of the war with Spain, the trade and commerce of our country have been strongly influenced by events abroad, especially by the trade agreements made by various nations with one another. Our happiness and welfare depend upon international relations. We form an economic unity with the rest of the world.

Now, if the agreements among peoples were determined by the idea that one race, due to its mental and material power, should be the dominating one, to which all other nations had to pay tribute, then absolutism would rule the world. Here lies the danger for us in Germany's war aims. If



I G
III H
I E

- 10 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 3, 1918.

Germany wins, the relationships between nations will be regulated by her claim that she is entitled to world dominion. And so the democratic idea, the guiding principle of which is not the sovereignty of a particular race, but justice, fairness, and free competition, would perish. The whole world trade, our entire import and export trade and, with it, the commercial life of our country, reaching into the farthest village, would be brought under the influence of those who would see in Pan-Germany, which "is always right, because there are 87,000,000 of us," the future master of the world. Central Europe would decide the prices on the world market for cotton and wheat, writing paper and horseshoe nails, and where they might be sold. Nothing else but this is meant by the words "war of world economics," which have repeatedly occurred, since 1914, in German pamphlets about the European War.

Not only the spiritual values, but also, and to an even greater extent, the material interests of our country are at stake in this war. Since a peace



I G
III
I E

- 11 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 3, 1918.

treaty will determine whether democracy or absolutism shall govern the world, it is clear that this war, long before we entered it, touched upon the right of every American citizen to promote his own happiness and that of his country by free competition on the world market. It is, therefore, the duty of every American citizen, and to his own interest as well as to that of all those with whom he wishes to trade in justice and fairness, and not at the point of a bayonet, that he serve the ideal for which we are fighting with all his heart and fortune. The Fourth Liberty Loan affords the most immediate opportunity for expressing this realization by action.



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III H

GERMAN

Abendpost, Sept. 26, 1918.

"A NEW TIME IS APPROACHING...."

(Editorial)

The approaching "new time" is the time of the people, the time of the self-determination of the German people; the time in which the German people will be their own master; the time when Germany will be a democracy.

The tribe to which Count Hertling [Translator's note: then Chancellor of the German Reich] belongs, and "which will die out under the roar of the cannon," is the tribe which, full of arrogance and strength, unyielding and unmindful of the right of the people, was and still is the support and pillar of the "by-the-grace-of-God" idea, and military, as well as feudal, class rule. It is the tribe which, forced by



I G
III H

- 2 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Sept. 26, 1918.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 600.1

inherited privileges, represents the doctrine of might and, in its natural desire to maintain and strengthen its privileges and favorable position, always is more or less openly inclined to put might before right and which, for the sake of self-preservation, fights and has to fight the democratic idea which demands equal rights for the citizens and self-rule for the people.

Count Hertling is no Junker [Translator's note: Member of aristocratic and autocratic Prussian feudal lords.] in the reactionary sense of the word, but a liberal-minded man. He is, however, of ancient nobility and a typical son of his "family", the member of a privileged and preferred class, whose privileges are rooted in the "by-the-grace-of-God" idea and the autocratic system. He cannot jump out of his skin or change his nature. If he had been a staunch representative of might and autocracy he would have made a different speech (recently in the German

I G
III H

- 3 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Sept. 26, 1918.

parliament) and would at least have earned the applause of the Junkers. He tried to mediate and found himself sitting between two stools. For there can be no compromise between autocracy, on the one hand, and democracy and people's rights on the other. The German people must be given the right of self-rule. They must become their own master. This will happen in the near future and with it will come a just and lasting peace, which Germany and all the world need so badly.

A new time--a democratic time--is approaching for Germany, and the knell will sound for militarism and class rule. It must be thus. For they alone stand in the way of a just and lasting peace.



I G
III H

GERMAN

Abendpost, Sept. 24, 1918.

"I AM A PRUSSIAN...."

by

A. Paul Maerker-Branden

(Formerly Assistant Editor of the German Herald)

"Ich bin ein Preusse, kennt ihr meine Farben?" [Translator's note: "I am a Prussian, do you know my colors?" is the beginning of the Prussian (not German) national anthem.] Whoever remembers the first verse of this Prussian march will certainly think of the colors black and white. But no!--I visualize the black, red, and gold, the colors of a revolutionary Prussia, topped by the date 1848, the year of an awakening, spiritual Germany!

At that time the rulers of the German people, the potentates and little potentates, by fighting the hopes of the black, red, and gold for a united, spiritual, and thoroughly democratic Germany, laid the foundation for the World War of 1914: they suppressed the desire for spiritual resurrection and internal political settlement with a time-tested device, a fight with the world outside.



Abendpost, Sept. 24, 1918.

During the reactionary days of 1849, when the Prussian king, Frederick William IV, refused to become German emperor because this dignity was offered him by a liberal-minded people and not by submissive servants, Prussia began to rise to predominance in the German federation of states and, subsequently, in the German Reich. The wars of 1864 and 1866 only served the purpose of bringing southern Germany, which always had been much more democratic than Prussia, under the sway of Wilhelmstrasse, the incarnation of Prussia's sabre-rattling world politics of Pan-Germanism. In Versailles, on January 18, 1871, the former prince regent and "case-shot prince" William, brother of Frederick William IV, succeeded in having himself proclaimed German emperor by the German princes--but not by the German people!

Black, white, and red became the colors of the new German Reich, and not black, red, and gold! The principle of kingly rule had won a victory at Versailles, not the love of liberty, and the desire for human brotherhood of the German people of 1848. And this victory, on January 18, 1871, of the dynastic principle has had its revenge now--for more than four years! For



I G
III H

- 3 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Sept. 24, 1918.

the preservation of this victory of royalism, millions in flesh and blood and in property have been sacrificed--but now let us call a halt to these sacrifices!

The black, white, and red of 1871 shall give way to the black, red, and gold of 1848; the impudence of the rulers shall make room for the liberty of the people!

Buy Liberty Bonds, shares of freedom!



I G

GERMAN

Abendpost, Sept. 24, 1918.

ORGANIZATION COMPLETED

German Liberty Loan Department Elects Supervisors

The meeting of the German subdivision of the Foreign Language Department for the floating of the Fourth Liberty Loan, which took place last night in the North Side Turner Hall, was devoted to the completion of the organization. The chairman, Mr. Paul F. Mueller, told the audience that since the first meeting the necessity had arisen for employing salesmen in the various wards. In each ward the Foreign Language Department has kept several vacancies open for volunteers for the actual selling, in order to give the Germans a fair representation in the sales organization. This is a further step in keeping a close checkup on the share of each nationality in putting over the Liberty Loan. And since a salesman of German descent will naturally watch very carefully to see that the space marked "nationality" in the sales report is filled out correctly, we cannot think of a better means to accomplish this purpose. Accordingly,



Abendpost, Sept. 24, 1918.

several volunteers have applied for each ward, and they will start their activities with a house-to-house campaign, especially in the wards where there are a large number of German fellow citizens.

But this objective can only be accomplished if every purchaser of German descent not only avows his nationality openly and candidly, but also insists that the salesman fill out the space marked "nationality" before his eyes. That is the most important thing. It is the desire and the hope of the German Department that this phase of the campaign be fully and completely understood, so that its work may conform with all that of the other foreign language departments, and that it may serve its purpose to the fullest. If everyone would realize that failure to record one's nationality will lead only to the concealment of the full extent of the loyalty of the Germans, nobody would mind the little bother and everyone would help the supervisors in their efforts.



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I G
III A

GERMAN

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Sept. 22, 1918.

ONE HAS TO BE PATIENT



With the entry of the United States into the World War the naturalization of Germans came to a stop, as everyone knows, but later on it was decreed that those who were in possession of their first papers at least two years prior to the declaration of war by the United States, that is, before April 6, 1915, could be naturalized. Since then hundreds of Germans have petitioned the local courts and have been told that within about three months they would be admitted to an examination; but all, without exception, have waited in vain to be summoned. After some of them had lost their patience and had inquired at the Sonntagpost to find out the reason for the delay, a reporter of this paper had a talk with Mr. H. Bartels, manager of the Naturalization Bureau, at the Chancery of the Circuit Court, and the following facts were ascertained:

As soon as a German applies for citizenship his name is reported to the immigration office in Washington, which then makes a thorough examination of his

I G
III A

- 2 -

GERMAN



Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Sept. 22, 1918.

case. Only after it has been found that there is nothing objectionable against the petitioner, and that very likely he will make a good American citizen, are the local courts informed that an examination can take place. Apparently, however, this research takes more time than is generally believed--or maybe the office is overloaded with work--at any rate, the fact remains that not a single petitioner has yet been admitted to citizenship.

Inquiries at the offices of the court are, therefore, simply futile. As soon as a list has been received from Washington of candidates who can be examined and--if successful--naturalized, those eligible will be informed by postal card.

I G
IV

GERMAN

Abendpost Sept. 20, 1918.

THE FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN
Important Meeting Of The German Department Called

Mr. Paul F. Mueller, chairman of the German Department of the Seventh (Federal Reserve) District for the floating of the Fourth Liberty Loan, has called a committee meeting for September 23 at 8 P.M., at the North Side Turner Hall. It is of the greatest importance that not only present members of the committee but as many volunteers as possible attend this meeting. The purpose is to complete the organization of the German Department, so that the work of floating the Fourth Liberty Loan on September 28 can start according to schedule.

As reported, four vice-presidents have been elected for the Chicago committee, who have divided the wards of the city among themselves, thereby establishing North-Side, South-Side, Northwest-Side and Southwest-Side districts. At the next meeting a fifth vice-president will be present, who has taken over the suburbs, which, as everybody knows, have a large population of citizens of German descent.



Abendpost, Sept. 20, 1918.

Each vice-president will appoint a captain for each ward assigned to him. The captain, in turn, will name a lieutenant for each precinct. These lieutenants will have the important duty of making sure, during the daily checkup, that every citizen of German descent gets full credit for each bond that he has purchased. But in order to facilitate this accounting, it is urged that there be enough volunteers to co-operate in a house-to-house campaign. For each ward, from two to five such volunteer salesmen are needed, depending on the number of residents of German descent in the ward. It is not necessary, but desirable, that these men be residents of their respective wards and that they have a large circle of acquaintances.

It is expected that everybody who can spare the time, and has the inclination to do this kind of work, will be at the Turner Hall next Monday (September 23). These volunteers will not only do a patriotic deed for their country, but they will also fulfill a high duty to themselves and their fellow citizens of like origin. The more actively they show their loyalty, i.e., by not only purchasing



I G
IV

- 3 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Sept. 20, 1918.

Liberty Bonds but also by making effective propaganda for their sale, the quicker the last traces of the suspicion will be dissipated which unscrupulous persons have instigated against citizens of German descent. It is useless to try to find out who is to blame for these conditions or whether or not the prejudice was justified. It is not a theory but a fact which must be faced. Such a situation can only be remedied by forceful and decisive counteraction. Every volunteer for the purchase of Liberty Bonds will help to attain this great and important objective.



I G
III A
III H
I C

GERMAN

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Sept. 20, 1918.

THE UNNECESSARY SUPPRESSION OF THE GERMAN LANGUAGE

A Criticism

by

E. Berger, Maywood, Illinois

"Democracy" is the catchword which prevails in our public life today. During meetings, in the newspapers, and in private political talks, always the little word "democracy" is mentioned.

And why not? This little word is quite momentous after all. It made us go to war and it will bring us peace as soon as autocratic Germany adopts a democratic form of government; because we are fighting for the establishment of a democratic government in Germany.

And just as our armies are battling gloriously over there for this objective, so, over here, will those who can think, endeavor eagerly, by words and actions, to make the masses, and especially the German element, conscious of the necessity of this aim.



I G

- 2 -

GERMAN

III A

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Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Sept. 20, 1918.

I C

As far as this German element is concerned, the Friends of German Democracy and the German language newspapers have started an intensive campaign of propaganda among people of German origin; and we are glad to notice that, thanks to this work, the democratic idea and the stern necessity of introducing democratic reforms in Germany with America's aid have taken deeper root.

- A man who listens and reads, and analyzes what he has heard and read, will ask himself the obvious question: Do our brothers in Germany desire this support?

Undoubtedly this question can be answered in the affirmative.

The majority of the people in Germany are, without question, democratic in their sympathies, and anxious to break with the present system of government. And it is just as certain that Germany's liberal population will gladly grasp the helping hand we are extending to smash the powers of darkness: militarism, the Hohenzollerns, and the feudal class.



I G

- 3 -

GERMAN

III A

III H

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Sept. 20, 1918.

I C

But over there one may also ask the question: Who is it that wants to give us moral and material support in our fight for liberty? Who are the Friends of German Democracy? Are they our blood brothers, or are they our enemies, who aim to foster dissension among us under the cloak of friendship? We gladly accept the helping hand of a friend but no gift from the enemy, is the saying over there.

And here is where my criticism begins. I follow with great interest the efforts of the Friends of German Democracy. As far as I know, the organization has held only one large meeting here in Chicago so far, and at this meeting English was spoken exclusively. I consider this a mistake.

I know that the government does not prohibit the use of the German language if it serves to promote the interests of our country. As a matter of fact, the German language is used quite extensively in the Liberty Loan meetings, for example, and rightly so. The language which one has been taught by his mother leaves the deepest impression.



I G

- 4 -

GERMAN

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Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Sept. 20, 1918.

I C

The dissolved D. N. B. Editor's note: This is probably the German-American National Bund would never have attained its great membership, if the language in which it conducted its business had been English. Two thirds of all local German clubs will cease to exist as soon as the English language is the only one permitted at their meetings.

The Friends of German Democracy will never boast a large membership if they suppress the German language from their meetings and literature.

This organization, which could, unquestionably, have a brilliant and influential future, must be able to tell those on the other side of the ocean: "We who want to help you are blood of your blood; we understand you and your poets and philosophers, for we speak your language,"

An article recently published in the Abendpost, entitled: "The Fight Against the German Language," is the cause of my writing this letter.



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III A

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Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Sept. 20, 1918.

I am of the opinion that the German language must be preserved in this country and that, if a fight is on to abolish the German language, we must wage one to maintain it.

We love America dearly, we are ready to sacrifice all we have to advance the great idea of democracy, but we do not want to be the hangman of the German language. Carl Schurz was a good American, he fought for democracy, he fought for the Americanization of America, but he did not fight against the German language.



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GERMAN

Abendpost, Sept. 18, 1918.

THE ATTITUDE OF THE GERMAN LANGUAGE PRESS

From the latest edition of the German Democracy Bulletin we quote the following:

We wished they would all be like that--like the Milwaukee Herald. We should like to say of the entire German language press that it could grasp the significance of the times as clearly as the Herald in Wisconsin. This newspaper, one of the most influential of its kind, welcomed the first opportunity, as soon as we entered the war, to proclaim in clear and forceful language its change of attitude and undivided devotion to everything American and what an active participation in the fight against Prussian-German autocracy could amount to.

This same newspaper, again clearly recognizing the value of organizing the friends of German democracy, and well aware of the valuable aid that an alliance of Americans of German origin could give, to find a safe way to

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3627.

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- 2 -

GERMAN

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Abendpost, Sept. 18, 1918.

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express one hundred per cent Americanism and to serve in the great struggle, has commented emphatically in favor of the objectives and principles of our organization.

It was godparent to the founding of a branch organization in Milwaukee, it managed to interest such well-known fighters for the cause of democracy as General Winkler, Mr. Vogel, and Miss Mary Jussen, the niece of Carl Schurz, whose services and accomplishments have earned him recognition and appreciation all over the west. If today we give excerpts from the editorial of the Herald of August 26, it is not done to give our organization a "lift", but in order to show the rest of the German language press a way to broader activities and increased usefulness. Whatever it can do to promote the interests of our organization, which has been acknowledged by the president, by the American press and patriotic societies as a completely American and trustworthy organization, it does in its own interest.

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- 3 -

GERMAN

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III B 2

Abendpost, Sept. 18, 1918.

III H

The Herald, after declaring that German-Prussian democracy must be blind to believe even today, after America's entry into war, in the possibility of a victory, writes: "They don't seem to care if the unfortunate German people are bleeding to death. But the German people shall not die. They shall help themselves. And we over here will give them aid.

"For this purpose a society has been formed in this country, which calls itself the "American Friends of German Democracy". Its objective is to obtain peace and liberty for the German people before they collapse completely or bleed to death.

"It can become a patriotic organization of far-reaching significance, if once a million members, mostly of German origin, belong to it. In this way it can furnish the best proof that citizens of German descent want to assist our country in this war with all their heart, until its unselfish

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II B 2 d (1)

III B 2

III H

- 4 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Sept. 18, 1918.

goal is attained. And then the association can help to shatter the simple-minded and un-American attacks made on citizens for no other reason but their descent. This is another good ground why citizens of German origin should join. Who would not stand by the German people over there as well as faithful and loyal citizens of German extraction over here?

(From "German Democracy Bulletin".)

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Sept. 18, 1918.

"SUBSCRIBE AND TALK ABOUT IT"

(Editorial)

On September 28, the fourth Liberty Loan will be launched, and by October 19 the required amount--probably six billion dollars--must be over-subscribed.

That means, all who consider themselves good and loyal citizens must subscribe to the Liberty Loan to the best of their ability. All must purchase Liberty Loan according to their means--property and anticipated earnings, since Liberty Bonds may be bought on credit--if they do not want to appear lukewarm or have their loyalty questioned.

Not only that! Everybody must not only buy as many Liberty Bonds as he can, but must continue in his efforts to make the Loan a great success among his friends, acquaintances, and neighbors. If not, he still will be in danger of being looked upon by others as "disloyal," regardless of how much he himself has subscribed.

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- 2 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Sept. 18, 1918.

This danger exists for everybody, regardless of where he was born or to what "nationality" he may belong. It is just as real for Anglo-Americans as for immigrant Poles or Czechs; it threatens the Irish-Americans as well as those who were born in Canada--but the danger is especially great for citizens of German extraction! For whereas others may render themselves suspect if they do not "subscribe" according to their means or forget to talk in behalf of the Liberty Loan, such an attitude would, in the case of men and women of German origin, only augment a suspicion which already exists.

Citizens of German descent have done, and are now doing their duty. Their sons are fighting in France under the Stars and Stripes, their money over here for democratic victory. They submitted willingly to conscription and gladly subscribed to the first three Liberty Loans. They showed themselves to be loyal. The natural consequence is a sharp decrease of suspicion--although it has not yet altogether disappeared. It is still smoldering under the ashes.



I G
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- 3 -

GERMAN

Abenspost, Sept. 18, 1918.

But where it has apparently died, it may easily be fanned into flames again, if a relaxation of loyalty to duty on the part of the German element would take place, or if their special enemies would be given the opportunity to question their loyalty. Therefore, it is the duty of all citizens of German origin not only to buy as much as possible of the fourth Liberty Loan, but also to talk as much as possible in its behalf.

"A bird is recognized by its feathers"--a man by his actions and words. It may be against German nature to advertise a loyalty which to him is only the fulfillment of a simple and matter-of-course duty and to demand patriotic credit for it, so to speak; it may be especially repulsive to him during a time when patriotism obviously is being abused in an infamous manner by others--but it has to be done, lest suspicion of the German element within the American citizenry be continued and so remain a danger for all Americans of German descent and America as a whole.

"Do not put your light under a bushel." This holds true much more in our time than at any other time or any place else. Citizens of German extraction will

I G
I C

- 4 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Sept. 18, 1918.

continue to do their duty to the fullest; they will subscribe to the fourth Liberty Loan as much as possible--they generally have good business sense and realize that Liberty Bonds are the best and safest investments in the "world"--but they will also have to talk about it and let themselves be known as ardent advocates and friends of the Liberty Loan. And they have to see to it as much as possible that Americans of German extraction are given full "credit" for their subscriptions and that the fact of their heavy participation is made known to the general public and held under the noses of their enemies.

This shall be done. That is the job of the German-speaking Fourth Liberty Loan committee of the Seventh Federal Reserve District. Its successful transaction will mean: the final and complete elimination of suspicion against citizens of German origin; the end of insinuation and agitation against anyone that is of German blood and bears a German name; the recognition of citizens of German descent as full-fledged and first-rate citizens in every respect, in this manner bringing about, in a forceful way, an equal standard of respect and appreciation.



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- 5 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Sept. 18, 1918.

This will be accomplished, if the committee will get the co-operation of the citizens (of German descent) to which we believe it is entitled.



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GERMAN

Abendpost, Sept. 16, 1918.

"AMERICA FOR AMERICANS"



Under the heading "America for Americans," a certain Paul H. Burglund, writing to the Chicago Tribune, recommends that the citizenship of all citizens of German decent be revoked for the duration of the war, "to give us complete control of all offices in the country." A great idea--from the enemy's point of view! Without citizenship rights, German-Americans would, of course, also be exempted from the fulfillment of many important duties as citizens. Their sons, who are so bravely dying in France for America's cause, would be without a country; their daughters would not be admitted any longer to the Red Cross service to nurse the wounded; their wives would not do any more knitting for our boys in Khaki; and it would be doubtful if these "second-rate" citizens that are thus to be created would be allowed to purchase Liberty Bonds, War Savings Stamps and Thrift Stamps. If the foreign-born give up their former nationality and swear allegiance to Uncle Sam, he grants them full, equal, and unlimited civil rights and protects them in these rights as long as they comply with the

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- 2 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Sept. 16, 1918.

duties imposed on them. Under the most difficult circumstances imaginable, German-American citizens have evinced an exemplary zeal for duty, and their faith in Uncle Sam's word will not be shaken by the infamous attacks of some hysterical super-patriots. Mr. Burglund, apparently of Swedish extraction, talks about "offices" which "we" then could control ourselves. May we ask to which "job" this "old Swede" thinks he has a claim?



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GERMAN

Abendpost, Sept. 15, 1918.

HEROES OF AMERICAN DEMOCRACY

What makes the enmity of America so terrible is the fact that it fights for ideals and not for profit. One can negotiate about profits, but not about conscience. When America declared its entry into the war--not for material gain, but for the defense of those human rights which are the national faith--over there they said mockingly: "Phrases!" Where the system "His Majesty, God & Company" has deprived the people of its self-determination together with its conscience, and in exchange has offered it economic prosperity--a pottage of lentils for a birth right--it is hard to imagine that there is a people whose conscience is a power. If they were not afflicted with the blindness of those whom the gods would destroy, they would have found a parallel to the present war in the last great inner conflict of the nation, the Civil War. A fateful day for the German people, when it sees the gap which separates a government responsible to a free people for its principles and policies, from the government of the "all-highest", the existence of which depends upon success. That is the essence of American



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- 2 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Sept. 15, 1918.

democracy, that its policies always find motive, direction, and changes in the conscience of the people, and that the latter finds its guidance in the great ideal of July 4, 1776. This the history of the Civil War could have taught them, if they still could be taught.

In 1917 national conscience spoke from the president's chair. During the thirty-five years before the adoption of the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution, a voice was heard from a miserable print shop in Boston, and the name of the speaker was William Lloyd Garrison, abolitionist, compositor, author, and editor of the Liberator; agitator, prophet, criminal, and saint.

Without faith in the equality and liberty of all mankind, justification might be found for slavery. Older than the nation, it had law, church, constitution, public opinion, and business on its side--but not the spirit of 1776, which had given birth to this nation. The constitution failed to declare that black skin is human skin, out of fear of the slaveholding South. The divergence between the beautiful phrases of equality for all



I G
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- 3 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Sept. 15, 1918.

men and the disgusting practice of slavery made the life of the nation one great lie. Nobody knew just how to restore righteousness. Proposals for reform were as cheap as blackberries, but the South answered attacks on its privilege with threats of secession. It did not mind reform as long as nothing was changed. The last, bitter controversy between the Northern sense of justice and the Southern slave interests ended in 1820 with the strengthening of the latter by the admission of Missouri into the Union as a slave state. "This terrible problem," wrote Jefferson, "keeps me awake at night like the ringing of a fire bell, and fills me with horror. To me it seems the knell of the Union." Politics, business, and society were one in their desire under no circumstance to be reminded of this skeleton in the closet and to leave the solution to time.

Gradual liberation seemed to be the most that the abolition movement could hope for; to be patient, and declare that slavery is an evil, the best that one could do. America then still believed in the possibility of a compromise between injustice and conscience, until, on January 1, 1831, in Garrison's



Abendpost, Sept. 15, 1918.

first edition of the Liberator, conscience raised its loud voice and literally cried out to the nation: "You shall not sleep any more. I mean it--I will not compromise--I am not going to retreat one inch--I will be heard--I demand immediate emancipation of the slaves!"

In his truly terrific sheet, which he himself edited and composed, sometimes standing fourteen hours in the composing room, undernourished, sleeping on his worktable, with a book as a pillow; fearless, a man whose one idea consumed his life, Garrison, then twenty-five years old, put the nation on trial, which had come within an inch of the end of its existence and the downfall of the Union. For thirty-five years there flowed from the workshop of the gentle modern volcano a red-hot stream of flaming and inciting language, so uninterrupted that, within a few years, the North and South were aflame. He possessed the gift of the genuine prophet to exasperate everybody and turn everybody against him; the well-meaning people in the North who shunned his "fanaticism," which attacked even the Constitution



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- 5 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Sept. 15, 1918.

and the Union; the church, which gave its blessing to the existing order with cool reason and comfortable piety; the business world, whose position a prominent New York merchant succinctly described thus: "We are not so stupid as not to look upon slavery as a great evil, but the founders of the Republic condoned it; the Constitution approved of it; under the protection of the Constitution the South invested its money in it, and we are doing a million-dollar business with it; are we to let the abolitionists destroy all this? Never!"--And the South? The excitement there rose to raving madness. New Orleans offered twenty thousand dollars, Georgia five thousand dollars, for Garrison's capture, dead or alive. With every legal and criminal means attempts were made to smother the movement. The conspiracy reached from the president down to the last rowdy on the street corner. Terrorism paralyzed the North. Mob violence committed murder and arson. Abolitionism seemed to be stamped out for the time being.

But the irony of the whole thing was that otherwise the nation would never have realized the true nature of slavery, its brutal, unscrupulous



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- 6 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Sept. 15, 1918.

oppression, which constituted a peril for the nation--that while its advocates seemed to win, the cause of slavery lost more and more--the same irony, which prevails in the case of Germany's power politics today. The lone fighter, Garrison, now found scores of fellow fighters, Browditch, May, Wendell Phillips, Chas. Sumner, the German Dr. Follen and others. Anti-slavery societies sprang into existence by the hundreds. Until 1840 Garrison had done the work alone. Five years earlier, his had been the voice of the prophet in the wilderness, but after 1840 abolition was uppermost in the minds of the people. His contemporaries found it hard to look at the matter as he did, namely, that immediate emancipation was the only solution and not mere fanaticism! Where would it lead to? In the words of Wendell Phillips: "the only way to liberty for the slaves, if it isn't to be a bloody one, leads through the ruins of the church and over the grave of the Union." Did the prophet of immediate abolition see any other way? No, in later years it was realized that the monster of slavery, in order to continue, had to bring the North and its politics under the slave-whip,



I G
I J

- 7 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Sept. 15, 1918.

and would stop at nothing to do so. The evil, if it was to remain, had to grow and smother the spirit of the Republic. Garrison's work had shown the alternative. It was with a feeling of discomfort that the House heard Lincoln summarize the situation, using Garrison's words of 1855: "A church and a government which accords the same privilege to slavery as to liberty is a house divided against itself, which cannot stand." Conscience was aroused; the people were ready for a decision. While its political leadership still thought of compromise, a shot was fired on April 12, 1861, in the harbor of Charleston,--the evil had taken destruction in its own hand--it forced the North to take to arms to bring justice to the disfranchised--as Germany's power politics does today to America's democracy.

Perhaps it was the greatest thing which this fearless knight ever accomplished, that he quietly returned to the life of an insignificant citizen when a career of public honors was open to him. False ambition he did not know. He did not care to be anything but the conscience of his nation.

(From German Democratic Bulletin)



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IV (Danish)

IV (Hungarian)

GERMAN

Abendpost, Sept. 14, 1918.

CHICAGO'S LIBERTY LOAN QUOTA TWICE AS MUCH
AS BEFORE

The Foreign-Speaking Department



Since it is necessary in this campaign to raise the largest amount ever asked, the campaign managers naturally will do their utmost. Especially is this true of the foreign-speaking committee, which includes thirty-five different language groups. Every evening three or four meetings are held and soon all will be organized. According to Felix J. Streyckmans, chairman of the committee, there never was such enthusiasm as is shown now by Americans of foreign birth. Thousands upon thousands of them have sent their husbands, sons, or brothers to fight with gun in hand for their new country, and the victories won naturally caused great enthusiasm among them. There is no question that, while in this mood, they will gladly reach into their pockets to loan Uncle Sam the necessary money to continue the fight.

Some of these language groups have already chosen their officials. The Danes

I G
I C

- 2 -

GERMAN

IV (Danish)

Abendpost, Sept. 14, 1918.

IV (Hungarian)

 elected John C. Christensen, chairman, A. M. Petersen, secretary, and Christian Botker, publicity director; the Hungarians have elected John P. Hovland, chairman, Andreas Hummelend, secretary, and Geo. M. Kramer, vice-chairman.

The organization activities are conducted by Mr. Hans Rieg, director of the foreign-speaking department of the United States Treasury, who is in Chicago at the present time. He has the greatest faith in the Americans of foreign birth of Chicago, since they did their patriotic duty in the most satisfactory manner during the last Liberty Loan drive. At that time seventeen million persons or firms in the United States bought Liberty Bonds. Of these seventeen million, 7,061,303, or forty-one and one-half per cent, were of foreign birth or origin. The sum paid by them amounted to \$741,437,000, which was seventeen and three-fourths per cent of the total amount.

In the State of Illinois four hundred and fifty million dollars were subscribed altogether for the Third Liberty Loan, of which \$92,670,050 was contributed by



I G

- 3 -

GERMAN

I C

IV (Danish)

Abendpost, Sept. 14, 1918.

IV (Hungarian)

citizens of foreign birth or origin. In the State of New York, on the other hand, of a total of nine hundred million dollars, only \$109,129,050 were subscribed by the foreign element.



I G
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IV

GERMAN

Abendpost, Sept. 14, 1918.

AN APPEAL TO GERMAN AMERICANS
Campaign Funds for War Savings Stamps Committee
Must Be Raised

Judge John Stelk, chairman of the German department of the Illinois Committee for War Savings Stamps, has sent letters to a number of well-known German-Americans in this city, calling their attention to the raising of a campaign fund for the War Savings Stamps Committee, in which they have fallen short of their duty, and pointing out that in case Americans of German descent should, against all expectations, not prove equal to their task, the fault would be their own. The letter reads as follows:

"Although the indifference with which the appeal for contributions to the campaign fund for the War Savings Stamps Committee of Illinois was received seems to bear out the allegation that Americans of German descent feel lukewarm about the matter, I myself will not share this opinion before I have made another attempt.



I G
I C
IV

- 2 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Sept. 14, 1918.



"The strange thing is that people with limited means prove to be much more generous than the former spokesmen of the German-Americans who are known to enjoy wealth and influence.

"In case the fifteen thousand dollars demanded by this department have to be raised, I shall need your assistance. Should you refuse it, the fault will be yours if the German department is not successful. I have been told by various sources that if Germans contribute to this purpose, they will do so only as Americans. But this is a false notion. On account of their birth or origin, they will always be regarded as German-Americans, and the same accusations will be made against them as against other Americans of German descent. Neither have they any reason to be ashamed of their blood, for the deeds of their fathers and forefathers have been written with indelible letters in the history of the United States.

"All money invested in Liberty Bonds, War Savings Stamps, etc., will be paid back to the last penny, but in the present case, there will be no other reward than the feeling of having helped the government. Illinois is far behind

I G
I C
IV

- 3 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Sept. 14, 1918.

with her contributions, and the German department has no reason at all to be proud of its accomplishments.

"It is the duty of all those who can help, to grant us their assistance and in this way to refute the accusations made against well-to-do German-Americans. Please lend us your help!"

John Stelk

Chairman of the German department of the War Savings Stamps Committee of Illinois.



Abendpost, Sept, 10, 1918.

"WE PROTEST"

(Editorial)

America is conducting war against the German government--against dynastic autocracy and military as well as class rule. This war must end in victory, and it will. The only question is, How soon? And the answer can only be, The sooner the better.

America entered this war because of the decision of Congress, which, in turn, decided in favor of war on the recommendation and at the demand of the President, in whose hands the foreign policy of the country rests. By abandoning many of its privileges, Congress granted the President extraordinary powers to put the country and the people on a war basis, to develop the people's fighting and defense power within the shortest possible time, and to ease the Government's task of winning the war.

Abendpost, Sept. 10, 1918.

The Government has thus far fully justified the confidence placed in it. As far as the mobilization and development of our fighting power and the adjustment of labor, production, and finance are concerned, the achievements are really marvelous. But the job is not yet done, the victorious peace is not yet won, and the objectives of the government not yet accomplished. If it was merely advisable to give the Government a free hand during mobilization and in preparing a war plan, it now becomes imperative, and a plain duty, to give the Government unlimited power in pursuing its war policy, to meet all its demands, to stand behind it full of confidence, and not to put obstacles in its way. Sometimes it may seem that other methods than those adopted by the Government would be more efficient, but this is by no means certain. It is to be presumed that the Government weighs each step carefully and is acting according to the best of its knowledge and ability. Certain it is that the Government cannot have any other objective than this: to bring the war to a victorious conclusion as quickly as possible; and it also is certain that any criticism of, and objection to, its measures and proposals will tend to hold up its work and make its task more difficult, and will defer the achievement of the ultimate goal,

MPA (U.L.) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, Sept. 10, 1918.

which is victory and a good and just peace.

Accordingly, only those can be called strictly loyal who are co-operating with the Government and are doing everything possible to assure the Government of a reliable majority in both Houses in the next Congressional elections in November. Hence, only those can be called "loyalists", who favor the candidates of the Administration. If leaders of the other party claim to be loyal or call themselves "loyalists," we feel called upon to contradict them. And if people and newspapers that notoriously and openly oppose the Government at every uncalled-for occasion call themselves the standard-bearers and guardians of "loyalty" and suspect all who do not agree with them, they are merely being ridiculous, to put it mildly, and we have some doubts as to their sanity as citizens.

Illinois has to elect a Senator in November. Tomorrow, in the primary elections, we will find out who will be the candidates for this office. On the Democratic ticket there appear three names, two of which we can disregard altogether. Both

Abendpost, Sept. 10, 1918.

Democratic organizations declare themselves for Senator James Hamilton Lewis, who, at the request of the President, is running for re-election and will naturally be the candidate of the loyal Democratic party and all true "loyalists". Three well-known men are running for the Republican nomination, and to a genuine "loyalist" they seem like birds of a feather. All three are undoubtedly loyal in the broader sense of the word, but all three are unreliable "customers" for the Administration--disloyal in the stricter sense. And in the case of one of them, the "loyalty" question was made an issue of during the campaign!

The "second" candidate is called "disloyal" by the "first" candidate, because he talked against war before war was declared, and the "third" is called "disloyal", because he does not withdraw in favor of the "first".

This seems to be somewhat strange, for it betrays a lack of legitimate claims for the nomination, and reminds many people of the derogatory remark: "Patriotism is the last refuge, etc." But all this is merely incidental: we, the real loyalists, are not much interested in this family quarrel. As the opponent

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, Sept. 10, 1918.

[of Lewis] in the fall elections, one seems to us as good as the other. But we protest most emphatically against the attempt to make the result of the Republican Senatorial primary a criterion for the loyalty of Illinois and, especially, Chicago.

Chicago's good name is not at stake. The loyalty of Chicago, to say nothing of Illinois, must not be questioned, regardless of who gets the Republican nomination for the United States Senate. The fact that a candidate asserts, or has others assert for him, that he alone is "loyal," does not make him so by any means. Such presumption, or the denouncing of his opponents, is not apt to win votes, but will rather do the opposite, and will help the opponents in their fight. Such votes [i.e., the votes alienated by the tactics of the self-styled "loyalist" candidate], may secure the nomination for his opponent, but they cannot be called disloyal votes, nor can they cast any doubt on the loyalty of the citizens of Chicago or the State.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G
III H

GERMAN

Abendpost, Sept. 10, 1918.

THE GERMAN PLOTS IN THE UNITED STATES

(Editorial)

The Committee on Public Information, at the request of the Federal government, has recently published a small pamphlet which contains an official account of the German plots in the United States, dating back from the time when this country was still neutral. According to this account, the German government has spent not less than from fifteen to twenty million dollars to further these plots. Court records have revealed that German influence has corrupted labor leaders and caused strikes in munition factories; that German agents have destroyed merchant ships and their cargo by hiding bombs in the hold while the vessels were lying in American ports; that they have perpetrated plans for the destruction of canals and railroads; that the movement for the prevention of munition shipments was financed by German sources; that professors as well as travelling orators and newspapers, all paid by Germany, attempted to mislead public opinion in this country; that



I G
III H

- 2 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Sept. 10, 1918.

German reservists went into foreign countries with false passports; that German sea raiders were equipped in American ports; and that Germany had a hand in the attempts to direct uprisings in India and Ireland from the United States.

In spite of its connection with these dirty affairs, which was tantamount to a violation of American neutrality, the German government thought it advisable, in a statement to the American press made in December 1915, to deny any participation in these acts. The statement read: "It is self-evident that the German government has never knowingly supported any person or group of persons or any society or organization that attempted to promote the German cause in the United States by means of illegal acts, incitement to violence, disregard of laws, or by any other methods which would tend to offend the American people in their pride or to curtail their sovereignty!" The pamphlet proves that this declaration does not conform to the facts, for the government in Washington, after the outbreak of the war and even before that time, had gotten hold of official documents which easily prove the opposite to be true. Court discussions have revealed, furthermore, that the



I G
III H

- 3 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Sept. 10, 1918.

number of persons involved in these plots was considerable and that it was not at all limited to native Germans residing here but also included quite a number of American citizens and other nationals. Many of those suspected or found guilty of these neutrality violations or plots have already been sentenced, while in some cases trials are still pending.

All these things, which should be brought to the attention of every American citizen of German origin, are printed in detailed fashion in the pamphlet. It explains better than any thing else the rapid increase in the resentful attitude toward Germany during the period when our country was neutral, and the determination not to conclude any peace with Germany until the German people have turned their system of government into a democracy. For it would be hard to believe that a democratic government would violate international law and custom in a similar manner. The sources which Professor E. E. Sperry of Syracuse University and Professor Willis M. West of the University of Minnesota have used are the records of the Department of Justice and the court records of the New York, Chicago, Detroit, and San Francisco trials. Copies of the pamphlet will, on request, be sent by the Committee on Public Information without charge.



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II B 2 d (1)

III A

GERMAN

Abendpost, Sept. 9, 1918.

THE FIGHT AGAINST THE GERMAN LANGUAGE

(Editorial)

At a meeting of a local German women's lodge held not so long ago, an American-born member, both of whose parents were German, rose from her seat and demanded for "patriotic" reasons that henceforth all proceedings should be conducted in the "American" rather than in the German language. Before the proposal was permitted to come up for discussion, the president of the organization asked for the privilege of making a reply. She answered the "patriot" in the following words:

"When you joined our lodge, you knew that it was a German organization in the sense that German was its 'business' language. This does not imply that the members consider themselves Germans or that they should conduct themselves as Germans, and it does not mean that they are asked to neglect

WPA (L.L.) 1705.3

I G

II B 2 d (1)

III A

- 2 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Sept. 9, 1918.

their duties toward their new country in any way in order to favor the interests of Germany. It merely means that the language employed in this lodge is the language which is best familiar to the members, simply because it is their native tongue. Patriotism does not manifest itself in words, but in deeds. One can urge on people to heroic deeds for their adopted country in the German language, and by the same token one can advocate high treason in English. The German women belonging to our organization have given their sons to the Army and Navy; they have lent their daughters to the Red Cross to nurse the wounded; they have invested their own and their husbands' money in Liberty bonds, war-savings stamps, and thrift stamps; and they have knitted and sewed clothing to preserve the health and promote the well-being of our boys in khaki. Are these things not to be considered simply because these women desire to cling to their native tongue--a desire which is after all only human--and thus continue a practice to which they have an unquestionable right?

"President Wilson has declared that we are at war not with the German people,

WPA (L.L.) PROJ

I G

- 3 -

GERMAN

II B 2 d (1)

III A

Abendpost, Sept. 9, 1918.

nor with German art and science, nor even with the German language, but solely with the autocracy that is ruling Germany. In Germany the saying is: 'The Kaiser's word is above reproach!' For us in the United States, the saying should be: 'The integrity of a President's word should not be impugned!' As long as the Federal Government does not forbid the use of the German language in the United States, we shall speak German here and nothing but German, which, I hope, will be spoken here for many generations to come."

And this--we almost said, manly--speech sealed the fate of the proposal advocating the use of the English language.

We could not help thinking of this incident as we read an announcement published by the American Defense Society, which tells of the success the Society is having in its "defense" against the German language, although "attack" would seem to be a more appropriate word. "Fourteen states," the report goes

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G

- 4 -

GERMAN

II B 2 d (1)

III A

Abendpost, Sept. 9, 1918.

on to say, "have forbidden the teaching of German in all of their schools, and in sixteen other states a campaign is in progress to bring about a similar ban. In many cities in the latter group of states, German-language instruction has already been dropped, but the states themselves have as yet taken no action on the matter. The Defense Society is now endeavoring to get these states to act." The following states are singled out as worthy of commendation: Alabama, California,....., Utah, and West Virginia. The states in which a vigorous campaign is being waged include Arizona, Arkansas,....., Virginia, and Wisconsin. The following large cities have "dropped German-language instruction entirely or in part": New York, Philadelphia,....., Quakerstown, Pennsylvania, and Glen Cove, Long Island.

There is much food for thought in the various aspects of the systematic action conducted by the Defense Society. However, we leave it to our readers to draw their own conclusions. We are not motivated by self-interest when we point out once more that, in the light of present conditions, the

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G

II B 2 d (1)

III A

Abendpost, Sept. 9, 1918.

continued existence of the German-language press is vitally bound up with the fate of the German language in the United States.

German-Americans, do your duty!

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 20075

I G
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GERMAN

Abendpost, Sept. 5, 1918.

OUR FOREIGN-BORN AND THE THIRD LIBERTY LOAN

Below is a compilation of the amounts which Americans of foreign birth or immediate foreign origin have subscribed to the Third Liberty Loan. The tabulations are in order of nationalities and states. These subscriptions have either been reported directly to the Treasury Department, or indirectly through the foreign-speaking departments of the Federal Reserve Districts.

These figures represent about fifty-five per cent of the total amount subscribed by that part of the population. Forty-five per cent have not been reported for various reasons. This proportion is based on a conservative estimate, which is based, in turn, on the general result of the campaign in all parts of the United States.

The total amount of the subscriptions of Americans of foreign birth or origin to the Third Liberty Loan can therefore be safely estimated as reaching 741,437,000 dollars. Since the grand total of subscriptions to the Third



I G
I C

GERMAN

Abendpost, Sept. 5, 1918.

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I G
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- 2 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Sept. 5, 1918.

Liberty Loan is 4,176,516,850 dollars, it can be seen that Americans of foreign origin--although on the whole they do not belong to the "wealthy classes" but rather to the "toiling masses"--have contributed seventeen and three-fourths per cent of the total amount.

Tests taken at random, with the aid of detailed reports for thirty-eight different nationalities in all sections of the United States, reveal the fact that ten thousand individual subscriptions amounted to a little over one-hundred and five dollars per person.

If this average is taken as a base, it is plain that those 741,437,000 dollars subscribed by Americans of foreign birth or origin, were contributed by 7,061,305 individual subscribers.

Since the total number of individual subscriptions to the Third Liberty Loan is about seventeen millions, it follows, therefore, that the share of Americans of foreign birth or origin is about forty-one and one-half per cent. [A table follows showing the amounts which various nationalities have subscribed. The Germans are credited with \$87,295,000.]



I G
III H

GERMAN

Abendpost, Aug. 26, 1918.

FOR THE WAR AGAINST WAR

(Editorial)

The bill which gives the government the power to conscript all males between the ages of eighteen and forty-five (excepting, of course, enemy aliens and nationals of neutral countries) passed the House last Saturday by a vote of 336 to two.

That makes it practically "unanimous". But it does not mean that our representatives, virtually without exception, like the idea of "field service" for our "boys" of eighteen and nineteen, or that they approve, on principle, the drafting of these very young people for the hardest service--a service which calls for the greatest sacrifice [i. e., of life itself] on the part of young people who have, as yet, no voice in the affairs of their country. It is well known that many members of Congress

I G
III H

- 2 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Aug. 26, 1918.

are against conscription of persons that have not yet reached the voting age. Many expressed their disapproval quite frankly, and we do not suppose that the arguments of the advocates of "conscription of boys" can convince them that they are wrong. When, in spite of their disapproval, they voted for the bill, they did so against their fundamental principles and personal convictions. They yielded, not so much to the pressure of the military authorities--as did one prominent House member, who justified his vote for the "man-power bill" on that account--nor did they yield for reasons of necessity; they yielded, rather, because they were convinced of the advisability and expediency of a great and immediate effort. They realized that America's purpose in this war--the overthrow of the military autocracy in Germany and the conclusion of a quick, just, and democratic peace--could be accomplished more quickly, if all of America's war power could be speedily mobilized and made available for the struggle. They felt that the only possible end of the war--the victory of America and the democratic idea--could be realized more quickly, the greater



I G
III H

- 3 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Aug. 26, 1918.

America's efficiency and the sooner her full military strength could be thrown into the scales.

If one has decided, after careful deliberation, on a certain course of action, then it is best to follow it through with every effort, in order to reach the goal safely and as quickly as possible. This applies to nations as well as to individuals. Hesitation increases the danger and prolongs the "ride", thereby, also, causing the sacrifices [of life] and the expenditures to mount.

The greater the effort, the smaller the danger and the quicker the purpose can be accomplished. The adoption of the conscription bill will enable the government to increase the man-power of the American armies, within twelve months, to about five million. Experience has shown that it is possible to have three million men at the European battlefronts within a year. Perhaps, then, the ruling masters of Germany will realize how hopeless their cause is and will decide to put an end to this horrible slaughter. Or,

Abendpost, Aug. 26, 1918.

possibly, the masses of the German people will realize that they are fighting for a lost cause--a cause that is not their own but that of their masters--and will decide to liberate the German people from an unworthy and fatal class rule. In either case, we would have a democratic peace and the accomplishment of America's purpose in the war would be hastened and the sacrifice of human lives lessened by the adoption of the "man-power bill". If they will not listen to reason over there, then it will be possible--thanks to the conscription of all those between eighteen and forty-five that can bear arms--to break the military power of the high and mighty [German despots]. Even in that case, peace will come sooner and the necessary sacrifice will be smaller than it would be if America were to proceed at a slower pace and dish out its man-power by the spoonful, so to speak.

To keep the bloody sacrifice [of lives] within bounds--that is why the House unanimously voted for the "conscription of young blood" and all

Abendpost, Aug. 26, 1918.

able bodied men up to the age of forty-five; that is why the government decided for this measure. The administration is not war-mad. President Wilson and his associates are well aware of the anxiety and worries of the fathers and mothers of the "boys", who, in their early youth, are asked to shoulder this heavy duty. They are peace-loving, as peace-loving as any mother could be. They decided on this apparently severe measure, because it will hasten the return of peace and end the war; because it will prevent many thousands--tens and hundreds of thousand--of young people, sixteen or even fourteen years of age, from giving up their lives on the battlefield.

The "conscription" of the eighteen-, nineteen-, and twenty-year-olds is a war measure against war. It will find its natural end when this war is ended.

1944

I G
III H

GERMAN

Abendpost, Aug. 24, 1918.

MANKIND, AWAKE!
by

Paul Haas, Member of Friends of German Democracy



The fourth year of the bloody war was concluded a few weeks ago and not even the slightest ray of hope for an early peace, which mankind desires, penetrates the dark night of this horrible man-killing war!

Blood, blood, and still more blood, that is the gruesome password of war.

Hesitatingly and with horror, thinking people are asking this fateful question: Does it have to be? Does it have to be that more and more noble human lives are sacrificed to the merciless god of war? Must it be that millions sigh away their last breath on Europe's blood-drenched battlefields, thus bringing untold grief, distress, and worry into thousands of happy homes?

I G
III H

- 2 -

GERMAN



Abendpost, Aug. 24, 1918.

Truly, this war proved one thing: It did not even spare the little baby in the cradle. Grief and horror fills the hearts of mothers who take their babies into their loving arms. Fear and apprehension grip those who think of the unborn child. The children, the blessing of a happy union, the pride of their parents, the hope of the latter's old age--what do we rear and educate them for? Do we rear them so that they, too, can be put into uniforms and can fight for either autocracy or democracy at the command of irresponsible demagogues? No, and three times no! Never again will the free sons of America or Europe's millions, fettered by the chains of militarism, have to take up arms to destroy God's beautiful world.

The high ideal which caused America to enter the war must and will now be attained. The result of the war will be the political self-determination of all civilized peoples. And the intelligent German nation will also throw off the chains that were an obstacle to her development: princes and potentates, militarism and an arrogant feudal autocracy. They will unfurl the banner of democracy--a free people among other free peoples.

I G
III H

- 3 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Aug. 24, 1918.



Unfortunately, we have to confess that the highly intelligent German nation has, up to now, been politically the most enslaved of all civilized nations of the world. Germany's largest federal state, Prussia, having the worst of all electoral systems, is a black spot on the map. The Constitution of the German Reich is a travesty of true democracy.

During the last year so much has been written by competent persons about Germany's political deficiencies, about the unlimited absolutism of her princes, about the strangle hold of her militarism and the impudent arrogance of her feudal lords, that only the most narrow-minded in this country could espouse Germany's cause.

I am always glad, therefore, to see Americans of German descent given the opportunity to prove that they truly love the country of their own free choice; the country for which we live, work, and die.

It is with pride that I look upon America's President, who--a fact which

I G
III H

- 4 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Aug. 24, 1918.



is unique in world history--did not lead America into the war for material gains, but for the wonderful ideal of a free world democracy.

To help reach this goal is the honorable duty of every human being who claims to be a free individual. And not until we meet with success can we go back to tilling the soil with a clear conscience, knowing that we have finished a job which centuries could not accomplish. Our children and grandchildren will reap and enjoy the harvest of peace.

Therefore, awake, mankind! Let us not rest or shirk any sacrifice, no matter how great, in our effort to bring glory to our proud America as the savior of that world peace for which mankind is longing. Europe will thank us--Germany will thank us.

The peace of the world cannot be secured without the complete and permanent overthrow of the present German system of government, at the helm of which stands the Hohenzollern dynasty. This royal house, in times

I G
III H

- 5 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Aug. 24, 1918.



of danger, promised the people much but, after the danger was past, never kept its word. This royal house used whips to suppress any desire for political freedom.

What crime did Reuter do, that he had to languish behind the prison bars for years? [Translator's note: Reuter was a poet and author.] What did Carl Schurz do that he had to flee Germany?

A long list of men with honorable names could be mentioned here, who, by order of the Prussian kings, were thrown into fortresses and penitentiaries because they loved their country and their people, and wanted to lead them out of the darkness of the Prussian-German political system.

If those brave men of 1848 did not succeed in throwing off the yoke of political slavery, let us hope that it will be done now with America's help.

I G
III H

- 6 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Aug. 24, 1918.

It is the particular duty of the German element in America to help mold world history and to assist our wise President in breaking the chains of the German people, which are an obstacle to peace and democracy.



I G
III H

GERMAN

Abendpost, Aug. 22, 1918.

DECLARES WAR ON LIES

(Letter to the Editor from Sophus Hartmann)

If one were to believe a certain kind of newspaper or certain plays which are now being performed, the morality and dignity of the German people must indeed have reached a low level. Are the German people supposed to have suffered sudden and complete degeneration? No, and no again, this is not true. Certain unscrupulous newspapers and the producers of these plays are primarily interested in the almighty dollar. These gentlemen speculate, successfully as always, on the base instincts of the masses. They seem to feel themselves justified in using any means, no matter how despicable, provided that it serves their purpose. The President has declared repeatedly that he respects the German people and he has also repeatedly called attention to the fact that the United States owes much to the German-Americans; furthermore the President has earnestly cautioned us not to foster hatred and so endanger the unity of the American people.

Would it not be a good idea and to the advantage of this country and its citizens,

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- 2 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Aug. 22, 1918.

if a law were enacted which made the use of the above-mentioned disreputable practices impossible? All Americans of German origin to whom the word "honor" is not an empty sound, agree that besmirching the memory of their parents and relatives, and all that is and was German, for the benefit of their present homeland, can and must not continue under any circumstances. He who sows hatred will reap discord.



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GERMAN

Abendpost, Aug. 21, 1918.

ALLEGED DISLOYALTY OF ORCHESTRA MEMBERS

In consequence of the charges of disloyalty made against members of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, a conference was held between Federal Attorney Clyne and Clyde M. Carr, president, and members of the board of directors of the orchestra. Mr. Carr and his associates assured the district attorney that the orchestra as a whole was loyal, and that they would not stand for any disloyal organization. Mr. Clyne was said to have insisted that any orchestra members whose disloyalty had been proved must be removed from the orchestra. In regard to the conductor, Mr. Ernst [sic] Stock, Mr. Clyne was said to have told his visitors that Stock knew of the disloyal remarks of his musicians and had tolerated them.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Aug. 20, 1918.

ASKS SATISFACTION



William Hebs, 2734 Rokeby Street, a cornet player in the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, has sued Leo Jaworowski, 2254 Fullerton Avenue, also a musician, for ten thousand dollars' damage, charging slander. The former was recently questioned by Assistant Federal District Attorney Borrelli for alleged unpatriotic remarks, but claims to have been completely exonerated. In spite of this, Jaworowski had denounced him as an enemy of the country. For that he is now asking satisfaction.

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GARDEN

Abendpost, Aug. 17, 1918.

DEMONSTRATION OF LOYALTY [BY SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA MEMBERS]

The Chicago Symphony Orchestra, the German-born members of which, especially the cellist, Bruno Steindel, have recently been charged with disloyalty, held a meeting yesterday in Ravinia Park. Manager Albert Ulrich delivered a speech, in the course of which he said:

"If I ever hear the slightest disloyal or pro-German remark from anyone of you, I will report him not only to the orchestra society but also to the Department of Justice, to make him pay for his foolishness. The times are too serious for foolish remarks or sentimental devotion to the old country, too serious for anti-American speeches of any kind. Speak the American language, so that everyone can understand what you say; think before you say anything and always be aware of your duty toward the country we all love, the United States of America."

After this speech, all members signified their approval by rising from their seats. As Mr. Ulrich explained later, much of this disloyalty talk could



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GRIFFIN

Abendpost, Aug. 17, 1918.

be traced to an attempt to break up the orchestra, and the charges made against Mr. Steindel were due to a personal grudge. Mr. Ulrich called attention to the fact that the wives of the orchestra members had proved their loyalty by doing work for the Red Cross and that the members themselves had subscribed \$16,300 to the third Liberty Loan. All were loyal American citizens.

Joseph Winkler, president of the Musician's Union, announced that the union would expel from its ranks not only those who were aliens, but also all disloyal members, whether citizens or not.



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GERMAN

Abendpost, Aug. 15, 1918.

IN TRULY PATRIOTIC SPIRIT

Pershing Week Inaugurated by Americans of German Descent

Perhaps because, for the first time since public singing in German was successfully suppressed here, German singing could be heard again, and in the presence of Federal officers; perhaps because of the deep emotion which had seized everyone as a natural consequence of the bloody sacrifices of war, which Americans of German descent also have made, the convention which took place in Wicker Park Hall yesterday assumed a singularly solemn aspect. The deep impression it made on all the fourteen hundred present was reflected in the speeches made by the Illinois superintendent for War Savings Stamps, Martin A. Ryerson, and the secretary of the War Savings Stamps Committee for Illinois, Professor Shailer Matthews. Seldom can one hear "The Star-Spangled Banner" rendered with such deep feeling as it was sung by the Vereini to Maennerchoere (United Male Choruses) and the Vereinigte Saenger (United Singers). Professor Matthews acknowledged this fact frankly and had no less praise for the German songs, "Das ist der Tag des Herrn" (This is the Day of the Lord) and "Sonntag's ist" ('Tis Sunday), which

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Aug. 15, 1918.

IV the chorus, conducted by Carl Reckzeh in a competent manner, rendered in German.

The singers seemed to sense that the wall of hatred and slander was breaking down, a wall erected by people who, as Mr. Leopold Neuman observed in his speech, do not amount to anything and only aimed to advance themselves by their anti-German propaganda. In the future nobody can claim to do a patriotic deed if he tries to prevent the best and most loyal Americans, as those of German descent justly consider themselves, from using the German language in speech and song.

Realizing the basic purpose of the convention, the chairman, Judge John Stelk, conducted the ceremonies from beginning to end in German. He said in his introduction that the Americans of German extraction found themselves at present in a precarious situation, but that he could see the sun breaking through the clouds. In the near future they will again occupy their rightful place among the nationalities of which the American people are composed. This is no time

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-3-

GERMAN

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Abendpost, Aug. 15, 1918

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IV for arguments and dissension among citizens. The Government does not oppose the German language, but does not declare itself for the German nationality, in order not to antagonize other parts of the population in turn. The speaker emphasized that the hateful resentment against Americans of German origin does not reflect so much the sentiments of the Yankees /Translator's note: the word here means people of genuine old American stock/ as those of the Czechs and Poles and other nationalities which are in conflict with Germans over there. Even the British Canadians admit that the Germans here are treated unfairly. The excellently loyal attitude of the Germans is all the more appreciated by the Government, which fully realizes the difficulties arising from hatred and suspicion. "Our loyalty," said the speaker, "is one hundred per cent. Only we mustn't make the mistake of going about with a chip on our shoulder and thus justifying our adversaries. At this time there are two hundred and fifty thousand boys of German extraction under the command of General Pershing in France. It is therefore fitting to celebrate Pershing Week by a solemn demonstration of loyalty and to renew our promise to give the Government effective support by means of the Liberty Loan as well as the War Savings Stamp Loan, in

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- 4 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Aug. 15, 1918.

IV order that our boys over there may not want." Judge Stelk then added that the Government itself would issue reports in German. This would effectively put an end to the controversy regarding the German language. After that, Director Martin W. Ryerson made the following speech, which was enthusiastically applauded:

"Mr. Chairman, and citizens! 'Citizens', an expression which has been abused by stump orators of petty politics, has assumed a new and powerful meaning under the pressure of a grave emergency, for at this time our citizenship is being tested most severely and our share of this citizenship has taken on an importance never before dreamed of. Not only must this share arouse in us the sense of civic solidarity on which the expression 'citizen' is usually based, but we must become conscious of a higher sense, namely, sacrifice, one heart and soul for the welfare of our country.

"The differences of opinion, the competition, the idiosyncrasies, which may find social and political expression in time of peace, must give way, during the crisis which we are now facing, to unity in thought and action which comprise

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- 5 -

GERMAN

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Abendpost, Aug. 15, 1918.

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IV political life as a whole.

"We must put aside for the moment all personal or group interests which do not influence favorably the main problems of the day, and we must dedicate ourselves wholeheartedly to those tasks the support of which is the common duty of all loyal American citizens.

"No discrimination of race, religion, or party must for one moment obliterate the most important fact, that we are as one in our adherence to our country and that it is our duty to stand shoulder to shoulder in mutual trust and mutual protection.

"The present World War, into which were drawn all the countries from which our population, to a certain extent still polyglot, originated, has created a situation which makes the acceleration of the Americanization process, which in normal times is rather slow, a necessity.

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- 6 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Aug. 15, 1918.

IV "This process is a decisive one and requires the transformation of deeply rooted standards and ideals. The standard which it aspires to is in a state of change itself, and it is therefore difficult to draw a clear picture of its final form, but we have a liberal conception of the term 'American' and we share certain ideals which it represents. But we approach this conception from so many different ways that in reality we were not always conscious of a unifying impulse and at times wondered if our neighbor had violated our national unity, whether he was the same kind of patriot as we were ourselves.

"In times of peace and prosperity such thoughts did not bother us very much, but if we are suddenly confronted with a national emergency, if the united action of the people is necessary for the maintenance of our national honor and prosperity, then every lack of mutual understanding and trust becomes a source of confusion and weakness.

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- 7 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Aug. 15, 1918.

IV "The multiplicity of our origin is reflected in certain groups of our people which cherish a sentiment for another country, their former homeland or their ancestors. Each of these groups, held together by common language and tradition, maintains the consciousness of the difference of opinion within the other groups. It is known by a name, and names are used for their associations, clubs, and other common activities, where the word 'American' is connected by a hyphen with the designation of a foreign race or language. This is the natural manifestation of a sentiment which within legal bounds is promising for the new homeland, but which must be so well guarded that we do not give others the impression that sentiment for the old country cannot be reconciled with loyalty to the new.

"During normal times these group activities and this hyphenation would seem unimportant, but in times of national emergency and danger, when we are asked to stand together for the defense of our country, anything that would indicate a lack of co-operation, no matter how insignificant it may seem, is a source of weakness for us and a consolation for our enemies.

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- 8 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Aug. 15, 1918.

IV "A hyphen, which ordinarily would not have any political significance, would then assume quite a different meaning. The hyphen may cease to have a purely sentimental meaning in the eyes of public opinion, and may look as if our Americanism were with reservations; and it may make us with one stroke different from our neighbor.

"It is therefore necessary for those who have united themselves for sentimental reasons, for the sake of art, mutual assistance, welfare, or social activities, to demonstrate by words and deeds that the purpose of their organization in no way interferes with their sense of duty and true loyalty toward our country; it is necessary for them to show fellow citizens who are not so organized their willingness to put the facilities of their organizations at the disposal of every patriotic activity to which they are invited, at the service of the Government, and to subordinate their own ambitions to the great cause of winning this war.

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- 9 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Aug. 15, 1918.

IV "The National War Savings Committee, recognizing the existence of the various national groups, has, in order to put their great power at the country's service, created the foreign language departments.

"You have been invited to this meeting by the German department of the War Savings Committee for Illinois, whose chairman is Judge Stelk.

"Our committee is aware that many of our fellow citizens of foreign birth or origin find themselves in a very painful and precarious position due to this great war, and especially is this the case with those of German origin. They are asked to fulfill the duties of citizenship under conditions which make this task a difficult one. Many of them are undergoing, during these days of stress, an ordeal which calls for the greatest steadfastness on their part and a sympathetic understanding on the part of their fellow citizens. We trust that neither will be lacking.

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- 10 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Aug. 15, 1918.

IV "Americans of German birth or origin have played an important part in the development of our country. They have demonstrated an understanding of the spirit and purpose of our democracy and a conception of civic responsibility which have stood the test in every great crisis of our country. So it was during the great Civil War, and nobody who has seen the casualty lists of our soldiers over there can fail to overlook the many German names on the honor roll. We are certain that the people of German descent are glad now, as they have always been, when it is shown how they demonstrate their love of country. Confidently we have called you together, therefore, to show you how you can render your country a great service by active support of the War Savings movement.

"Many of you are already familiar with this War Savings plan and have purchased War Savings Stamps, but the increasing importance of our enterprise has caused us to spur our fellow citizens to new efforts, in order to make this a success here in Illinois. We urgently ask that you participate generously, personally and through your clubs and organizations. We suggest that you adopt the War

WPA (ILL.) Manuscript

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- 11 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Aug. 15, 1918.

IV Savings Plan and through your co-operation give special expression to your patriotic support of our government. For this purpose the plan is admirably suited for large groups, and its requirements are within the means of every man, woman or child. Furthermore, the plan calls for personal service in the conservation of the resources of our country, in order to satisfy the requirements of our army and navy, a daily and hourly demonstration of our loyalty, in which everybody can take part. In Judge Stelk you have a wonderful leader. Please give him your full co-operation."

After the first two songs--"Das ist der Tag des Herrn"--and after Miss Lucy Hempe, accompanied by Miss Ruth Eppling, had sung Schubert's "Serenade" in German, Mr. Henry W. Huttman expressed the sentiments of the meeting on behalf of the Vereinigte Maennerchoere in the following speech:

"I have been asked by the Vereinigte Maennerchoere, consisting of thirty-three male choruses the members of which either were born in Germany or are of German descent, to express their grateful appreciation to the distinguished gentlemen

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- 12 -

GERMAN

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Abendpost, Aug. 15, 1918.

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IV who have come here to address them.

"We are well aware that these hard working men, enjoying the absolute confidence of the Government and standing at the head of administrative departments, have made a personal sacrifice by giving their valuable time to be with us here tonight and to advise us on the plans of the Government regarding the conduct of this war and also to inform us how we should co-operate.

"We are all Americans and love our country just as much as all other loyal Americans regardless of heritage or origin. There is not one among us who does not hate Benedict Arnold. We know well that there are today only two kinds of Americans: those who are loyal and those who are not.

"But even loyal Americans can be divided into two classes: those who in these times of distress endeavor to do their duties with all their hearts without being asked, and those, who, although they are loyal in their hearts, are content to give little and not to their full capacity.

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- 13 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Aug. 15, 1918.

IV "The Vereinigte Maennerchoere belong to the first group. They desire to do anything humanly possible.

"With just pride we call attention to the fact that their members, who are mostly in moderate circumstances, have bought four hundred and fifty thousand dollars' worth of Third War Loan bonds. Proportionately they will do as much now to meet the needs of the day and to honor General Pershing and our boys over there.

"The United States owes its greatness to the wonderful medley of peoples who have become its citizens. The people emigrated because of oppression and unsatisfactory living conditions, which go hand in hand with autocracy. Here they have found the democratic form of government they desired. For this reason they are in many cases more loyal than the natives. In this respect those who came from Germany are no different from those who came from other countries.

"The present war is waged against an autocracy from which they fled. Even if they speak the enemy's language, they are not less loyal on that account. This

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- 14 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Aug. 15, 1918.

IV war is not conducted against a language, but against a government, just as in 1776 the founders of the Republic--blessed be their memory!-- did not conduct war against the English language but against the arrogance of the English autocracy of that period. They were victorious, just as we will be against the German autocracy of today.

"The native tongue of the men assembled here is the German language. 'Mother tongue' means the first sound which the child hears, the language in which his mother teaches him his first prayer. This the reason why a man loves his mother tongue, and that is why we enjoy singing in the same language as our mothers did. And this cannot make anybody less loyal or less patriotic.

"The unfriendly things which are sometimes heard or printed about those in our country who are of German origin are the opinions of people who do not know the character of those criticized.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Aug. 15, 1918.

IV "An honorable and loyal person can be hurt less by a stab with a knife than by the unjust impugning of his patriotism.

"Therefore we derive consolation from the assurance of confidence which the distinguished speakers tonight have given us by their words and presence. They justify the hope that the American public will gain a better understanding of their neighbors and fellow citizens who by chance had their origin in a country with which we are engaged in a war. I can promise that the vote of confidence which the Government has given us will encourage all of us to greater efforts of co-operation in accomplishing the task before us."

The chorus then sang "Des Burschen Abschied" (The Fellow's Departure) and the impression of this rendering was enhanced by the fact that it was sung without a score. Afterwards Mr. Leopold Neumann delivered a short and inspiring address in German. He said that he had always held the opinion that the Germans need not make any demonstrations of their loyalty, because they were always aware of their oath of allegiance to America. They proved this in the past by

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Abendpost, Aug. 15, 1918.

IV standing by this country in every danger, and now they were proving it again by giving their sons and their fortunes. The Germans of Chicago have subscribed over seven million dollars to the Third Liberty Loan, which is far more than any other nationality. But a meeting is in order to clear up many misunderstandings. And while the presence of men like Ryerson and Matthews shows that they fully understand the viewpoint of citizens of German origin, the Germans should always declare again that their loyalty is not below that of others, but they should also stand up for their rights and decline to become second-class citizens, just because it happened to be the German Government against which, as representative of the autocratic idea and of militarism, the American people stand in arms to fight for the democracy of the whole world.

The last address was made by Professor Shailer Matthews, who spoke frankly, and whose witty observations were met with lively applause. He professed to be a full-blooded Yankee, and four of his ancestors are said to have come over on the "Mayflower" while his wife was the descendant of the first child born

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Aug. 15, 1918.

IV to the Pilgrim Fathers at Plymouth. But his son, of the Thirty-third Prairie Division, is fighting proudly side by side, and under the immediate command of, comrades of purely German origin. In Japan the speaker has not only removed many misunderstandings between Japanese and Americans, but he has also learned to be proud of the ideals which America represents, and of which he became fully conscious as he explained them to the Japanese. Though America is not yet completely matured, he would not like to have it called a melting pot, but rather a garden in which different kinds of plants are being crossed for the purpose of improvement and perfection. The product will be still better than even the Mayflower people could be. Professor Matthews compares the purchase of Savings Stamps with a gold piece which one takes from a pocket with a hole and puts it in one without a hole. Two billion dollars, two thirds the cost of the Civil War, are supposed to be raised with these stamps. This is by no means a small and insignificant job. By taxing the very wealthy heavily, the Government distributes this money in the form of high wages among the people, who lend back to the Government by buying War Savings Stamps from which the purchasers derive only benefit. He expects

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Aug. 15, 1918.

IV lively co-operation for the good and great cause from an audience which seems distinguished and prosperous.

After this speech the following resolutions, proposed by President Wm. Arens of the United Singers, were unanimously adopted by a rising vote.

"Resolved, That we assure the Federal Government in this critical hour of our full co-operation, in order that the war may be concluded victoriously as quickly as possible and the ideals of true democracy can spread all over the world.

"Resolved, That we, as all other loyal Americans, express our pride in the victories won by General Pershing and his army.

"Resolved, That we pledge ourselves anew to the purchase of War Savings Stamps and ask all citizens to help the Federal Government by refraining from all other unnecessary expenditures.

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- 19 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Aug. 15, 1918.

IV "Be it further resolved, That we express the hope that this, our assurance of loyalty, as well as the fact that we gladly put our sons and our money at the disposal of the Federal Government, may contribute to a better appreciation of the attitude of American citizens of German origin and put an end to the slander."

"America", which the whole audience stood up to sing, concluded the meeting, which served more than its immediate purpose, being skilfully prepared and tactfully conducted by the committee, consisting of Messrs. John Stelk, John Koelling, Leopold Neumann, Wm. Arens, August Lueders, Albert Wehrwein, Max Hirsh, Ferdinand Rixmann, Joseph Sieben and Chas. Kautz. Judging by the conversations of the visitors, who stood about in groups, it was clear that many felt greatly relieved that the German language and German songs were on their way back.

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Abendpost, Aug. 13, 1918.

STORM IN THE ORCHESTRA

Assistant U. S. State's Attorney Borrelli continued questioning members of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra regarding their loyalty. Those examined were Alfred Quensel, flute; Otto Hasselbach, viola; Kurt Baumbach, flute; Henry Woelfel, violin; Bruno Steindel, cello; and Albert Ulrich, trumpeter and manager of the orchestra. After the questioning Mr. Borrelli indicated that the statements, if true, seemed to be of sufficient importance to justify cancellation of citizenship, and, in the case of Steindel, imprisonment.

The flutist, Julius Furman, testified that Steindel had boasted to a pupil that he had "bawled out" Furman because the latter stood up as the "Marseillaise" was being played. Steindel denied this. According to Furman Baumbach had said, "How can America send a million men to France? Are they supposed to swim across?" Quensel is said to have called the remark of a four-minute orator a "bluff," and Woelfel is charged with saying that if Germany should

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Abendpost, Aug. 13, 1918.

lose the war he would commit suicide.

Ulrich stated that he had been an American citizen since 1878, had one son in the navy, and he himself was thoroughly loyal. Of the ninety-one orchestra members, eighty-eight were American citizens, and two of the remaining three would soon have been if the war had not interfered. He stated that he had never heard disloyal remarks expressed within the orchestra.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Aug. 12, 1918.

[JAILED FOR FAILURE TO STAND WHILE NATIONAL ANTHEM WAS PLAYED]

Fred Grimmie, fifty years old and living at 54 East 18th Street, refused to stand up as "The Star-Spangled Banner" was being played last night on the Municipal Pier. Neither would he do so when asked by Miss Beatrice Larson and Mrs. Label Latimer. The two women then called Seascout Edward Coleman, to whose request to stand up Grimmie paid no attention either. Some other seascouts then seized the man and had him arrested. He will be questioned today at the Chicago office of the Department of Justice.



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GERMAN

Abendpost, July 2, 1918.

STATISTICS OF POPULATION

[Editorial]

The United States has so far no uniformly conducted registration of its population, which is indeed most lamentable. Countries which incorporated such procedure into their statutes are at an advantage, inasfar as it simplifies matters, in case conditions arise in the interests of which a survey of the people's movement is of great benefit to the Government. It is a lesson which we have learned in the present War. If a record of the American population had been available, registration of eligible men to serve in the War would not have been necessary. The record would have also provided the reliable information in regard to the number of men and their respective age class. Furthermore, it would have divulged the information of the percentage of foreigners among these groups. Moreover, it would have disclosed the percentage of the hostile foreigners living in our midst. Registration of the population is also a great factor in the speedy seizure of escaped criminals, which,



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Abendpost, July 2, 1918.

in its turn, helps to curb crime.. These two outstanding reasons mentioned above have been regarded by most European nations as sufficiently important to have given this paramount matter special attention years ago. The necessity for similar records has become apparent in America recently. However, this plan could become a success if uniform registration methods would be applied throughout the land.

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In order to introduce uniform registration methods, Congress will probably have to act upon it.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, July 2, 1918.

WAR FOR THE PRESERVATION OF DEMOCRACY

(Editorial)

America is engaged in a War to defend and save Democracy. It fights for the principles of upholding, strengthening, and extending the democratic thought in foreign lands as well as in its own country. War for the democratic thought in foreign lands was strongly advocated by the President, and Congress approving it, declared War upon Germany on April 6, 1917. Germany provoked the conflict by her inexcusable actions--the U-boat war, the provocative incident of the Zimmermann letter, the submarine war note of January 31, etc. However, armed intervention was unavoidable, even without the aforementioned occurrences.

America is waging its own internal war for the preservation of Democracy, which is, of course, of much longer duration. . . . War for the democratic thought in the meantime, is progressing abroad as well as at home. However, since America has not shown her real strength against her European adversary



Abendpost, July 2, 1918.

so far, the Allies did not succeed in recording any great success, but the War's effect upon foreign countries cannot be questioned.



Democratic America, ridiculed by powerful and small nations alike for its military importance only a few years ago, is now the leader among nations. America has now the power to dictate, if it so chooses. Credit is due America alone, that the democratic thought became prevalent among all nations.

What about our internal conditions? The immense progress which the democratic thought had already attained before 1913, the Progressive Income Tax, for instance, also the Banking and Coinage Law, the Farm Loan Act, etc., has had many other additions since April 1917. However, one generation would not have sufficed to bring about all these improvements if War had not added its moral support. The Nation's railroads and Express businesses are operated by the Government, and the continuance will eventually lead to Government ownership. The income tax barometer which, fortunately, climbed high, is also here to stay, so will tax upon profits, which tends to curb the unjust accumulation of great wealth in the future. . . . All these indicate that in a democratic

Abendpost, July 2, 1918.

country the Government is the law. It also expresses the success of the democratic thought against possession of enormous wealth and organized wholesale business, which were in the hands of autocrats until recently.

Yes, great things have been accomplished. Just as this democratic republic has obtained the leadership and power among nations, whereby the democratic thought became a factor in world politics, so has it also affected the states in our country during the leadership of Woodrow Wilson.

However, victory is still not complete, therefore, America's new Democracy has resolved to fight to the finish. The recently issued report by the Federal Trade Commission, waging a fight against well-established wholesale profiteering, will show to the Nation--through its eventual successful outcome--how important a part the war has played in behalf of America's own internal soundness.

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RECEIVED

Baloniki, June 8, 1918.

[POLICE ORDER]

Mr. Alcock, Chief of Police of Chicago, has requested Baloniki to publish the following order:

"According to the proclamation of the United States, dated November 18, 1917, amended on April 19, 1918, all Germans over fourteen years of age who have not acquired American citizenship and who reside in Chicago must register at the most convenient police station.

"Registration will begin on June 17 and end on June 26. Registration hours will be from 6:00 A.M. to 6:00 P.M.

"Those who have their first papers must register also.

"Every German registering must furnish a photograph of himself, 3" x 3" in size.

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SECRET

Saloniki, June 8, 1918.

"Every German failing to register is subject to imprisonment for the duration of the war."



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Mar. 28, 1918.

Editorial.

THE GERMAN HOUSE IN JACKSON PARK.

More and more, peculiar aspects are produced through the hatred of all Germans, which nearsighted people, contrary to the wishes of the President and the government in Washington, are trying to stir up here. Now one Thomas A. Willoughby demands that the German House in Jackson Park, which was saved in response to a general request after the World's Columbian Exposition, should be demolished. A building of such architectural beauty and substantial construction was worthy of outliving the fleeting dream of the exposition, by a quarter of a century. Hundreds of thousands enjoyed its appearance, not because it reminded them in any way of Germany, or the relation of America and Americans to the German State, but on account of its peculiar beauty, which had nothing whatsoever to do with the German Government with which we are at war.

Does this Mr. Willoughby, or the editor of the column of an English morning paper, who printed this silly stuff, really think that with such a proposition, or its execution, we will be able to further the noble war aims of America, even by one inch? The newspaper can not convince anybody, that it is not responsible for such incitement. It gives the papers the honorable name "The voice of the people", but it selects very carefully from the letters those, which it considers



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Mar. 28, 1918.

as the voice of the people, in the sense of ideas represented by it. Instead of referring to the fact, that art and its associate, the style of architecture, is sacrosanct, that the war, which unfortunately destroys civilization everywhere, should never be carried to this ground, the Tribune incites and agitates. Nothing has hurt Germany more in the eyes of the world, even among those of German heritage, that at the beginning of hostilities they tolerated a song of hatred and phrases like: "God punish England", and even furthered the same. The smallest, even intentional, injury of an artistically valuable building in Belgium is credited to Germany as barbarism and is used as a bitter weapon against German culture. And then comes a leading American newspaper, and gives place in its columns to such a senseless proposition as "God punish Germany". All this would be just as true as it is objectionable, if it were not directed against a German edifice, but against an artistic memorial symbol which had originated from another nation. The sentiment, which we express here, is shared by many distinguished, highly patriotic Americans who with all their power, are working for the defeat of the German Government. It is our special duty to point out the discord, which is spreading among certain groups of the American people. Since the first hours of the war we have been working, with all the power at our disposal in the severe conflict of soul, which the Americans of German blood have to endure, to bring them not only to right action, but to right sentiments as well. The Tribune



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Mar. 28, 1918.

declares in an editorial, on the same page on which it publishes the bungling work of Mr. Willoughby, that it fully understands the sentiments of the German American citizens. Nevertheless, it permits that the exhausting labor, which we and all leaders of German -American **are** performing with patriotic devotion to America, should always be **disturbed** by senseless and aimless injuries. Really it is high time to put an end to such actions and to call: "Videant consules, ne quid detrimenti respublica capiat"; (in English, "Lay off!")

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Mar. 14, 1918.

Editorial

TACTFUL CONSIDERATION.

The end of the first year of the war in America has, in every way brought proof, that the German Americans have done their duty towards the country wholly and completely. Among those who died for the "Stars and Stripes" there are many German names. German-Americans have, in greater measure than their proportionate number would justify, contributed to the liberty loans of the Red Cross and to every war necessity of the country. The German newspapers have given full expression to the voice of patriotism. All this is so natural, that no special mention is necessary and it will, as long as the war lasts, be repeated. But what we always are compelled to allude to, is the continuous enmity, the continuous intentional or thoughtless insults of sufficiently wounded feelings, in which not only uneducated individuals, but before all, the newspapers indulge in. In the editorials there will be in accordance with the repeatedly expressed wishes of the government in Washington praise for the loyalty of the German Americans and it is pointed out, that there are only a few



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Mar. 14, 1918.

misled people who are guilty of antagonistic remarks. It is said and acknowledged, that it is the tragic fate of the Americans that one part of the people who are engaged in bloody warfare with blood relations have attacked the German Americans as they did the Anglo-Americans in 1812. It is admitted that the sacrifice and the devotion of those affected have to be even more appreciated. Unfortunately, in many newspapers the right hand does not know what the left is doing, and opposite the editorials mentioned stand words, which show, that the German American population has, as in 1812, to stand for unjustifiable distrust. With great minuteness it is related, that a chaplain of the army was discharged because he bears a German name and there was fear that his work among the soldiers might be unfavorable.

The worst thing is that the newspapers in reports sent by their correspondents



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Mar. 14, 1918.

use such notes as are customary in France, and can only be explained by the animosity of hundreds of years and the total absence of German elements in the French Nation. This general designation of Germans as "Huns", or as "boches", which in reality means "pigs", is not directed against the German government against which we fight - it is directed against the German soldiers, who must obey orders. And it is incomprehensible that those correspondents and even "headline" writers and Editors who give their reports to the press should not feel that with such words, not only can wars not be won, but that they tend to hurt the feelings of the loyal American citizens of German descent. Have not the German Americans, to say the least, a just claim that their unconditional loyalty should be rewarded by a tactful sparing of their feelings, and that such insults should once and for all be avoided?

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Feb. 8, 1918.

Editorial.

THE SINKING OF THE TUSCANIA.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

The transport ship, Tuscania, was sunk on the coast of Ireland. It is the first time a large number of American soldiers were victims of such a catastrophe. The whole nation is deeply grieved. Although, from the very first hour America declared war, such tragic news was expected, when the great danger to which the war brought American manhood, appeared for the first time, not as a possibility but a fierce fact, only then did we realize how close we were to this war in far away countries. That the catastrophe is not as large as was given out in the first reports, is meaningless. It will always remain, in history, as America's first loss in a sea battle in the effort to reach the slaughter fields of Europe. These young men who lost their lives in the icy waves of the sea, without having been able to use their arms for the protection of their country and people, deserve the same honorable memory as those who are yet to die as victims on the war field.

The whole nation stands united and compact in its express of deepest grief, which this first catastrophe has awakened. If ever more evidence is needed to prove

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Feb. 8, 1918.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

that war makes no difference in the individual parts of a great nation, the coincidence of these sacrificed young men came from Wisconsin and Michigan, two states which are thickly populated by Germans would fully prove it.

Among those to whom the sinking of the Tuscania means more than a grieving calamity of the whole country, among those, in whose families, through this tragedy, fathers and sons were lost, a great number are of German descent. Therefore, the voices should be silenced, which are still and, perhaps, more than ever, attacking the solidity of the nation with their continuous suspicion, harming and attacking the citizens of German descent.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Dec. 31, 1917.

HERE AT STAND.

What Henry Vollmer said, Saturday, about the attitude of the German-Americans in these serious times will be repeated by generations as their patriotic creed. This was expressed by August Lueders and Charles W. Furster to a reporter of the Staats Zeitung. As Mr. Vollmer declared: "The 311 names of members of the German Club, or their sons and members of their families, are a testimonial that the love and loyalty to the country, which either by choice or by birth became their home, and which they have proved through sacrifice of their lives and chattels, has not cooled. It belongs to the proud conviction of the German that he never hesitates where duty calls, and that he even, with a bleeding heart, fulfills it faithfully. Mr. Vollmer has, with great understanding, placed his finger on the wound, from which the German-Americans are bleeding today; the uncertainty and the hatred which from certain quarters has been instigated against the Americans of German birth. If the patriotic feeling of some Germans is not expressed in public the reason of it lies in the unmerited enmity, which they meet with in certain circles. Their hearts are true without any insincerity. Mr. Vollmer tried in his speech to open the eyes of many people and persuade them to reflect upon the question. He said: "The past as well as the present in the history of the United States speaks a very clear language. The lists of the volunteers, the participants in the Liberty



Illinois Starts Zeitung, Dec. 31, 1917.

Loans, the collections for the Y. L. C. A. and the Red Cross are pronounced documents for the patriotism of the German-American, who through deeds, with few words, proves how and where we stand." The admonition of Mr. Vollmer, that all national sentiment, natural feeling, **private** views, etc., must cease and our property, blood and highest honor have to be dedicated to the country that received us and offered us protection and freedom, found a loud echo last Saturday among those present. Also his assertion that our loyalty cannot be questioned when we, our sons, brothers, and beloved ones prove it to the country. That which we defend ourselves against and which we raise our voice against, are those hateful, fanatical elements who try to carry on the war with lies. They are not satisfied to sling mud at the loyal citizens of German descent, no, they even attack the dead.

Repeatedly the words of Mr. Vollmer, with which he denied the justification and truth of the reports about German cruelties, found an echo in the hearts of the thousands of his listeners. These insults against our ancestors, we are unable to tolerate. We refuse to believe even the tenth part of the reports, and therefore we reject them. Also against the fanatics who try to wage war against art and literature, Mr. Vollmer raised his voice. "They fight against Wagner's music, against Schiller's literature, and Luther's philosophy", declared the speaker. "Every citizen of German descent," said Mr. Vollmer, "should not only do his share, but even



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Dec. 31, 1917.

more. Send your sons into the fight with the admonition to sacrifice more than the next man, and prove their forefathers did not deserve such slanderous attacks."

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Dec. 29, 1917.

Editorial

RECONSTRUCTION OF THE WORLD.

There is a movement in progress in Chicago, which has as its purpose the reconstruction of the French cities after the war. The proposition is made, that every large city in America should accept a sponsorship for the reconstruction of a French city which has been destroyed in the war. The idea is worthy of recommendation and praise. It originated in Germany, when the desire for the destroyed cities and towns in East Prussia to be rebuilt was not carried out by the State, but by the citizens. This proved a success. It is one of the cases, where psychology plays such a prominent part. Many persons are ready to help their fellow creatures, many are willing to give according to their ability, and probably even more, but it **always** depends on how a matter is laid before them. Not only personal ambition, the desire to be known as a benefactor plays a role in such case, but the connection of a natural wish to help and to give is so strongly developed in humans, that it spurs the fervour exceedingly. Pittsburgh has done so much for its god child, that **Chicago** cannot lag behind. Cincinnati has, in a very short time, supplied its French city with the means to rebuild. St. Louis



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Dec. 29, 1917.

must do it in even less time. And they will produce more result than all public appeals to sentiment. This might, from an ethical standpoint, be very valuable. But the awakening of ambition is practical and effective, and that is the main object. That it should be French cities, which are made the objects of such activities is easily understandable. From the beginning of the war the French enjoyed the greatest sympathy, a sympathy, which even in Germany was not denied to France against whom enmity was never strongly felt. The old friendship of the two countries, the historical recollections of the help, which they accorded to the young American Republic, and the historical and cultural importance of the cities hard hit by the war, fully explain this sympathy. It, no doubt, will lead to the success of the movement. The reconstruction of the world after the big war is a matter which should be dear to the heart of all nations. To destroy all traces which the war left is one of the great problems inherited by humanity. Whatever can be done for its fulfillment is urgently recommended. The war has given America has often been mentioned, very much, which is worth the sacrifice made for it. If we



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Dec. 29, 1917.

add to this the activity for reconstruction of French cities, not only will the historical debt of gratitude be repaid to France, but America will be erecting for itself a monument, visible from a great distance, which will act at all times as a memorial. It will prove that the "splendid isolation" of the past has made room for an active co-operation through collaboration on the great and beautiful problem of the unity of nations.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Nov. 23, 1917.

WPA (ILL) REC. 30

THE SHARPSHOOTERS LUNCHEON.

The Chicago sharpshooters association had as luncheon guests the Commander of the 11th Illinois Infantry Regiment and his staff.

What German's heart does not beat faster when he remembers the lovely times he had while a member of the Sharpshooters Association in his German home town. And where is there a German woman today who does not remember the ball at the Sharpshooters festival when she danced the first polka with the grayhead at her side? How proudly he marched as the Sharpshooter King amidst the flagbearers, King's medal pinned to his breast, and how proud he was when he lead the polonaise with her on his arm! Is it therefore surprising, that the Germans of Chicago founded a Sharpshooters Association, as far back as 1865? Even if it is called, today, Chciago Sharpshooters Association, it remains a rifle-men's club, and has gained, amongst all nationalities, so much approbation that it stands as one of the most flourishing associations of Chicago. The idea, to hold a mutual luncheon, pleased everybody and the first was held yesterday, in the banquet room of the Hotel Atlantic. It was the more interesting as Colonel James E. Stewart of the 11th Infantry Regiment and his staff

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GERMAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Nov. 23, 1917.

were invited as honorary guests. Uniforms among the guests predominated, because some of the members belonged to the Regiment. The army chaplain of the regiment, J. A. Jenkins, said the prayer, and the President of the society, George Kersten, acted as toastmaster. He welcomed the guests and members, and presented Colonel Stewart, who, in his address praised the uprightness and courage of the country's German citizens. He himself had participated in the Civil War and he named Germans whom he knew and respected, among others being Adolf Georg and Peter Mend, who was a member of the Sharpshooters Association. J. A. Jenkins also spoke and both speeches were accorded great applause. Colonel Stewart thanked, in his own name as well as for the staffs, the association for the invitation, and was greeted with a "Hip, Hip, Hurrah" several times. He invited the hosts to visit the 11th Regiment, an invitation which was accepted with shouts of jubilation.

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WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Oct. 25, 1917.

IS IT WORTH WHILE?

The German American committee of Foreign Languages held a meeting under the chairmanship of E. G. Kussevuria. About forty men were present. The object of the meeting was to find ways and means for selling Liberty bonds. That work is well in hand and the result will be worthy of the cause. The cause is America's cause, and the result will be many subscriptions for bonds by German-Americans.

One of the speakers stated that he was born in Germany and came to the United States twelve years ago. He is now a citizen here. He was in Sweden when America declared war upon the German government. He could have gone from Sweden to Germany. He took inventory of his assets, he held communion with himself, and analyzed his feelings. He decided to come back to the United States and stick with his adopted country.

He arrived here with a new born feeling of freedom. He severed his racial attachments and remained true to his oath of allegiance. His conscience was clear. He had done his duty, and in that knowledge he became strong. No longer a slave of

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Oct. 25, 1917.

tradition, he is a freeman in the land of liberty. Every other citizen of the United States may be like this man. Without rancor toward Germany, with admiration, for many German characteristics and achievements, the American of German birth feels a new freedom. Is it not worth while to defend the cradle of Liberty; to maintain this country as the land of the Free?

The German-American committee of the Foreign Language section of the Liberty Loan committee will be glad to assist you with advice upon request.

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Illinois State Tribune, July 10, 1917.

THE "ILLINOIS STATE TRIBUNE" JULY 10, 1917.

The following editorial was printed July 10, 1917 in the Chicago Tribune:

We reproduce it because it criticizes our editorial entitled "Dread", dated July 17th, in the Illinois State Tribune. In our opinion the very best interests of the United States over and above those of every other nation, including Great Britain and Germany. The tendency of some American newspapers to prefer the interests of Great Britain to those of our own country we deplore and condemn. America first, last, and all the time is our slogan.

The German-American Press.

"In view of the attitude of a large section of the German-American press, it is worth while to consider what would happen if a newspaper printed in Germany carried on a campaign of abuse directed at Germany's allies. The question answers itself. The paper would be suppressed and the editor would be put in jail. The German newspapers printed in the United States have usually carefully avoided making any open attack on our government. But they have consistently attacked and berated Great



Illinois Staats Zeitung, July 10, 1917.

Britain, they have pictured her as a monster doomed to destruction by the forces of "Kultur", and they have printed articles to show she is on the verge of financial collapse. In a lesser degree these papers have published similar attacks on our other allies. The war reviews written by their editors are based on their opinion that Germany is bound to win. In this kind of journalism is not designed to give aid and comfort to the enemy, we are at a loss to understand what its purpose is. It is perhaps more vicious in its effect because of the insidious method necessarily employed to avoid prosecution.

The character of this propaganda is well illustrated in a recent editorial on Canada appearing in the Illinois Staats Zeitung. In this editorial it is suggested that England perhaps will be unable to pay her war debts, and, so as to be able to make a deal to get Canada in return for cancelling Great Britain's financial obligation to us.

This assumption is unfriendly to Great Britain. They involve the disintegration of the British Empire. In this war we have made common cause with England and the Allied Nations. To foster the disintegration of England is to seek to undermine



Illinois State Journal, July 6, 1947.

our own cause. It is exactly parallel to the fact of a German newspaper trying to disintegrate Russia-Hungary.

The German-American newspapers continue to publish because of our easy American tolerance. But we are becoming sickly disillusioned as to their loyalty to the United States and its cause."

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WPA (U.S.) PRO. 102.

Illinois State Journal, N. Y. 16, 1917.

Editorial.

Illinois State Journal - N. Y. 16, 1917.
Editorial - N. Y. 16, 1917.

in circles of power and influence, in which no one represents
the interests of this country, and of citizens of this country in
case war should break out between the United States and Germany, who know the
interests of America better than all these interests combined, re-ignite this suspicion
and the people will naturally feel which could have been avoided by the organs
of a brazen scoundrel.

The crooks of those circles from which such evidence is obtained are too busy to
be crime they themselves commit, in the interests of foreign power, against
our interests. We do not have to enter into the matter each class. Every
politically aware person knows that the future will confirm
how justifiable our warnings were against these pseudo-heroes and those war like
adventurers for whom there is no room in the world. And from the list of those
pharisees and hypocrites came lately, the incident that the American-
were unknown towards the promotion of universal military service. This caused

our fight, and so the military force is not necessary. Special efforts should be made in education, for the purpose of building up our country.

There is the German in Mexico, a lesson which this country has learned from those who put it into practice. Still, the real evil Germany has done Mexico, for that reason they say, is that which is fitted to increase the military strength of our country. We are a competent, militarily and politically ripe friend of America have noticed for a long time, that dangers are threatening our country, a danger which we are not sufficiently armed. Only a politically experienced man in Mexico knows that in the south as well as in the far east our clouds are gathering against the United States. The Mexican question is still unsolved, as at the time when the bandit Villa was "person grata" in Washington. Mr. Wilson does not seem to have much luck with his Mexican friends. For years Villa was his choice. Then the picture changed suddenly to Carranza, Villa's enemy who became Washington's favorite. Now, if signs do not deceive, we again are standing before a change, a change which seems to be more radical than the previous one. It says that Carranza has fallen in disgrace and that in all probability, Villa again appears to be the coming man in Washington.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Dec. 31, 1916.

(111) PRO 3000

THE HONOR OF THE UNITED STATES

(Editorial)

President Wilson has changed his views about preparedness. His campaign speeches are different now. It must be admitted that they evoke popular approval, because they are more appropriate than his former talks, which revolved around the four monosyllabic words, "Too proud to fight".

Whether his opponent, Roosevelt, with his copious supply of condemnatory phrases about cowardice, suddenly changed Wilson's ideas, or if the change is attributable to England's growing impertinence toward the United States, is immaterial. Possibly both have done their share. That Germany is not at fault is proven by its conciliatory responses to the unusual demands of the United States.

President Wilson, in his speech at Cleveland on Saturday evening, declared that the public had imposed a double duty upon him, (1.) to keep the United States out

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Dec. 31, 1916.

WPA (ILL) PROC 3027

of the war, and (2.) to defend the honor of the United States. Possibly the hour may come, perhaps tomorrow, when these ideals cannot both be maintained at the same time; then honor must rule above all.

These were splendid words, and more manly than "too proud to fight", but the deeds which might give emphasis to them have not been forthcoming. There has been a return to a policy of threats, threats invariably directed against one power only--Germany, a nation which even subconsciously has no intentions of besmirching our honor. The only governments which impose upon us are those of England, France, and Mexico. Will energetic steps be taken against these three miscreants?

It should be unnecessary to ask what one understands by the honor of the United States. But in this age of slogans--just consider "neutrality" and "humanity"--terms are stretched and twisted to an extent which confuses a rational mind and makes one doubt the proper functioning of his mentality. Take, for example,

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- 3 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Dec. 31, 1916.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30175

Secretary of State Lansing's statement. On the subject of Americans murdered in Mexico he concluded that it behooves us to consider whether our countrymen were killed on land or water. We also have the recent assertion of a prominent solon who declared it does not bother him if his mail is confiscated; it does not, in his opinion, justify a war. These examples might be multiplied indefinitely, making selections from both the governing and the governed classes, to show the confusion which prevails even among those who boast of being first-class patriots.

The revered, medieval belief evidently still exists that the flag represents the honor of the country. If not, then what prompts our schoolma'ams to induce flag waving among the tiny patriots? Is it to be regarded as merely an exercise in physical culture? Whosoever desecrates the flag insults the land. The flag is the highest symbol, wherefore the prudent English regiments keep it safely at home, to preclude the possibility of becoming imbued with too much enthusiasm and supermundane courage, upon seeing it. In American wars,

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- 4 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Dec. 31, 1916.

WPA (11) 8201 3072

however, Old Glory always fluttered in the wind ahead of the charging troops. But nowadays the flag question here takes on an English aspect. We remain comatose if the Star-Spangled Banner of an American merchant vessel is torn down by uncouth, piratical British fists, but we show excitement and write reams of paper if a ship displaying the Union Jack is sunk by a German submarine.

A private individual, like that Southern congressman, may well remain indifferent if his letters are stolen. But if the United States Mail is tampered with on the high seas, and even pilfered while the sacks are in transit to neutral ports, it is indeed a different matter from the honor of one man; it is then an affront to the nation.

If an American soldier, in uniform, is deliberately removed by a French cruiser in the West Indies, there has occurred a flagrant disregard of our honor, because the American uniform is also symbolic. Yet such a viewpoint seems to be unknown here, as was illustrated by Judge Tracy P. Madden, of Yonkers, New York.

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- 5 -

CHITTY

Abendpost, Dec. 31, 1916.

WPA (ILL) PR

In meting out punishment to a chicken thief, the judge offered the thief the alternative of joining the marine forces or going to jail. Secretary of the Navy Daniels, it is said, wrote an indignant letter to the crazy judge, telling him in no uncertain terms that the Navy was not to be used as a dumping ground for chicken thieves and other such people. But this disregard of the American emblem is by no means an exceptional case. Much ado has been made about the deplorable fact that in many circles civil attire is preferred even to the officers' regalia. Such practices as these do not support the present powerful preparedness propaganda.

The most detestable and abominable vilification of a nation's honor is the misuse of its hallowed flag, to perform clandestine murder, as in the Baralong case. If the Secretary of State dismisses this incident with an indifferent shrug and insinuates that it is strategy, then he will prove that a basic change has crept into our timeworn conceptions of the traditional Washingtonian era--that the beliefs of former leaders, like Lincoln, are outmoded.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Dec. 31, 1916.

WPA (11) 5001 1-11

Do we regard it as honorable today, to use extreme measures against a friendly nation that does not care to be inveigled into further animosities, as it is already surrounded by a world of enemies and is in the throes of a life-and-death struggle? If we do not, then why rehash the apparently long-forgotten Lusitania affair? However, the Republic's most relentless foe and a bitter enemy since its birth, the kingdom that now ruthlessly destroys American commerce, treats the Stars and Stripes with contempt, robs governmental mail, etc., is treated with deference--nay, with resignation akin to fear.

This is not the American way--at best it is English. May the President, who believes American honor is being sullied, express himself more explicitly in the future.

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GERMAN

Scandia, Apr. 22, 1916.

WE CAUGHT THEM NAPPING THIS TIME

Scandia has received a letter from Horace L. Brand, president of the Illinois Publishing Company and editor of the German paper Illinois Staats-Zeitung.

He begs the foreign-language newspaper readers to petition the President to stop the war. The letter is reprinted below:

"I submit to you that the publishers of the United States have it in their power to end the war in three or at the most in six months.

"Let the publishers of all the daily, weekly, Sunday, and monthly papers in the United States demand that their readers petition Congress, petition the State Department, and petition the President to take immediate steps

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

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Scandia, Apr. 22, 1916.

to have the United States send an ultimatum to the Central Powers to cease fighting within one month, stating that otherwise the United States will declare war upon Germany and join with the Allies in order to crush her; and simultaneously with the demand on the Central Powers an ultimatum should be sent by the United States to the Allies to cease fighting within one month [with the statement that] otherwise the United States will declare the complete inhibition of all commerce between them and the United States, to continue both in the case of the Central Powers and in that of the Allies as long as the fighting shall go on. Furthermore [let the United States include] with each ultimatum the additional demand that each belligerent shall send duly accredited representatives to the United States with full authority to discuss the terms upon which peace will be declared by all the belligerents; [and let it be demanded that] the representative of the United States shall act as chairman of the Convention of the peace envoys.

"I believe that the above plan would bring so many petitions into Washington

MPA (ILL.) PROC. 10000

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GERMAN

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IV

Scandia, Apr. 22, 1916.

that the administration and the legislative branch of our government would soon find ways and means by which the United States might send the ultimatum hereinbefore described.

"The peremptory demands of the United States, if backed by the threat of drastic action, would be granted by each group of belligerents. An armistice would result. Within the period of the armistice the peace envoys would debate the terms of peace--calmly, sanely, coolly, weighing all the factors, all the evidence, and all the cost. [The realization of the] horror and the suffering of war would dispel the hatred, the fear, the distorted ideas about grandeur and heroism and national wealth, the greed, and the jealousy.

The threat of the United States would hold all belligerents in check. Fighting would not be resumed. Within three to six months peace terms would be agreed upon.

WPA (H.L.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

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Scandia, Apr. 22, 1916.

"I verily believe that this plan, dangerous though it may seem, would succeed without injury to a single American or to any American property."

WPA (HL) PROJ. 3027



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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, April 9, 1916.

THE CORRECT VIEWPOINT

An address on thorough Americanism, delivered by Senator Lawrence Y. Sherman before the German club.

True Neutrality.

The members of the Germania Club appeared in full numbers at the luncheon in the Hotel Sherman, yesterday, to listen to the speaker of the day, the well-known and greatly respected United States Senator Lawrence Y. Sherman. The president of the club, Mr. Henry G. Zander, introduced the representative of the state of Illinois, in the United States Senate, with a few words,



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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, April 9, 1916.

but it took several minutes, before the applause subsided, with which Senator Sherman was welcomed.....

Leading over to his theme, the Senator declared, that he found only in New York so many citizens of German descent, as in his own state, Illinois. He always found it true, that in the larger mixture of races, the national character of the Germans, is entirely different from those of the Latin races. While the latter can mostly be found in the cities, the former make their homes preferably in the country. It is the farm, from which everything in the house and hotel comes, and he, himself, who comes from a farm, has found that the Germans and their related tribes, are producing more than any other nationality. If they are not educated in some profession, than they work with their hands, and are not too proud, to tackle most anything.



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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, April 9, 1916.

He, himself, worked for 23 years with his hands and considers it just as honorable and useful, as the law, because the farmer gains new products from the ground, is in fact a creator, while the lawyer produces mostly only fights at the cost of those who disagree. The Germans supplied us with many things. In chemistry, medicine, chirurgy, music and literature, they gave us many treasures.

I am neutral! Just as there are many countries, so are there different governments; but where a person is born, his sympathies must remain there. In our republic all have the same rights to their liberty, the rights to their individuality and possessions.

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I C

- 4 -

GERMAN



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, April 9, 1916.

Here we have a free church, free from the state's influence, but under its protection, but without its support. We have accepted in our development everything from other nations, and all who come here, had personal motives, why they traveled thousands of miles for doing so. I am for military instruction of all men from the 17th to the 55th year. - I am not for a 7 year military service, but if circumstances demand it, the country should possess a reserve strength, which can furnish protection against all dangers.

Our country is the greatest Republic on earth, but if we want to preserve, and bequeath it to our descendants, in that case we must work for it.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Feb. 24, 1916.

THE CREW OF THE "EITEL FRIEDRICH" ARE
GRATEFUL



The Abendpost organized a collection for the crew of the "Eitel Friedrich," which was interned in Newport News last Spring. The brave blue jackets received many presents, among them several packages from Mrs. Martha Doer, 11359 Michigan Avenue, Roseland. In one of the parcels she enclosed her address, and a short time later her gift was thankfully acknowledged by Zielasko, one of the sailors. Since then she sent additional items to him and also to George Rudies, a stoker, whose name she read in a newspaper. In every instance the recipient expressed profound gratitude. In a recent letter, Mrs. Doer advised them of another shipment and added that she would celebrate her silver wedding anniversary on February 21, regretting to be unable to invite the entire crew. Great indeed was her surprise when the mailman brought two boxes from Newport News, on Monday morning. One contained the handiwork

I G
I C

- 2 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Feb. 24, 1916.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

of mariner Zielasko, showing an accurate reproduction of the "Pierre Loti," which was sunk by the "Eitel Friedrich." The picture is framed by a miniature buoy. In the other parcel she found one dozen silver spoons of Japanese origin, which Rudies sent to his benefactress with ardent congratulations. None of the numerous remembrances which Mrs. Doer received in token of her celebration are valued any higher than the offerings of the two German Blue-jackets.

Mrs. Doer is the wife of Adolph Doer, the music teacher. The family settled in Roseland thirty years ago. The celebrant was born in Trier, Rheinprovinz, in 1862. He is the leader of the Choral Society Frohsinn (Happiness) and members of the Fruehschoppen Male Chorus.

His faithful companion first saw the light of day in Berlin in 1867. She has been a Chicago resident since 1882. Pastor R. A. John officiated

I G
I C

- 3 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Feb. 24, 1916.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

at the wedding ceremony. The festival was given at their home on Monday, among members of the family. The general celebration was held on Tuesday, at Gimmeler's Hall, which was barely large enough to accommodate all their well-wishers.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Feb. 21, 1916.

SCHOOL FOR THE ONE-ARMED

The principle of the German Aid to Invalids consists in making the injured soldier independent of his environment. The more the disabled man realizes and notes from personal experience that much can be accomplished with only a single hand, or even none, the easier it will be for him to disregard the loss of these members and yet feel as confident as a fully capable man.

The schools for the one-armed, conducted by the German Red Cross, start the training of the injured soldiers at the morning rising hour. Under the supervision of a competent teacher, they are taught to dress themselves, wash, and make their beds. Even the breakfast becomes a subject for tuition, since eating, cutting bread, and meat with only one hand requires dexterity and it can only be acquired by practice.



I G

- 2 -

GERMAN

II B 2 f

II D 10

Abendpost, Feb. 21, 1916.

The next subject is writing. Instruction therein is given by apt petty officers who lost their right arm. It is really astounding what a rapid progress the students make in writing and drawing with the left hand. Much time is given to carving and modeling, as such work is an excellent form of exercise to re-learn a trade or to re-acquire lost skill. Advice is also given on lock construction, door locks, carpentry, and gardening.

A change of vocation, nevertheless, is necessary in many instances. Here also the School for the One-Armed, a branch of the German Red Cross, offers adequate tuition; and this war aid, just one of the many provisions, not only helps eliminate monotony during the convalescence period but it also banishes despair by recreating the ambition and joy to work, as well as that serenity of thought, a by-product derived from personal accomplishment, the true basis of self-reliance in man.



I G

- 3 -

GERMAN

II B 2 f

II D 10

Abendpost, Feb. 21, 1916.

Nothing is more injurious to the war-crippled than compassion. "Spare us with your sympathy" is a shout often uttered by the brave. They do not like to be reminded constantly of their tragic sacrifices for the Fatherland, yet, well meaning words and kindred references to their condition invariably recall their loss. What we need now is sincere, active help. Friends of the German cause may send contributions to the German-Austro-Hungarian Aid Society, corner La Salle and Randolph Streets, at any time, and this association will forward them.



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GERMAN

Abendpost, Feb. 21, 1916.

WHY A WAR AGAINST GERMANY?

(Editorial)

[Summary: Congressional meeting, Saturday 19th. Senator James Hamilton Lewis' speech described as a memorable event. At first the great hall was well-nigh empty, but before the Senator had finished, floor and gallery were crowded. He was given much acclaim, and at the conclusion his colleagues congratulated him. Reports state his speech made a profound, far-reaching impression. Transl.]

Lewis' questions are justified. Why a war against Germany? What new sources for campaign funds are opened thereby to our Republican friends? What interests prompted them to seek a conflict with Germany?

A war now after a Republican Administration left us without a fleet or



I G
I F 3

- 2 -

GERMAN



Abendpost, Feb. 21, 1916.

army and unable to defend ourselves for twenty-four hours, i.e., if the assertions of our Republican friends are correct.

Why the agitation against Germany? Why the intense animosity towards Wilson's policy now, at the very instant when it seemed as if the sordid Lusitania question was definitely settled, and an understanding had been reached with Germany about submarine warfare; and the road would be clear, at last, to emphasize our demands and prosecute our claims against England?

Why the war propaganda now? And, above all, why have the Republicans tried so assiduously at the beginning of the war to convince us that the Republic is prostrate and not capable of conducting a war for even twenty-four hours?

Just a few words about the last query. At the time when Root, Lodge,

I G
I F 3

- 3 -

GERMAN



Abendpost, Feb. 21, 1916.

Gardner and associates proved the defenselessness of our Republic, we were not confronted with a Lusitania and U-boat problem; during that period no one thought about the possibility of becoming embroiled in a German war. Then it was manifestly the order of the day, that we must meekly submit to England's and her Allies' transgressions; to do otherwise would be suicidal. Eventually came the Lusitania catastrophe and ever since an impending fight with the Teutons is being painted in lurid colors and preached about promiscuously. Now the great struggle with the Huns resolves itself into an uncomprising insistence, because one feels fully assured that Wilson and the Democratic Congress are unequivocally opposed to any such intercession and thus the belief prevails that it is possible now to depict our administration as a weak, spineless entity, and convince the public accordingly. The present idea consists in proclaiming us to be incapable of protecting our interests, the ideals of the Nation; to be fear-imbued and cowardly.

I G
I F 3

- 4 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Feb. 21, 1916.



The animadversion about apprehension and unwillingness to risk a war, and possibly actually becoming involved, will probably be admitted by most of our citizens. But the majority will think about a war with England, as that only would be justified, hence expectable; and then comes the introspection that our submissiveness towards England is one of the Republican accomplishments, bequeathed to us by that party's successive rule of sixteen years, during which it refrained from giving us an adequate defense-and to-day it is dominated in its entirety by the pro-British interests, which is so overwhelmingly proven by its efforts to engulf us in a German war, for the sake of beloved England.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Feb. 19, 1916.



AMBULANCE FOR THE PROMOTION OF
SANITATION

Mrs. Eitel Hopes To Bring The Collection To A Successful
Close

The following letter and contribution received by Mrs. Eitel to swell her fund towards the purchase of the ambulance for the Red Cross in Stuttgart, Germany, gives ample testimony of our Swabians' sympathy towards Mrs. Eitel's efforts!

Enclosed please find a check for \$5.30 to augment the fund for the ambulance for Stuttgart, the noble deed so ardently supported by you. The donors of this little contribution represent a family with eight children who earned this meager amount by making small, wire articles in order to help the good cause.

The father is a Swabian who served in the Wuerttembergian Army and he has a

I G

- 2 -

GERMAN

II D 10

II D 3

Abendpost, Feb. 19, 1916.



number of relatives who are now fighting in the war; one of them died recently for the fatherland.

Wishing you all possible success in your commendable work and hoping that the terrible war will s on end in favor of our beloved German Fatherland, we remain,

Very respectfully,
The Amann Family,
5437 Bishop Street.

Mrs. Eitel hopes to bring the collection to a satisfactory close and begs all Swabians who thus far have not participated, to help her. Contributions may be sent to Eitel Brothers, 173 W. Randolph Street, or to Mrs. Emil Eitel, 660 Irving Park Boulevard. The total, up to the present, amounts to \$630.05. Since our last accounting the following sums have been received: Mathias Uttenweiler, \$1; Unnamed, \$100; total \$211.50. Formerly acknowledged, 418.75; total \$630.05.

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- 3 -

GERMAN

II D 10

II D 3

Abendpost, Feb. 19, 1916.

[The list contains 46 names, altogether. Among them the separate sums earned and donated by the Amann children. Thus: Johann and Emma Amann, 12; Florence Amann, 50 cents; . . . Baby Bern'd Amann, 10 cents. Transl.]



I G

GERMAN

Abendpost, Nov. 20, 1918.

GOOD LUCK FOR THE GREAT WORK!

(Editorial)

Extraordinary conditions call for extraordinary measures.

President Wilson has decided to participate personally in the Peace Conference in France and to remain abroad as long as it seems necessary for him to accomplish the objectives of his international policies.

That is something quite unusual. Never before in the history of this country has a President visited Europe during his term of office. If, as is expected, President Wilson not only opens the Peace Conference, but also takes an active part in the negotiations, and thereby serves as America's delegate, an unheard-of precedent will be established. During the President's absence from the



Abendpost, Nov. 20, 1918.

national capital and while Congress is in session, all legislating will be suspended--which is also quite unusual--because Vice-President Marshall, as President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House have entered into an agreement with the President to withhold their signatures, until the President returns, from all bills which Congress may adopt.

The word "extraordinary" is hardly strong enough to characterize the great deviation from firmly established customs and habits which these decisions and measures entail, but then the conditions, the whole situation, and the objectives in the pursuit of which these measures were decided upon, are more than extraordinary. They are so new, and of such immense importance for America and the whole world, that they justify the widest deviation from old customs, providing that they seem desirable and imperative for the welfare of America and the rest of the world. Is this the case?

The special correspondent of the Chicago Tribune at Washington informs his paper that President Wilson has five main objectives in mind which he hopes to





Abendpost, Nov. 20, 1918.

accomplish by his participation in the Peace Conference, namely; the establishment of a league of nations to enforce peace; an agreement regarding disarmament; an agreement which would guarantee the freedom of the seas, during peace as well as during war, by the [proposed] league of nations; a square deal for the German people; and aid for Russia.

It is said, in this connection, that it is the President's ambition to go down in history as the man who banished war from the world. Just recently he stated that he had entered the war to end war for all times--an utterance, which, by the way, only confirms, the opinion of him and his policy long held by all those who think they know him well. He hopes to reach this goal by establishing a league of nations which would be a permanent court of arbitration and which would also exercise police power over all nations. The [proposed] league of nations will also, according to the President's plan, rule the seas and protect the trade of all nations from any kind of damage or restrictions during war or peace.

By the expression, "a square deal for the German people," a peace agreement is understood which would not stand in the way of a free development of the German people under democratic institutions; an agreement which would be helpful and

I G

- 4 -



GERMAN

Abendpost, Nov. 20, 1918.

would provide for moderate reparations.

"The President does not want to see the German people burdened with a debt load which would make slaves out of them for a generation or even for a century."

Who does not agree with that? Who would hesitate to wish the President good luck in this great work? Who would hesitate to give wholehearted approval to the President's decision to go to France himself; to further his peace program with the full weight of his personality and his high office, no matter how extraordinary and unheard-of this procedure may seem, and regardless of how little enthusiasm it may arouse in certain people who have different interests.

The President has assumed a gigantic task which will require great courage and resolution. He earnestly desires to work for the good cause and, if it is at all possible, to establish peace for his country and for all humanity. This he proves by his present venture. We pray that he will be rewarded with success.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Nov. 16, 1918.

TASK OF THE FRIENDS OF GERMAN DEMOCRACY DURING
THE PERIOD OF RECONSTRUCTION

by

Dr. M. P. E. Grossmann in German Democracy Bulletin

That the war would end favoring the side America was on was to be expected. The immense strength which our peaceful and democratically organized nation has developed as a war power was simply irresistible. During the war it was essentially our task, therefore, to do our part in rallying all citizens of this republic unanimously around the Stars and Stripes and in keeping the unity of the nation unshaken.

But the period of reconstruction presents special and more difficult problems. To gain the victory was comparatively easy; to rebuild under entirely different conditions, once victory was accomplished, is quite another thing. The reorganization of the world on this basis is a herculean task of dimensions



I G

- 2 -

GERMAN

III H

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Abendpost, Nov. 16, 1918.

that mankind has never before had to face.

To mention just some of the problems that have to be solved: the adjustment of the various races to the new order of things; the autonomy of nations; a world federation; the organization of a league of all the nations of the world; the internal political development of the different nations; the problem of international guarantees and treaties; the formation of an international police; disarmament and freedom of the seas; trade pacts, etc. This is a startling list of intricate problems, which can gradually be solved only by experts in political science who are endowed with inexhaustible patience, good judgment, unselfishness, and a keen appreciation of prevailing conditions.

In this labyrinth of problems to be solved, what, then, is our function?

As we are now organized, our main interest is in the future of the German people as a member of this world federation. We know the German people and the conditions in Germany, and we are, therefore, able to render an incalculable





GERMAN

- 3 -

I G
III H
III A
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Abendpost, Nov. 16, 1918.

service to the striving German masses in their desire to develop a democratic form of government. We can point out to them, better than anybody else, what America's ideas of a government by the people really mean and what America has striven for and accomplished. Our political experience and training as citizens of a free community will be of great service. We can help them to avoid the errors and pitfalls which are recorded in the history of this country, and by which any people are threatened that would build up a democratic state. We can afford to do all this without the danger of being misunderstood, for we are doing it as the friends of German democracy. Our motives are free from bitterness and enmity. During this grave crisis we have clearly proved that we have honestly and successfully considered it our task to protect the good reputation of the German people and the American citizens of German blood from unwarranted criticism on the one hand and, on the other, from Germany's self-appointed rulers who have abused people of German blood over here as well as over there.

Another service which we can render in reconstructing the world has to do with

I G
III H
III A
I C

- 4 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Nov. 16, 1918.

the grouping of races in the new world order. German science has done much research in ethnic psychology. Under the blind and power-drunk leadership of a military autocracy this branch of science was, unfortunately, completely wrecked. The German government has done a marvelous job of misunderstanding and misinterpreting the mentality of her enemies and particularly that of the American people including the German-Americans. It has now become our task to restore ethnic psychology to its proper place and so to enable the German people to comprehend and appreciate the racial spirit of other nations. Why could not the German and the Slav, the Nordic and the Mediterranean type, the Latin and the Semitic races, the European and the Asiatic, find a way of approach, in order mutually to recognize one another's good points, to tolerate differences, and to co-operate in sciences and commerce? Here in this country we have a realization of this mingling of races, through which we are building a nation of international character, which in turn enables us to show the world how all nations of the world may fraternize. What is possible in the United States of America should also be feasible in the



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- 5 -

GERMAN

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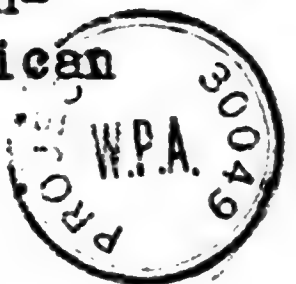
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Abendpost, Nov. 16, 1918.

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United States of the World. The American Friends of German Democracy in this country have started a movement to facilitate the coming together of the various racial units and will continue their efforts in this respect.

And last, but not the least important, is the service which our society can render the Americans of German descent after the war. We have observed much disintegration among them; much unnecessary antagonism and many misunderstandings have become apparent. Under the banner of democracy--even if it should be the black, red, and gold of the German Republic--let Americans of German blood unite with Americans of other racial strains in a powerful and courageous effort to bring liberty to the world. What the late German - American National Bund could not accomplish our society can bring about, namely, to create a rallying point, to unite all those, whether of German blood or not, who still believe that Americans of German descent and the German people themselves, through their science, art, and industry, have made valuable contributions to American culture and civilization, to American commerce, American



I G

- 6 -

GERMAN

III H

III A

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Abendpost, Nov. 16, 1918.

art, and American industry. The National Bund went bankrupt because it attempted to segregate the so-called German element from the other American elements in the interest of purely German ideals, or perhaps even in the interest of the government of the German Reich itself. But we can hope for success because we do not ask for the recognition of German accomplishments merely out of vainglorious racial pride. We realize that the implanting of German talents in American soil that they may mature and flourish within the life of the American community, is just as important as the existence of these talents. We are therefore gratified to have had the opportunity to become part of a great people which could make use of these talents. In other words, our efforts are primarily directed toward the Americanization of the German cultural contributions rather than toward their preservation as a thing apart, as an alien body. In this sense, I am sure, the American Friends of German Democracy still have a great task before them.



I G
III H

GERMAN

Abendpost, Nov. 11, 1918.

HARRY H. MERRICK ON AMERICANS OF GERMAN DESCENT



This morning the president of the American Security League, Harry H. Merrick, made the following statement to a representative of the Abendpost regarding the end of the war:

"Peace has come on earth and all the world is jubilant. We Americans, regardless of birth or origin, know today that we are one people, inseparably and permanently joined together in the glory of our flag and in the ideal of liberty for ourselves and for the rest of the world.

"Americans of German descent and German birth have given splendid proof of their patriotism and their loyalty toward the United States and, in times to come, they and their descendants can always look back on this showing with pride. The casualty lists from all battlefields where our boys have fought contain a large number of names which are undoubtedly of German origin.

Abendpost, Nov. 11, 1918.



"The old order of things is past. Autocracy, Kaiserism, and Prussianism have fallen into the dust. Today the nations of the world are free. The tremendous changes that have taken place in Germany and Austria indicate that the men and women of these countries have recognized the evils of the past and are now trying to adopt the ideals for which our country stands. These far-reaching changes will undoubtedly help to ease the difficulties which are involved in the drafting of the peace treaty, for there is no trace of a sentiment of revenge or of a desire to punish. The peoples of our enemies were led astray and ill-advised. If they see the light now and act accordingly, we Americans and our Allies will aid them to the utmost of our ability.

"Our fellow citizens of German and Austrian origin here in Chicago have acted splendidly, and there must and will not be any thought of division or separation either in interests or in sentiments.

"For all of us these are days of victory, for which we have fought by undivided co-operation, and in this fact lies the greatest justification for our proud joy."

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Nov. 11, 1918.

WHAT OTTO C. BUTZ HAS TO SAY [ABOUT THE ARMISTICE]
America's Triumph

"As an American of German descent," said Otto C. Butz, president of the Friends of German Democracy, to a representative of the Abendpost this morning, "I am profoundly happy about the successful conclusion of the war. America's triumph means also the beginning of a new and greater development for the German people. I hope that Germany's change into a democratic state will be made in an orderly fashion. That is in harmony with the spirit of the German people. I believe that it would perhaps be best for the German people if a regency were established during the period of transition, until they get accustomed to the new order of things. As far as I know the Germans, a very liberal-minded monarchy with a liberal constitution would be the most suitable form of government for them. But perhaps the German people are ready right now to demonstrate that they desire and are able to govern themselves.



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III A

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- 2 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Nov. 11, 1918.

"Solf's remark /Translator's note: Dr. Solf, a member of the German Cabinet at that time/ that the Reichstag so far had very little to say about the government, and the frank statement of Prince Max von Baden /Translator's note: Prince Max v. Baden, Chancellor of the Reich at that time/ that Germany will realize now that might is not right, demonstrate that America has assumed a perfectly correct point of view in this war. These statements also justify all that Americans of German descent, in agreement with the American people, have wished for the German people--those desires which now have been fulfilled.

"The relations between Americans of German descent and their fellow citizens of other origins will soon be as friendly again as before, and no objections will be raised against the use of the German language in the press, the theater, etc., provided that it is used in a completely American way. Only that which could be interpreted as a separation of Americans of German



I G
III A
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- 3 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Nov. 11, 1918.

descent from their fellow citizens will be looked upon askance, but no fault will be found with anything that is done in the true American spirit.

"I should like to impress on all my fellow citizens of German origin," Mr. Butz concluded, "the necessity of quickly restoring the former friendly relations and of promoting this objective, the necessity of active and organized participation in all American activities. It will be learned that Americans of German descent are always willing to co-operate whole-heartedly when the interests of their country, America, are involved, and that they do not consider politics from the standpoint of commercial self-interest."



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GERMAN

Abendpost, Nov. 4, 1918.

"PEACE BE WITH YOU"

(Editorial)

President Wilson is a man of peace. He has done his best during these stormy times to preserve peace for the country. The scorn and ridicule of his adversaries have not stopped him.

When war was forced upon him by the resumption of the unrestricted submarine warfare and by other overt acts of the German Government against the dignity and the interests of America, he called for a war against the German Government only, not against the German people. He emphasized that "we respect and love" the German people and want only what is for their best interest. He declared--and he said it repeatedly in all his following proclamations and speeches--that America has no selfish war aims, that she is not fighting for territorial expansion or war indemnities but for the democratic ideal which promises all peoples freedom and



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- 2 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Nov. 4, 1918.

the right of self-determination.

In this way President Wilson made this war a political war at the moment when it threatened to turn into a war of races--a war against the German race.

In his program of war and peace aims and in his various manifestoes, President Wilson has always strongly emphasized that the destruction of the autocratic peril and the strengthening and propagation of the democratic idea constituted the first and most important war aims of America and that the peace which America--Wilson's America--desired, must be a peace which is just to all peoples and must be a peace which is permanent. While the Allies were talking about a commercial war after the war, President Wilson stated, repeatedly and expressly, that a war after the war was out of the question. While the mouthpieces of England and France advocated a "league" of those nations now fighting Germany, President Wilson



Abendpost, Nov. 4, 1918.

demanded the establishment of a league of all nations. When it was said from the British and French side that acceptance of Germany into the league of nations was out of the question, our President declared that Germany and her Allies must become members of the league and that, outside or inside of this league of nations, no alliances or group interests should be formed.

With this statement he formulated as a war aim a peace in which all peoples would enjoy equal rights and be given the same opportunities; to every one that which is rightfully his; a peace which would not permit national jealousies or racial hatred--in short, a permanent peace, or rather the permanent peace. For only a peace based on absolute justice toward all nations, in which there is no room for revenge and hate, can be a permanent one.

What the best and greatest minds of the German people, Goethe, Schiller, etc., dreamed of and desired, namely, freedom and fraternity of all nations,



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- 4 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Nov. 4, 1918.

was by President Wilson made the goal of the American - of his own - war and peace policy.

An ideal objective! Whether it will be accomplished, or how far, will depend on the support which President Wilson receives from his own people. It is certain that the goal will be brought nearer, if not completely reached, if President Wilson's personally endorsed candidates are successful in tomorrow's election. There cannot be the slightest doubt, even for a moment, that a peace without hatred and revenge, a peace of friendly competition and co-operation between nations, would be the best for all nations involved. It is equally certain that such a peace, if it does not come now (in case President Wilson does not prove powerful enough to bring it about) must come later. For Europe's people will have realized that only peaceful co-operation which makes full use of each nation's energy and special ability, will justify the hope of an early reconstruction of the wealth and prosperity that has been destroyed.



I G
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- 5 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Nov. 4, 1918.

The American people will give themselves a very poor testimonial if they do not give their full support to the noble policy of humanity and justice, of a peace free from hatred and revenge. The citizens of German stock and those of Bohemian, Polish, Croatian and Slavonic descent, especially, who still feel love and loyalty for the land of their fathers, would have to be absolutely blind, not to support the President and to help him as much as possible to bring about a peace which promises their land of origin, prosperity and undisturbed development after a century old hatred of peoples and nationalities and the sufferings which result from it.

They would be blind fools and traitors to the best traditions of democracy and to their own and their children's best personal interests if they, as citizens of a republic that wants to bring liberation to Europe's jealous nationalities, should tolerate or even cultivate such jealousy among themselves and work against one another when they should really stand together to promote the general welfare.



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III H

GERMAN

Abendpost, Nov. 4, 1918.

THE ONLY HOPE

(Editorial)

"The German people are turning to Woodrow Wilson, believing him to be the great political leader whom they can trust to conclude a lasting peace which will guarantee a just economic development for all."

This interpretation of the change that has taken place within the German people was made for a representative of the New York World by Henry C. Emery, who had just arrived in Copenhagen after spending seven months in Germany as a prisoner. Dr. Emery, the former head of the United States Tariff Commission, was taken prisoner by the Germans on the Aaland Islands on his way to Finland at the beginning of March. He was given his freedom the same day an awakened Germany liberated Karl Liebknecht. [Translator's note: Karl L. was a noted Socialist deputy in the German parliament. In one of the early post-war years he was assassinated by a group of reactionaries.] Since Dr. Emery



I G
III H

- 2 -



Abendpost, Nov. 4, 1918.

was not in a prison camp, he was allowed to look around in Berlin; to make contact with the people and to observe things. And nobody was better fitted to do this than this trained, experienced, and analytical thinker who has customarily associated with the leaders of the liberal school of thought and who in no way allowed his cool and sober judgment to be influenced by the adversities through which he had been.

"A change came about in July--a change," says Emery, "towards democracy and peace. But it must not be assumed that the reason for this more liberal attitude in Germany was merely a trick designed to induce the Allies to make peace. Naturally military setbacks were necessary to give the liberal elements the upper hand over the Junkers. If Germany had continued to be victorious on the battlefield, a democratic movement would probably not have been in evidence, and even though a strong opposition to the military regime was always present, it had, up to that time, always been silenced very quickly.

"President Wilson's influence on the German way of thinking came quite suddenly

Abendpost, Nov. 4, 1918.

when the German people began to realize how utterly false the information had been regarding America's might and America's war motives. The latest revelations about the attempts of the American Government, a year and a half ago, to mediate for peace, showed the German people that America was motivated by unselfish reasons. But until recently the German people had been left in the dark about this. Now they realize that America had been dealt with unfairly, when their own government decided for the unrestricted submarine warfare. The German people are now turning to Woodrow Wilson."

What a change! What an awakening for those who had been languishing in the fetters of ignorance for four years! Now they begin to see. Today they are asking in amazement: Why does the whole world hate us? Not only the Allies, but also the Austrians, the Hungarians, the Bulgarians and the Turks? And in their deep distress they are turning to Woodrow Wilson and are looking with complete confidence to the man whom the Junker press and the hirelings of the military clique have slandered as they have no other leader of the Entente.



I G
III H

- 4 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Nov. 4, 1918.

Now they realize that sincere interest in the German people dictated Wilson's notes, that our fight is indeed one of principle, a fight of democratic ideals versus autocracy.

Just as in our country a great number of German-Americans are now convinced that they can regard Woodrow Wilson as their sincere friend, as the man who stood between them and the fanatical superpatriots and demagogues, so are the German people convinced now that this great American, when everybody else has failed, will bring them peace and that liberty which alone can make this peace permanent.

The New York Sun wrote on October 25:

"The President has declared in no uncertain terms that he is determined to impose such terms on Germany as will not only guarantee the military sovereignty of the Allies, but will make a resumption of this war or a new war



I G
III H

- 5 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Nov. 4, 1918.

impossible. Furthermore, he has pledged that he will work for a peace which will be as just to Germany as it must be to the nations with which Germany is engaged in war, and also to those who are oppressed by Prussian militarism.

"This standpoint will probably bring him into conflict with the so-called 'bitter-enders' in America and in the Entente nations. Those who desire to be inexorable do not care to have a distinction made between the German people and the German Government. According to their opinion government and people are equally guilty."

In our own country as well as in the Allied countries, and in Germany, Austria, and Hungary, the people are turning to Woodrow Wilson; they see in him a just and unselfish leader who will liberate them from oppression and autocracy and give them permanent peace, which has its foundation in true democracy. That is the great task which lies before us.



I G
III B 1
III H

GERMAN

Abendpost, Nov. 2, 1918.

[VOTE FOR CANDIDATES SUPPORTED BY PRESIDENT WILSON]
(Letter to the Editor by Karl Mathei)



The present political situation offers loyal Americans of German blood a chance to remove the unjustified suspicion which is still entertained toward them by a large part of the population. In this way they will do a service not only to America but also to the German people. This chance consists of voting next Tuesday only for those candidates who are known to be willing to carry out President Wilson's war and peace program to the letter!

This is the most effective means for Americans of German descent to regain the respect due them. On the other hand, it must be said that they will probably soon be sorry for every vote which could be interpreted as having been cast as a protest against America's entry into the war and its continuation.

Isn't it time to look at facts in the proper way? President Wilson has acted consistently since the day war was declared. He stated then that the

I G
III B 1
III H

- 2 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Nov. 2, 1918.



war was directed against the autocratic and militaristic German Government and not against the German people. This distinction he has never lost sight of, regardless of the extent to which many others have tried to blur it.

At the present time he is trying to induce the German people to get rid of their military rulers and to establish a government of the people, by the people, and for the people. After this has been done, peace will soon be concluded, and countless human lives will be saved from destruction.

But what do President Wilson's opponents want? The socialists, hostile to war, aim to implant the spirit of Bolshevism over here because they believe that this would aid Berlin. They pretend to care nothing about class distinctions, but continually appeal to class hatred, whereas what we need, more than anything else, is unity in thought and action.

Still other opponents of President Wilson are trying to seize power in

I G
III B 1
III H

- 3 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Nov. 2, 1918.



order to continue the war, and are determined not to make any distinction between the German Government and the German people at the peace conference table. Such a procedure would be a grave injustice since the German people never were given a chance to make their will known.

What should be done under the circumstances is therefore obvious. Every American of German descent should vote only for candidates who are known to be supporters of the President.

[Letter to the Editor by M. F.]

As I understand it, the United States Senate has the power to conclude treaties. The United States Senate determines the nature and the terms of America's treaties. In case a Republican Senate is elected, Senator Lodge will become chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee and will draw up the peace terms. Will such a treaty, sponsored by Senator Lodge, be based on true democracy or on partisan interests? I believe the latter. Can we, after all, expect from Senator Lodge a treaty which is based on

I G
III B 1
III H

- 4 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Nov. 2, 1918.

justice, full justice for all peoples--justice not only toward those to whom we want to be just, but also toward those to whom we should be just? I don't think we can. Everybody should think of that before he votes.



[Letter to the Editor by Otto Schweikardt]

Those people who do everything possible to take from the President the power to conclude treaties and conduct peace negotiations, and who try to transfer this power to Senator Lodge, who, in case a Republican Senate is elected, would become chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, have done, and are still doing, all that they can to prevent an early peace. They are using all their influence to maintain the autocracy of high finance and of the giant corporations in our country.

It is the old struggle--older and more vicious than the World War--the struggle for the privilege of dominating people and nations. If we make this privilege the master of the world at the coming elections, then we really deserve what we will get; and we'll get more than we probably like.

I G
III B 1
III H

- 5 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Nov. 2, 1918.

[Letter to the Editor by Dr. M. Schwimmer]



To all Americans of German origin this question should seem important: What candidates for the Senate should be elected and what candidates absolutely must be elected? President Wilson said to his people, "Give me men whom I can use to establish a just and permanent peace."

President Wilson may have been misunderstood by millions of German-Americans and, to be frank, I was one of them. But today I see him in a different light and I recognize in him the greatest idealist whom the world has seen for thousands of years. If he is not he should certainly drop his mask; then the halo which is surrounding him today would disappear in utter darkness. But this will never happen, for even his worst enemy must admit that he is one of the smartest politicians in the world and is ambitious. Whoever follows his speeches and policies will find that he is very hostile to the German aristocracy and the government ruled by it, but never hostile to the German people.

I G
III B 1
III H

- 6 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Nov. 2, 1918.



Today Germany has need of the man who has the greatest influence and has the power to protect her. Don't we have to admit that Wilson feels a moral obligation to make good every word he utters? The whole world looks to President Wilson in the hope that he will restore order in this chaos--to the man Wilson who has always emphasized his friendship for the German people. So let us stand by him, that he may crown his work with human dignity and justice.

The war has freed Germany from class and caste spirit and President Wilson will find a different Germany to negotiate with. May his idealism and his sense of justice guide him, so that everything will turn out well.

Now let us look at his opponents. They desire and advocate war until Germany is destroyed. Can a voter of German origin entertain any doubt as to how he should cast his vote? Let President Wilson prove that everything he says is true; that he is a friend of the German people. But, at the same time, let every American of German descent prove that he appreciates this attitude by voting for those men of whom President Wilson approves in

I G
IIIB 1
III H

- 7 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Nov. 2, 1918.

order to carry through his program. He is the one who can save us from grief by protecting the German nation from annihilation.



Cannot everybody of German stock consider President Wilson the greatest, best, and most efficient leader of the American nation, if by virtue of his power and influence everything is settled without the destruction of the land of our fathers? The world and the millions of German-Americans, especially, will look up to him as a savior and benefactor of mankind, and he will live on in history as an idealist and intellectual leader of the American nation.

It is inconceivable that President Wilson, with his keen mind, should fail to realize all this and act accordingly. The enemy he set out to destroy is defeated; the time has now come for him to act for the benefit of all nations of the world.

If they have the welfare of their native country at heart, all German-

I G
III B 1
III H

- 8 -

GERMAN



Abendpost, Nov. 2, 1918.

Americans must and should disregard party affiliations and vote for Senator Lewis. Vote for a just peace.

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III B 1

IV (Danish)

GERMAN

Abendpost, Nov. 2, 1918.

FOR THE CONGRESS!

(Editorial)

The Sixty-Sixth Congress, which is to be elected next Tuesday, will be chiefly a Congress of reconstruction. That means that its first and foremost duty will be to put the country back on a peace basis--to take care, by wise legislation, that the transition from war to peace takes place without any heavy economic losses or disturbances and to insure that the country enjoys prosperity under the new conditions which the war has brought about.

As regards the Senate, we must add that it will be called upon to conclude the peace, inasmuch as it will have to negotiate the peace terms and give its final approval.



I G

- 2 -

GERMAN

III B 1

IV (Danish)

Abendpost, Nov. 2, 1918.

Since we desire an American and truly democratic peace--the sort of peace President Wilson is seeking--and a peace which guarantees fullest justice to all peoples, we are in favor of Senator James Hamilton Lewis, whose re-election by the citizens of Illinois is requested by President Wilson, because he can depend on him completely in any problem involving war or peace. We urgently recommend that all readers of the Abendpost and citizens of German-descent give their votes to Senator Lewis in the senatorial elections.

The recommendations for the House of Representatives, which can be found elsewhere, were based chiefly on the anticipated attitude of the respective candidates regarding the peace policy of the President, and also on their character and general qualifications for that high office.

Party politics did not influence our selections. These considerations were only incidental and were decisive in only one case.



I G

- 3 -

GERMAN

III B 1

IV (Danish)

Abendpost, Nov. 2, 1918.

In the Seventh Congressional District, in which the present Representatives, Mr. Niels Juul and Mr. Frank M. Padden, are candidates for the House of Representatives, it was hard to make a decision. Mr. Juul has earned a good reputation as a conscientious and capable legislator, and can also be considered to have a sound attitude on the questions of war and peace aims, whereas his opponent, Padden, is by comparison a political novice and has yet to earn a name for himself. However, our government is a party government. In important national questions the policy sponsored by the party in power is authoritative and obligatory for those members of Congress who are members of the party; few would dare to oppose the party orders on important issues; still less could they manage to retain any appreciable influence if they chose such a course. Because Mr. Padden pledged his unconditioned and unreserved support for the President's policies for peace and reconstruction, he became our final choice.

To the voters of the Ninth Congressional District we highly recommend



I G

- 4 -

GERMAN

III B 1

IV (Danish)

Abendpost, Nov. 2, 1918.

Mr. Fred S. Britten for re-election. For Mr. Britten, although a Republican, stands squarely behind the President's peace policy. Mr. James H. Poage, his Democratic opponent, seems to be inclined toward the policy of the Lodges and Roosevelts, etc.. The National Security League published the copy of a questionnaire which was filled out by Britten and Poage. The ninth question of the League's questionnaire was: "Is the candidate willing to pledge his advocacy of a peace with victory--i.e. a forceful continuation of the war, until Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Turkey yield to the demands of the Allies?"

To this question Mr. Poage replied: "I am for a peace with victory. We and our Allies will determine the terms of peace."

Mr. Britten replied: "I am for a forceful continuation of the war until Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Turkey give in to the demands of the Government of the United States."



I G

- 5 -

GERMAN

III B 1

IV (Danish)

Abendpost, Nov. 2, 1918.

This makes Britten our man. For by his answer he puts himself behind the President and unconditionally favors an American peace; whereas Mr. Poage talks about our Allies and thereby puts himself in opposition to the President, who recognizes only temporary allies.

All voters of the Ninth Congressional District who desire an early, just, and American peace, should vote for James H. Lewis and Fred S. Britten, regardless of whether they are or were Republicans or Democrats or otherwise.



I G
III B 1

GERMAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, Oct. 30, 1918.

WHAT IT IS ALL ABOUT

(Editorial)

The President represents the nation to countries abroad. But this representation is by no means unlimited. It is true he appoints the Secretary of State, who conducts the diplomatic intercourse with foreign powers, but any agreements which he makes with foreign nations must be confirmed by two thirds of the Senate. He has no power to validate any pact which has not the approval of two thirds of the United States Senators. He will always find it hard to conclude any treaty if the opposition party in the Senate is well represented. If he cannot be sure of a dependable two-thirds majority, and the foreign policy of his opponents deviates from his own, he is always bound to make them concessions which will be in proportion to the strength of the opposing minority. If the opposition party in the Senate is in the majority he may have to abandon his program entirely.

I G
III B 1

- 2 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 30, 1918.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

This goes for treaties of all sorts and gives the problem of the political composition of the United States Senate an added importance whenever it becomes necessary to conclude a vital treaty, or if there is a probability that the Senate will have to occupy itself with formulating a treaty in detail. This will make the citizens realize that seldom, if ever, in the history of the country, was there an election so important as the coming one, for it will influence the composition of the United States Senate, and the Senate, in turn, will decide and ratify the peace treaty.

At present there are fifty-two Democrats, forty-two Republicans, and one Progressive in the United States Senate, with one seat vacant. The terms of office of thirty-two Senators expire on March 3, 1919. Nineteen of these are Democrats, thirteen Republicans; the Democrats will probably be succeeded by thirteen Democrats, and the Republicans certainly by nine Republicans, unless the original ones are re-elected. Of the present Republican seats in the Senate, five, at the most, can be called doubtful, of the Democratic seats, six. Among the doubtful Republican seats is that of Michigan, thanks to the

Abendpost, Oct. 30, 1918.

candidacy of Henry Ford, who was nominated at the request of the President, and who must be considered the President's candidate. Among the Democratic seats which seem to be in danger at present is that of Illinois, for which Senator James Hamilton Lewis is running again at the express wish of the President.

It is the senatorial election, especially, that makes this campaign of the greatest importance for Michigan and Illinois; and also the special circumstance that Henry Ford and James Hamilton Lewis are running for election at the direct request of the President and therefore must be considered personal representatives of the President. Their success or defeat will be interpreted by all the world as either an approval or a repudiation of the President's war and (especially) peace policies.

This holds true for James Hamilton Lewis and Illinois more than it does for Henry Ford and Michigan, for during the last few years, Senator Lewis has been the mouthpiece and "faithful servant" of the President in the Senate. Senator Lewis puts his services unreservedly at the President's disposal. He is

I G
III B 1

- 4 -

GERMAN
WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, Oct. 30, 1918.

not running in this election as James Hamilton Lewis, but as the tried and completely reliable follower of the President, and as the champion of Wilson's policies.

A vote for Lewis is a vote for the President (who fights only the German government, and not the German people, whom he loves) and therefore a vote for a lasting peace, which will do justice to all the people and whose speedy attainment is the President's aim.

A vote for any other senatorial candidate is a vote against the President and his humane and truly democratic policy, and a vote for the continuance of the war; a vote for the war against the German people, a war to the finish, whose object is the smashing of the German Reich to bits and the complete destruction of the German people.

A vote for the Republican senatorial candidate is a vote for the war aims of the Entente and a vote for a peace treaty dictated by the Entente

I G
III B 1

- 5 -

GERMAN
WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30276

Abendpost, Oct. 30, 1918.

powers and our own Lodges and Roosevelts and all other enemies of everything German. The same holds true for every vote for the Socialist senatorial candidate, for each vote of this sort is a rejection of Wilson's policy and is completely thrown away.

Each vote for James Hamilton Lewis is a vote for the American and democratic peace which Wilson advocates, and for the man who stood and stands like a rock against the surging hatred of the German people and everything that is of German name and origin in America.

Now go ahead and vote!

I G
III B 1
I F 1
I J

GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 30, 1918.

[VOTE FOR DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES]
(Letter to the Editor by Karl Schmidt)



Permit me to make a little contribution to the present election campaign. I am interested in it only so far as the Americans with German blood in their veins are concerned. Anyone who is familiar with American history will know that whenever the German element met with enmity and was persecuted, the Democratic party came to its aid and held a protecting hand over the despised Germans. I just want to remind you of the so-called Know-Nothing times. I could cite innumerable other cases in which it was always the Democratic party which acted as protector of the foreign-born part of our population.

The Republican party is, in its basic conception, a party of zealots, of single-track world reformers and hypocritical money worshippers. Frequently the great Lincoln is dragged into the present election campaign; nothing suited the Republican party in 1866 better than his assassination, for Lincoln was the only obstacle which prevented the party leaders of that time from carrying

I G

- 2 -

GERMAN

III B 1

I F 1

Abendpost, Oct. 30, 1918.

I J

through their program of revenge and the subjugation of the conquered South. I have lived in the South for many years and have become familiar with its inhabitants. I have enjoyed their full confidence, and many a time the older people of the South have told me about the unspeakable indignities which they had to suffer--and by whom?--by the Republican party. All of them agreed that the war itself did not hold nearly as much terror and hardship as the period after it was ended. There is no room here to go into details about that horrible period.

All I want to do here is to draw a comparison between then and today: President Wilson is asking the people to elect leaders who are completely sympathetic with his program for the time after the war, the reconstruction period. President Wilson is, in his heart, a friend of the German people, animated by friendly intentions, a man of high ideals, and a humanitarian. Only under his leadership, surrounded by men of like attitude, will the postwar period be bearable for the German-American element. All the infamous measures against the German-Americans did not originate with the President but with the Republican

I G

III B 1

I F 1

I J

- 3 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 30, 1918.

minority in Congress for whose support President Wilson wanted to show himself grateful. A member of the House has told me so himself. I could say many things more in this connection but I have to close.

The German element would only betray itself if it gave as much as one vote to the national representatives of the Republican party. Be on the alert!

I G
I J

GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 29, 1918.

THIS IS NOT A HORSE OF ANOTHER COLOR

(Editorial)



No matter how much the Republican Congress and campaign leaders holler about the President's appeal to the citizens to back him up by electing a Democratic majority for Senate and House--this appeal is, under the circumstances, not only permissible but even imperative; and the reproach made that the President indulges in party politics is absolutely unjustified and lacks foundation.

This reproach is automatically refuted and proved false by the utterances of Republican statesmen during the Congressional election campaign of 1898. At that time the Spanish-American War was in progress. If what the Republican leaders said then about the patriotic necessity to provide the President with a sympathetic Congress was right and proper, it must also be true today.

On July 26, 1898, Spain asked for peace, and on August 12, the document was signed which provided for the appointment of a peace committee. This committee

I G
I J

- 2 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 29, 1918.



was in session during the election campaign.

In a campaign speech Theodore Roosevelt said the following: "Don't forget that, whatever your intentions are, the European nations will judge your vote from only one point of view. They will not differentiate. A refusal to back the President this year will be interpreted as a repudiation of his policy of prosecuting the war."

Former President Benjamin Harrison said, according to the Philadelphia North American of November 1, 1898: "If the world knows that the American people stand unanimously behind the President, the task of the peace committee will be an easy one; but if there is dissension in the ranks--if Democratic members of Congress and Democratic governors are elected--then Spain will feel new hope and a renewal of hostilities, more war, may become necessary in order to make secure what we have already gained."

At a banquet of the Republican Club of Massachusetts on October 26, 1898, according to the Springfield Republican, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge made the

I G
I J

- 3 -

GERMAN



Abendpost, Oct. 29, 1918.

following statement: "Regarding the peace terms I will say this: One man has the chief responsibility...and this man is the President of the United States. I trust him. I believe in his Americanism and, just as the Constitution entrusted him with this great responsibility, I, as an American citizen, am willing to stand behind him and leave it up to the constitutional representatives to solve the peace problem in the face of Europe and the rest of the world. It is my wish, and I believe it should also be the desire of every patriot, to stand by the President, lend him a helping hand, and not to work against him."

On November 21, 1898, Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania declared in a speech in behalf of the Republican candidates for Congress:

"It is extremely important, during the present crisis when our relations with countries abroad are strained, to espouse and back the policy of the President of the United States, and it is hard to exaggerate on this score. For reasonable and patriotic citizens there can be no doubt that it is their absolute duty to support the administration of President McKinley in the

I G
I J

- 4 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 29, 1918.



coming election."

Can a good American today have any doubts about his duty toward President Wilson? Isn't what Harrison and Roosevelt and Senators Lodge and Penrose said in 1898 true today, also? Isn't it even more important today, as we face a much more serious situation where the need for peace is paramount, that we show the world abroad an American people solidly behind the President and his war and peace program, even though--or rather just because--Messrs. Roosevelt, Lodge, Penrose, Smoot, and others condemn today what they preached twenty years ago?

The expression "Yes, but this is a horse of another color" does not apply here.

I G
III B 1

GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 28, 1918.

HE WHO PROTESTS TOO MUCH IS WRONG

(Editorial)

In his appeal to his countrymen, President Wilson said, among other things: "The minority leaders of the present Congress undoubtedly have been in favor of the war, but they are against the administration. At every opportunity since our entry into the war they have tried to take the formulation of a program and the conduct of the war away from me and to employ measures which would suit their own purposes better."

Mr. Will H. Hays, chairman of the Republican National Committee, made the following reply on behalf of his party: "At no time, and in no way, have the Republicans attempted to take the control out of the President's hands. The President knows it, the country knows it, and you know it. A more infamous, irresponsible, and unjust accusation has never before been made by even the most desperate campaign speaker, to say nothing of a President of the United



Abendpost, Oct. 28, 1918.

States. Mr. Wilson unwillingly admits that the Republicans were for the war. Why does he demand their defeat? Because they are still for the war? Hardly so. No--it is because they are for a peace through victory, not without victory; because they do not believe that a permanent peace can be established by negotiations; because they think that the 'U.S.' stands for 'Unconditional Surrender' as well as for 'United States' and 'Uncle Sam'."

The accusation which was made against the Republicans in Congress is thus denied by means of a bare assertion, a device to which the average person will always resort when he sees his motives discovered and feels himself unable to refute an accusation by discussing facts and furnishing proofs.

Staunch Republican partisans may "Know" that the Republican minority in Congress attempted, "at no time and in no way," to take control away from the President. The great majority of the people in this country do not "Know" it! Anyone who had followed the debates and actions in Congress since April of last year with



Abendpost, Oct. 28, 1918.

a little attention would not "know" anything of the sort or believe it; on the contrary, if he is honest and open-minded, he must admit that the Republicans in Congress did just what the President accused them of, and did it with a lot of enthusiasm and perseverance--and anybody who knows the machinery of party politics would add: "Can you blame them? Why, that's the most natural thing in the world and the Democrats would have done exactly the same thing if matters had been reversed."

That much the average citizen, who is not so intimately connected with the party, will have to admit because he also knows that the Democratic party leadership in the past was by no means the incarnation of tenderest consideration and angelic virtue. He knows that the two parties are birds of a feather and generally employ the same tactics to promote their party interests, except that the Democratic party lags behind the Republican party as far as cleverness and wiliness is concerned. But the average citizen does not approve of these things and, in the present case, he may be inclined to ask the chairman of the Republican National Committee: "Don't you realize



I G
III B 1

- 4 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 28, 1918.

my friend, how rude you are?" And not clever at all! Mr. Hays calls the President's accusation an invention, which is far too strong a term. The gentleman "doth protest too much." His case would not stand up under a calm and dispassionate investigation.

If President Wilson's appeal was not sufficient to secure the votes of all good citizens, and especially of those of German descent, for the Democratic candidates for Senate and House (and here in Illinois for James Hamilton Lewis, especially); and if the statements of the Republican leaders in Congress still had left some doubt, this attack by Mr. Will H. Hays has certainly removed it. For this attack was obviously caused by indignation and resentment at the probable failure of the Republican hopes; and it is now becoming just as obvious that a just, lasting, American, and democratic peace can only be secured if the November 5 elections result in a Democratic majority for House and Senate; a majority on which the President can depend, and which has pledged itself to an American peace program. If you do not want a peace dictated by the Lodges, the Roosevelts, and the European Allies, vote Democratic in the next Congressional elections on November 5.



Abendpost, Oct. 26, 1918.

BEFORE A FAITHFUL ELECTION

(Editorial)

President Wilson requests--or shall we say entreats--his countrymen to support him and give him a vote of confidence by voting for a Democratic Congress--a Democratic majority for Senate and House--in the coming elections.

He says, among other things: "The Republican minority leaders in the present Congress were, without doubt, in favor of the war, but they were against the administration. At every occasion since our entry into the war they have endeavored to take the decisions for a program and the conduct of the war out of my hands and subject them to factors which they themselves have approved." And then he adds: "The election of a Republican Congress would certainly be regarded on the other side of the water as a repudiation of my leadership." He could have continued with: "and as a rejection of my war aims and peace plans".



I G
III B 1

- 2 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 26, 1918.

This appeal of the President is called by the Republicans quite an extraordinary and unjustified procedure, "one of the most lamentable events in the history of the American Presidency". Of course it is quite extraordinary. President Wilson said so himself by declaring: "In ordinary times I would not feel justified in making such an appeal to you. In ordinary times divided opinions can prevail without permanent injury to the country. But these are not ordinary times! If you desire, during these critical days, to support me unanimously, then I ask you to show this in a way that will permit no misunderstanding in our own country or with our Allies on the other side of the ocean. I submit to you my problems and my hopes."

If the President appeals directly to the people during these unusual times--this crisis--we do not find it lamentable but rather gratifying. For this is genuinely democratic, and for what else are we fighting than true democracy, which leaves with the people the decision of great problems? It was not only justified but, under the circumstances, even necessary. The reply of the Republican leaders in Congress (Senators Lodge and Smoot and Representatives Fred N. Gillett and S. D. Fess) prove this sufficiently.



Abendpost, Oct. 26, 1918.

This reply maintains that the Republican minority in Congress showed more willingness in conducting the war and supporting all war measures than the Democratic majority, and closes with the words: "All the world knows that the Republican party will have nothing to do with negotiations or consultations by diplomatic notes to the German government. The Republican party demands unconditional surrender. There is no Republican slogan short enough to omit these two words."

That is the exact truth. All the world knows, or should know, that the Republican party, or its leaders and mouthpieces, pressed for war from the time that it started in Europe; that it espoused the war enthusiastically and, when war finally was at hand, did everything possible to augment it by stirring up the passions. All the world knows, also, that the Republican leaders always did their best to make the government more and more ambitious in regard to war aims and to make it advocate more severe peace terms. No one would dare to doubt the war spirit of the Republican leaders and the big interests which they represent; everybody will be convinced that a Republican Congress



Abendpost, Oct. 26, 1918.

should be elected on November 4 in order to prevent a so-called premature peace and that America's best interests will be served by carrying on the war to the bitter end: War is to be waged for the attainment of the war aims of the European Entente Powers as a whole and for the satisfaction of any possible ambition that each of the Allies might have!

But that is not the case. That could not be to America's best interests. America can and will conduct war only to accomplish America's war aims as they were formulated by President Wilson, that is, until autocracy and military rule in Germany have been destroyed and democracy made safe--until a permanent peace, based on absolute justice toward friend and foe, is assured.

With a peace of this kind the Republican leaders apparently will have nothing to do. If they could be induced to agree to such a peace (which the overwhelming majority of the people eagerly desire), they certainly would not want the Democratic administration and party to get the honor and glory of having concluded such a peace, but are rather determined, if it is at all possible, to



Abendpost, Oct. 26, 1918.

secure the glory for themselves and the Republican party of having brought peace to the American people. Consequently, their victory in the coming elections would mean at best a prolongation of this horrible war; it would mean that the blessings of peace were denied us for many months, or perhaps for years.

We hope that all citizens will study the President's appeal closely, that they will reflect carefully and then ponder the war aims and the peace program of the President. They will then realize that in the next Congressional elections the question is not Republican or Democratic, or how the war shall be conducted and won, but rather: Shall the people back up the President's war aims and peace program; or shall these be rejected and all peace negotiations terminated, the war aims of the European Entente Powers to become authoritative for America's war and peace policy?

All who desire a just and lasting peace will vote for the Democratic candidates for Senate and Congress who are pledged to support the President's war and peace



I G
III B 1

- 6 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 26, 1918.

aims. But those who would like to see the war aims and ambitions of the Entente Powers made the basis for America's policy, or would like to see the war prolonged, should vote for the Republican candidates for Congress, who, if elected, will be under the leadership of the Lodges, Smoots, and Roosevelts.



I G
III H
IV

GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 24, 1918.

IN THE NAME OF DEMOCRACY

The following appeal of the Friends of German Democracy to the German people is at present being dropped from American airplanes behind the German lines and in other parts of Germany. The Abendpost is the first newspaper in the United States to publish a copy of this appeal.

"To the German People

"Why are you engaged in a life-and-death struggle with the entire civilized world?

"Why has this war spread from one hemisphere all over the globe?

"Now that the possibility of a German victory is vanishing, it is time for you earnestly to consider once more just what it is that you are fighting for and why you are continuing to make these horrible sacrifices.



I G
III H
IV

- 2 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 24, 1918.



"You think you have to fight for the preservation of Germany as a nation.

"You think that all other nations are jealous of Germany's economic success and desire nothing more than to keep it within limits.

"In that boundless love for the fatherland which characterizes the German, you have let yourself be slaughtered by the hundreds and thousands for more than four years.

"'With God for king and country!' This was the phrase used in the proclamation of King Frederick William III to his people.

"The king first, then the country, both under the protection of God! The Christian world outside of Germany looks upon this order as a blasphemy; and considers it a mark of contempt for the German people that it is spoken of in conjunction with the glorification of a single mortal, afflicted with all human weaknesses--a thing which is contrary to all laws of reason and religion.

I G
III H
IV

- 3 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 24, 1918.

"It is true that under this motto you have become a united people, but, at the same time, you have completely relinquished the right to determine your future development and destination.

"Of the objectives for which the German people struggled in 1848, namely, unity and liberty, only the first one has been realized.



"It is also true that after the victory of 1870-71, under the guidance of your rulers and military leaders, you have become a great world power.

"But in your natural pride you completely lost sight of the fact that at the same time your internal liberty and independence was gone; that, in the truest sense of the word, you had become only subjects and that you had waived the right to determine your future course as a nation.

"You became mere servants of the Kaiser who, at every opportunity, talks about

I G
III H
IV

Abendpost, Oct. 24, 1918.

"my people" as if he owned you like a piece of property.

"In no other country in the world, with the possible exception of Japan, is there a similar attitude in the relation between ruler and people. This is a relic of the bygone days of a dark and despotic medieval age.

"In all other countries there breathes a different spirit.

"In all of them the people get first consideration. They shape their own destiny by exercising their voting privilege, by electing their own leaders or changing them if they have made mistakes, a provision which prevents any leader or party from thinking themselves infallible.

"Until August, 1914, everything you had undertaken turned out to be a success, and this under the leadership of the Kaiser and his diplomatic and military advisers.



I G
III H
IV

- 5 -

GERMAN



Abendpost, Oct. 24, 1918.

"But you did not see that these leaders espoused a policy which was incompatible with the welfare of the people; that the judgment of these leaders was subject to as many errors as human nature is heir to. But in spite of that you conceded them practically unlimited power over you.

"You owe it to these leaders that you are outlawed today all over the world, that you are in arms against everybody and everybody is in arms against you-- a situation which fills every person of German descent with horror.

"Your worship of military power, the fixed idea of your general staff, that Schrecklichkeit is truly humanitarian because it will hasten the end; the callousness with which human lives are sacrificed as though they were pieces on a chess board; the opinion that brute force and power justified the subjugation of other peoples; the ruthless disregard of all international laws; the purposeless killing of noncombatants and the arrogant challenge to the whole world that America would be held to account after the end of the

I G
III H
IV

- 6 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 24, 1918.

European war: these are the things that mark you as the bloody victims of war.

"Your own great philosopher, Immanuel Kant, proved, in a pamphlet which was published at the beginning of the nineteenth century, that nearly all wars had a dynastic origin. He ascertained, furthermore, that the possibilities of war were diminished the more the nations adopted the republican form of government, and showed that eventually education would be sufficiently widespread to exclude any possible danger of war.

"This attitude cost him any chance of material success, for he had earned the undying hatred of the royal house of Prussia--a hatred which followed him to the end of his life.

"Many thousands of Germans emigrated during the last century to America, and their descendants are fighting today in Europe as Americans, to uphold the



I G
III H
IV

- 7 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 24, 1918.

ideals of our republic and to preserve justice and liberty for humanity.

"Only if you are willing to liberate yourself from the shackles of your autocracy and the tyranny of your military leaders can you hope to live without war for the next generation. Where means are accumulated to conduct a war, as is the case with you, an opportunity to use them will always present itself, especially if the army is guided and influenced by the head of a reigning house who is motivated by the lust for conquest.

"In our principal American cities there have been established associations of Americans of German descent who have made it their business to stand by and give advice to a liberal Germany in order to secure representative government for the German people.

"These associations go under the name of 'Friends of German Democracy'. They do not in the least assume the right to prescribe for the German people in



I G
III H
IV

- 8 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 24, 1918.

what manner and to what extent they should bring about their liberation. They only desire to assist the German people to become independent so that co-operation with other free nations will make a repetition of the present war impossible.



"America is not in this war for material gains. It fights only to make the world safe for democracy.

"As our President has assured you, we are not at war with the German people, but only with that relic of the Middle Ages, the scarecrow of monarchy, and the cruel and arbitrary militaristic tyranny that goes with it.

"Never have your present leaders evinced more shortsightedness and incapacity than in their failure to understand the sentiments and attitudes of other peoples. Chase them out, so that Germany can join the other free nations of the globe, so that humanity and justice can serve as guides in all its international

I G
III H
IV

- 9 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 24, 1918.

policies and relations with all other peoples, and so that the hatred with which Germany is regarded will disappear from the earth!

"May the prophecy of an American poet of German birth come true--a prophecy which said, in effect: 'Germany will not always be a huge parade ground--it is too beautiful for that--and the day will come when freedom will prevail.'

(signed) Friends of German Democracy
Otto C. Butz, President
Karl Mathie, Secretary
Otto Schulz
Otto G. Hottinger
Franz L. Roenitz
Directors."



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IV

GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 11, 1918.

EJECTED FOR PRO-GERMAN SYMPATHY

The Chicago Federation of Musicians has cancelled the membership of four members who belonged to the Chicago Symphony Orchestra because they allegedly made pro-German remarks. Those ejected are the cellist, Bruno Steindel, the oboe player, Otto Hesselbach, the bassoon player, William Krieglstein, and the trombone player, Richard Kuss.

According to Joseph F. Winkler, President of the Musicians' Union, the ejection would have been made sooner if it were not for a pending Federal investigation, the outcome of which had to be awaited. During this investigation more than ninety witnesses were questioned, among them all the members of the Orchestra including its conductor Frederick A. Stock. The president of the National Union of Musicians, Joseph N. Weber, had recommended the ejection of the four members.

.....

Federal agents have arrested Otto Wenzlaff and his son, 2027 West Van Buren



I G

- 2 -

GERMAN

I D 2 a (2)

II A 3 b

Abendpost, Oct. 11, 1918.

IV

Street, after explosives were found in their former apartment, 4827 So. Laflin Street. It must still be learned for what purpose these explosives were kept. The elder Wenzlaff is accused of having made rebellious speeches and has been put under a five thousand dollar bond.



I G
III B 2
III H

GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 10, 1918.

TO THE GERMAN PEOPLE

From all sides we have reports about peace offers. In connection with these a further word of warning to the German people would not come amiss.

Now, of all times, they should realize how hard it is even for the most magnanimous victor to negotiate with those liberal minded powers who have recently come to the fore in Germany, considering the prevailing conditions here even if they pretend to agree with the basic terms formulated by President Wilson.

[Translator's note: the famous Fourteen Points.]

The rulers in Germany seem suddenly to realize where the shoe pinches, now that the fortunes of war have taken such a decisive turn thanks to America's entry.

I G
III B 2
III H

- 2 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 10, 1918.

Reforms are resorted to, but reforms from above. One even considers--listen and marvel!--calling the Social Democrats into the Ministries of the Reich.

True reform of lasting quality can only originate with the people themselves, a procedure which, within the German Reich unfortunately is still looked upon as "from below". They have not learned yet that in every state or nation the people must reign supreme. This alone makes for democracy. And America is fighting for the victory of the democratic ideal.

The German people must, therefore, as we have repeatedly said before, take over themselves. They must change the Constitution of the Reich. How?--that is up to them. They even have to go about it in a different manner than has been done recently in order to establish the sovereignty of the people. Article eleven of the Constitution of the German Reich reads:

I G
III B 2
III H

- 3 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 10, 1918.

"The Emperor represents the Reich in its relations with foreign nations; on its behalf he declares war and concludes peace; he enters into alliances and agreements with foreign powers, and accredits and receives ambassadors. To declare war in behalf of the Reich the consent of the Bundesrat (Federal Council) is necessary."

[Translator's note: in the Bundesrat all the German states and Kingdoms of which the German Reich was composed at that time were represented.]

What does all this imply? Nothing else but this: The Emperor alone has the right to conclude peace.

In negotiating peace terms, not even the Bundesrat has one word to say. One should again read the above quoted article of the constitution.

I G
III B 2
III H

- 4 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 10, 1918.

According to the Constitution of the German Reich the German people, tortured and suffering, have not even the right to decide whether or not they can live at peace again with other nations of the globe. The Emperor alone, at least according to the Constitution of the German Reich, could decide whether the mass murder be continued, even if the German people in their overwhelming majority favored peace.

This is a mockery of all modern state procedures, autocracy of the worst sort, and a caricature of all democratic ideas. And this is what the German people have to change, and as quickly as possible.

But how? Again, according to the Constitution of the Reich, fourteen votes in the Bundesrat could block a change in the constitution by veto. This provision was instituted by Prince Bismarck and was well meant. He wanted to make a

I G
III B 2
III H

- 5 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 10, 1918.

concession to the Kingdoms of Bavaria, Saxony, and Württemberg, which together controlled fourteen votes in the Bundesrat. He wanted to give them the power to prevent Prussia from ever extending its sphere of influence still farther within the Reich. But Prussia, which in reality means the King of Prussia or the German Emperor, controls seventeen votes of a total of fifty-eight in the Bundesrat and therefore it is again the Kaiser who, alone and independently, can prevent a change in the constitution, because the seventeen votes of Prussia are given according to his will.

Here in America we do not know, and probably neither do the German people, whether or not the Kaiser is at present agreed to a change in the constitution. Nor does it make any difference.

What we and what the whole world do know, however, and what the German people should know, is that an autocracy of this kind cannot and must not continue to exist, since by it world peace will always be disturbed and prevented. This,

I G
III B 2
III H

- 6 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 10, 1918.

in fact, is the only inner affair of the German Reich which also concerns the outside world. In other respects how the German people would like to be governed is their own business and of no concern to anybody outside the borders of the German Reich. President Wilson has repeatedly emphasized that nothing could be farther from his mind than to interfere with the internal affairs of another country and no other nation should be allowed to do so, either.

The question now is, will the German people take matters into their own hands and bring about the necessary reform? American citizens of German stock will give them encouragement. They want to help them. For this purpose they have even founded an association, called "American Friends of German Democracy," which is devoting its efforts to enlightening and encouraging the German people, just as has been done in the series of articles of which this will be the last. Americans of German descent are acting from their innermost conviction that not only must the world be made safe for democracy, but also that this same democracy will be the final salvation of the German people. We over here,

I G
III B 2
III H

- 7 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 10, 1918.

Americans of German origin, know what terrible suffering the German people have sustained, and for the sake of old love and loyalty for our compatriots we want to deliver them from their plight. We have no right to discuss the nature of possible peace terms, until or unless autocracy has been abolished and the real representatives of the German people bid for peace.

But this is our sacred belief: the quicker the German people act the sooner peace will come, and the quicker peace is established the easier the peace terms that will be imposed. These, to be sure, America will decide, according to the plan formulated by that great American statesman, President Wilson.

May the German people find enlightenment and thereby the courage of their conviction, to act in the interest of peace and democracy!

Abendpost, Oct. 8, 1918.

TO THE GERMAN PEOPLE

II.

(From Milwaukee Herald)



Every American loves his native country. The American of German birth loves Germany. That means he loves the meadows and the woods, the town and the village, the house or the hut where he was born. He loves the mountains and rivers and the people who were close to him, his brother and sister--and his mother, if they are still alive. And because he loves them he wants to help them. But he thinks the only way he can do that is in the way pointed out in our first article. What he cannot love is the system over there that has brought grief and misery to his compatriots. This system he means to destroy just because he still loves his native land and his blood brothers over there. It is the system of government which he would like to see smashed. His stay in America has made him realize that class rule and military authority have governed over there thus far. He knows that it is not the German people through their duly elected representatives who decide on peace or war but only the hirelings of the ruling class and of the monarchs and princes--and that even this is only a formality. He knows that the military and Junker

I G
III H

- 2 -

GERMAN



Abendpost, Oct. 8, 1918.

class exercised their authority in such a way that they actually could force a war whether the German people wanted it or not. And today he is more convinced than ever that this system is to blame for all the misery that the German people and all other peaceful, patient, and industrious peoples have to suffer.

He is all the more convinced of it now that the democratic idea has taken hold of him. It is the democratic ideal which the American President has strengthened by his proclamations and decrees and which is inspiring not the American people alone but all civilized nations of the globe. By means of this democratic idea, the lofty goal desired by all peoples--lasting peace on earth--will be reached.

The American citizen of German descent wants to elevate his blood brothers on the European continent to this high democratic standard. He wants them to understand what America is fighting for today and what her war aims are. He would also like to make clear to them what President Wilson has made clear to the American people but what was concealed from the German people,

I G
III H

- 3 -

GERMAN



Abendpost, Oct. 8, 1918.

namely, that America has taken up arms against the German Government, the obsolete system, the military autocracy, but not against the German people; that it wants to destroy the former but not the latter; that it has not entered the war for material gains or to conquer. If the German people would only realize this they would overthrow their present system of government and destroy those who keep them in subjection and they could have peace tomorrow. But if they wish to go on being fooled and to keep on fighting for the ancient system, the end of the catastrophe is not in sight. Then we can expect the worst that could happen, a fight to extinction not only against the German Government but also against the German people, and the end would be terrorism as we see it today in Russia.

With the entry of the United States into the war the outcome could not be doubted. This has been emphasized in all American newspapers, including this one, which contained a long article in September, 1917, devoted to proving conclusively this theory. But the German people were kept in ignorance of the true state of affairs. Otherwise they would have seen the handwriting on the wall and in their own interest would have urged an

I G
III H

- 4 -

GERMAN



Abendpost, Oct. 8, 1918.

immediate peace. They were made to believe that certain victory on the battlefield could be gained before the Americans were able to make their appearance. They were kept in the hope that Paris would be captured, as if this feat, even if it were possible, would decide the war; and they hoped this even after America had declared that she would fight on until democracy was made safe in the civilized world. The German people were made to believe that America was so completely unprepared that she could never build up an army and that even if she did, it could never be transported to Europe. Even smaller sized American units could not be maintained on the European continent, since they could never be supplied with the necessary provisions, to say nothing of the necessary munitions and equipment. The submarine would certainly insure victory and if ever any contingents of untrained American troops should appear on the battlefield, they would be annihilated. In this manner the German people were deceived and cheated. If some voices were heard among them, saying that America, with her inexhaustible resources, would in the end cause Germany's defeat, the deceptive propaganda knew no bounds. These warning voices were told that against America the fight had to be carried on to the very last, for

I G
III H

- 3 -

SECRET



Abendpost, Oct. 8, 1918.

America desired nothing less than the complete destruction of Germany. How stupid! But the German people believed their deceivers and rulers, and the troops that were doomed to die were encouraged time and again to attack.

They became the victims of the insane delusions of grandeur which possessed their masters. It was these same delusions which claimed the terrible human sacrifices this summer. The rulers wanted to save their dynasties. Then, during the last offensive of the army of the Crown Prince (which ended so miserably, since Americans had entered the fight) the Marne was reached and crossed at various points, the German Emperor sent a telegram to the German Press about "the great victory which Wilhelm (the Crown Prince) had won and how splendidly Fritz (Eitel Fritz) had carried on with his troops". This telegram, which was published, was, of course, intended for the consumption of the patient German people, still trusting after all these years of suffering. The Kaiser did not consider the victims but only the maintenance of his dynasty. There were also reports about Rupprecht's Translator's note: Crown Prince of Bavaria/ "victories": another dynasty had to be made safe. But the most disgusting thing occurred afterwards. No sooner was the

I G
III H

- 6 -

GERMAN



Abendpost, Oct. 8, 1918.

failure of the offensive realized and the German people aware of it, than Wilhelm and Rupprecht journeyed home and had their press agents declare that they themselves had objected to the offensive from the beginning, but had been unable to prevail against Hindenburg and Ludendorff /Translator's note: field marshal and quartermaster general of the German armies./ If the strategists and troops of a monarchy have won a victory, the princes get the credit; if they meet with defeat the generals rightfully in charge get the blame! What a farce!

Americans have realized that for a long time. And the American of German descent would like to make this clear to his race brothers over there. He would like to induce them to shake off the yoke themselves before others have to do it for them, causing untold misery for both sides concerned. He would like the German subject to shake off this spirit of subjection and do something on his own accord, thereby helping to secure peace for this world.

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II B 2 g

GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 8, 1918.

[YESTERDAY'S MASS MEETING ON] THE NORTHWEST SIDE
Germans of that City District also Campaigning for 4th Liberty Loan

Since America's entry into the world war eighteen months have passed and, in spite of ample proof to the contrary, insinuations accusing German-Americans of not being "one hundred percent loyal" can still be heard. It goes against the German character to make a virtue out of a duty and to ask for special recognition. The fact, that the casualty lists contain a high percentage of German names; the fact that the German element had topped all other nationalities with eighty million dollars when the Third Liberty Loan was subscribed, should suffice to silence all malicious slander. But in spite of that it becomes necessary for German-Americans occasionally to give up their reserve, which is still misinterpreted by some people. Such an occasion is afforded now while the campaign for the Fourth Liberty Loan is in full swing. Accordingly, the German Division for the promotion of the Fourth Liberty Loan called for a mass meeting of men and women of German descent, to take place at Wicker Park Hall last night. On this occasion speakers made it clear to the audience that it was not enough to do one's duty during these great times, but that the whole nation should be shown how this duty was discharged.

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II B 2 g

- 2 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 8, 1918.

1918 Oct 11 11:11 AM

.....Mr. Mueller greeted the assembly on behalf of the government, which also thanked the citizens of German descent for their support of the war measures. It is not the government's intention to suppress the German language, and the speaker expressed his satisfaction that the audience, by attending the meeting, had given proof that they were in full sympathy with their fellow citizens in their desire to fight for the democratic ideal, which would bring an early peace and liberty to all peoples in the world, including the German.

Peter Scherer's Address

.....The main speaker of the evening, Mr. Scherer, president of foreign language instruction in Indianapolis and chairman of the Foreign Language Division of the Liberty Loan Campaign Committee of Indiana, delivered the main speech of the evening.

Speaking in English, he first of all pointed out that he had not come to explain the purpose of the organization. This had been made sufficiently clear by the press. Rather, he had accepted the invitation of the local German language committee

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III B 2
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GERMAN

Abendpost, Feb. 19, 1916.

LAUDABLE ACTIVITIES
Women Members of Veterans' Club Sew For
Red Cross

Great activity prevails at the home of Mrs. Centa Wengenmeyer, 2216 La Cross Street. The club members sew diligently and ceaselessly for the German Red Cross. Mrs. Wengenmeyer succeeded in obtaining the necessary material for night-gowns, hospital-shirts, and other articles for wounded German soldiers. The supplies were procured from liberal donors and will be converted into suitable items by a number of members from the Women's Club of Former German Soldiers and Sailors. The ladies work as diligently as bees and even curtail the usual lunch time. Such a splendid example should be emulated.



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GERMAN

Abendpost, Feb. 18, 1916.

THE MAN BEHIND THE SCENES

(Editorial)

An expose of our well-nigh almighty iron and steel magnates' patriotism came to the fore recently through an assertion of one of these gentlemen. It occurred during arguments about Governmental control and operation of the arms and munition factories. During the proceedings, this great industrialist made a very significant announcement with cool deliberation. "If the Administration carries out its threat, then the steel mills would simply raise the price of steel plates by \$200 so as to reimburse themselves for the loss." In these words, the shameful, scandalous greed of our superpatriots divested itself of its protective covering. The man whose inadvertent slip of the tongue converted thought into speech, belongs to that class of citizens who toiled incessantly and spent stupendous sums for a year and a half to embroil the United States in



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- 2 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Feb. 18, 1916.

the European war. He is a representative of the neutral apostles of decency who openly pray for peace, but surreptitiously send ardent invocations to heaven that the murderous conflict may be prolonged indefinitely to help bulge their already bursting money bags. Behind such honorable men stand Grey and associates, when they drive the American merchant marine from the high seas, and cripple our industry and commerce whenever it does not benefit them; or besmirch our national honor, if expedient. Except for the existence of these unscrupulous trust-magnates, our Government would have been in a position to make peace overtures long ago and terminate the war. The blood spilled across the sea shrieks for vengeance and the gore bespattered money which England pays to our shekel-craving industrialists will not bring blessings.

It is a cosmic law which provides that the trees shall not reach heaven, and this law applies likewise to our trusts, regardless of their present sense of growth and continued stretching.



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- 3 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Feb. 18, 1916.

The unabashed admonition of an impending price increase of steel products, if the Government henceforth refuses to continue in its function of being a milch cow for war-equipment factories, should be an eye-opener to all, as it aptly exposes the motivating force of those who incessantly demand a revocation of our administration's tolerance toward Germany and insist upon a precipitate action against the Central powers. The incendiary speeches which these men ram into the thrasonical throats and throttles of their knowing or unwitting tools are not definitely an expression of love for the fatherland; basically it is the outgrowth of pernicious, avaricious profiteering, because all the demagogues who incite us to a war against the Central-European nations are directly or indirectly affiliated with an industry that draws its sustenance from war. That it is permissible for men of such caliber to become politically powerful in this land, must imbue the genuine patriot with profound regret.



I G
I D l a

- 4 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Feb. 18, 1916.

If the steel kings and their mercenaries materialize these warnings, then, after all, it would not be exceptional. These gentlemen, who enjoy an entirely unwarranted influence as immune wire-pullers, have never considered it dishonorable to cheat the state, hence, the entire people.

Persistent practice made them proficient in the art of skinning us alive and they will continue to swear allegiance to these long established principles in the future and gorge themselves at public expense, if the citizens are sufficiently comatose to permit it. The impending elections this year should offer a suitable opportunity, in so far as the public intends to maintain its mastery, to proclaim to the vested interests: "So far and not further" and thence to hang their bread-basket a little higher, for the sake of the commonweal.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Feb. 18, 1916.

PROMPT HELP IMPERATIVE

Thousands of German and Austro-Hungarian war prisoners, among them numerous women and children, suffer fearfully from exposure and lack of clothing, particularly in Siberia. Many of them were not enabled to take anything along-aside from what they wore-when they suddenly were dragged into Siberia during the early part of the war. In the winter their condition can only be ameliorated with money. In the Canadian concentration camps delivery is assured and therefore clothing, shoes, and similar articles are preferred.

A number of ladies, in collaboration with the German Austro-Hungarian Aid Society, have made it their goal to help our unfortunate brothers and sisters in Siberia and Canada and, therefore, have opened an office on the premises of the Hamburg-America Line, 16 North La Salle Street, near Randolph Street, where donations of money, warm clothing, shoes for men, women, and children, blankets, new and used, and similar articles will be received. Small presents

I G
II D 10
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- 2 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Feb. 18, 1916.

will also be gratefully accepted, because, when combined with other goods, it helps to make a sizable shipment.

The office is open from 10 o'clock in the morning until four o'clock in the afternoon.

All who are willing to aid this cause can become members of The Ladies Aid for War Prisoners. Membership cards can be obtained for one dollar, at 160 N. La Salle Street. Telephone: Main 3650.

Mrs. Anna M. Schaedler, Chairman;.... [nine names listed, in all. Transl.]. Assist us in helping the sufferers in Siberia.



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II B 2 d (1)

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Feb. 14, 1916.

A RINGING SALUTATION

(Summary)

[Lieutenant Berge and his crew captured an English liner on the high seas and brought her to Norfolk, Va., evading the British navy. The Abendpost started a collection to reward the brave sailors. Transl.]

As previously stated in this column, the collection for Lieutenant Berge and his brave men was discontinued last Saturday evening. Altogether, a nice sum of \$333.25 was collected and we shall mail a check for this amount to-night. As soon as we receive Berge's reply, we shall publish it in this space.

The final contributions received up to Saturday night amounted to \$13, which added to \$320.25 previously collected, makes our Chicago contribution \$333.25.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Feb. 11, 1916.

THE TRUE WEALTH

(Editorial)

At the beginning of the war, the Allies claimed, -and this includes the Americans who are unaccustomed to independent thinking and rely upon the "World opinion" as their morning papers serve it, "fresh on the street-car," all cut and dried for consumption, -that the powers with the most money are bound to win. Forthwith the statisticians came to the rescue and supplied their figures, based on an estimated amount of hoardings available to the Central Powers, and then came the comparisons with the Allies' inexhaustible reserves, the tremendous wealth of England, France, and Russia. Evidently, something went askew in their involved, convincing computations; Germany and Austria-Hungary should have surrendered long ago, instead of making preparations for a new drive as admitted by the Anti-German press.

The error is simply attributable to the antiquated belief of the British and a

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- 2 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Feb. 11, 1916.

large part of our citizenry, that everything can be bought for money, even a victory. Weapons, ammunition, and men can be procured with coins, but that does not make an army, regardless of the prevailing enthusiasm for a cause, including a most copious supply of super-excellent and suitable materials. The Allies raised, in a very short time, an army numerically and vastly superior to what the Central powers could offer. Money and other things necessary for a war were available and of the best quality, -only victory could not be coaxed into existence.

Obviously, nations are blessed with various kinds of riches, but the Allies lacked the right sort. England sat on its well-filled gold bags and opened them when the war began. While it did not broadcast the precious metal, it nevertheless poured out its pound notes to a thirsty world, and in the midst of this golden shower it felt as safe as if resting in Abraham's lap. If it continues this persistent drizzle, then Germany and her Allies must drown in

I G
I C

- 3 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Feb. 11, 1916.

the eventual, relentless deluge. The national wealth of Central Europe, expressed in marks and pfennige was, of course, not as overpowering as the resources of their adversaries. But these continental people were endowed with unfathomable treasures in the form of capability, conformability and hardiness. Therefore, this wealth was overlooked by the erudite statisticians when they delved into their assuring predications.

At that time, these mathematicians defined accurately, to the last man, just how large an army the Allies could eventually produce, and told almost to the day and date, when the Central Powers would be exhausted. But that permitted limit passed long ago and no one, so far, has perceived that the German and Austro-Hungarian man power is diminishing or insufficient. These Teutonic races defend themselves on a 400-, 500- and even a 1,000-mile front, and keep their enemies at bay; their troops have not lost the spirit of aggressiveness as they certainly would, if reserves had not been available to fill the depleted ranks. The German is known for thoroughness and prudence. Useless and hopeless daring do not enter his mind. Were it impossible to replace the



I G
I C

- 4 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Feb. 11, 1916.

disabled soldiers, then Germany would desist from constant attacks which exact a larger toll of casualties than the mere defence of already attained positions. Today such indications are not apparent. On the contrary, it is claimed that a new drive is being planned against the Allies in Northern France, a new kind of diversion. This proves positively that Germany has large reserves available, which are prepared to tax most severely the patience of the enemy.

The great conflict proves beyond a doubt that the theory whereby the last dollar wins the war, is fallacious. Funds are not as important as morale, that self-sufficient, inner, abundant strength of a people, of which Germany, with its associated nations, is better supplied than the Allies. Regardless of the duration of this terrific struggle, whether it will terminate within a few days, months, or be carried on for years, -hardiness, capacity and courage will win over English money bags, French heroic vengeance, Russian yokels, and conceited Italian fourflushers.

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III H
II D 10

GERMAN

Abendpost, Feb. 10, 1916.

THANKS FOR THE CLOTHING SHIPMENT

The German and Austro-Hungarian Aid Society of Chicago received a letter of thanks, dated Jan. 31, 1916, from a German war prisoner at Fort Kingston, Canada. Part of the letter is as follows:

"Please accept my heartiest thanks for your most liberal and suitable shipment of clothing, etc. You have performed a most worthy service to your compatriots who are confined here...." [As the man so unwillingly hibernating in this northern latitude is not a Chicago German, the translation of his interesting letter is omitted.]

I G

- 2 -

GERMAN

II D 10

III H

Abendpost, Feb. 10, 1916.

Clothing and other items are being sent to the war prison camps through the friendly co-operation of the Ladies Aid, 160 N. La Salle Street. The good work of the society deserves generous support; particularly, tobacco in any form (cigars, cigarettes, pipe or chewing tobacco), pipes are also welcome. Further particulars may be had at the office of the Ladies Aid. A helpful member can be found there every day from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. (Saturday from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.) who will be glad to give any information desired. Please address, or bring all donations to the Ladies Aid, 160 N. La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

(Signed) German and Austro-Hungarian Aid Society.

I G
II D 10
III B 2
I H

GERMAN

Abendpost, Feb. 10, 1916.

WAR SUFFERERS IN CHICAGO
The German Labor Aid Can Sing A Song About It

Ignace Paderewski, his wife, and his friends succeeded in collecting about \$40,000 for the war-stricken Poles.

Here in Chicago, hundreds of German, Austrian, and Hungarian workers, who gave up their jobs when the factories were converted into arsenals are suffering as a result of the war. Such men deserve special consideration.

The secretary of the All-American Alliance has taken action on the matter. He has found profitable employment for a large number of compatriots, particularly mechanics, in companies which do not manufacture war supplies. For others he created work. His office, in Room 76, 154 W. Randolph Street, was converted into a shop where soldiers, cavalrymen, infantrymen and other leaden troops peacefully emerge from their molds. A group of eight equestrians and a group



I G
II D 10
III B 2
I H

- 2 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Feb. 10, 1916.

of four soldiers on foot, costs fifty cents.

Posters of Washington and Lincoln are in preparation, and the pictures of Hindenburg and Mackensen have found a ready sale.

Assistants and sales people, who will be willing to work gratuitously for this cause, which after all has been created as an exclusive industry for war sufferers, are still in demand. In fact, they are urgently needed. A few German women of Chicago have shouldered burdens beyond their strength. At this time help, especially financial, is of utmost importance for this worthy cause adopted by the Chicago Labor Aid. Therefore, the distress call is: Volunteers to the front, help, give a hand, have a heart!

Contributions will be gratefully acknowledged by M. Niven, 154 West Randolph Street, Chicago, Illinois.

I G
III B 2
II D 10
I H
IV

GERMAN

Abendpost, Feb. 10, 1916.

BUSINESS CLOSED

Victor Polokow Disbands The German Iron Cross Society

The insistent demands of the postal inspectors, particularly C. H. Moore, induced Mr. Polokow to discontinue the activities of the German Iron Cross Society. In a recent letter to Postmaster Campbell, Mr. Polokow, who is the founder of the above association, requested that he return to the senders all letters received by him.

The German Austro-Hungarian Aid Society published repeated warnings in the German papers about the German Iron Cross Society. It appears that this association consisted mostly of just Mr. Polokow. The address was Room 730, Consumers Building, 220 South State Street. From this address many patriotic letters were mailed to the German public. These letters stated that the association intended to improve the conditions faced by German and Austro-Hungarian widows and orphans, and that for one dollar the contributor would be given a documentary, richly engraved

I G
III B 2
II D 10
I H
IV

- 2 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Feb. 10, 1916.

LD P

charter membership card and an imitation of the iron cross, which could be worn in the button hole.

In an interview with Postal Inspector Moore, Polokow failed to convince the official that the aims of the association were unselfish. Following the advice of the inspector, he then wrote the letter of capitulation to Postmaster Campbell.

I G
I C

GERMAN

Abendpost, Feb. 9, 1916.

ALL IS WELL THAT ENDS WELL

(Editorial)

The final, peaceful settlement of the Lusitania question is now also admitted by the Anglo-American press. Obviously, the admission is tinged with considerable reluctance, and sour faces prevail almost everywhere. No wonder, the eventual solution did not meet with the approval of the British, their apparently British friends, and the true American pro-Anglo-Saxon papers. They would have preferred a protracted argument.

This logical conclusion may be deduced from their general conduct during the entire period.

Since the very beginning, they have used the Lusitania episode as a most convenient excuse to agitate against Germany. Anything, with or without basis,

I G
I C

- 2 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Feb. 9, 1916.

was regarded as suitable material for provocation and sufficed to supply news for a supposedly sensation-hungry public. On the strength of this, new occurrences were featured, a possible rupture with the Teutons was proclaimed, and even an American war was conjured up. It passed. After President Wilson had declared that the note recently received from Germany was satisfactory, and the question was settled, these newsmongers were confronted with the problem of finding new pastures to satisfy the craving for sensationalism. They should have no difficulty in discovering such virgin grazing grounds, since they always brag of knowing the public. They will find, however, that the people are thoroughly tired of the Lusitania episode, as well as the subsequent anti-German propaganda, and are now definitely interested in strong proceedings against John Bull and dispatches about an impending crisis in his relations with Uncle Sam.

It was not always thus, and it cannot be denied that the death of the 115 Americans who perished with the ill-fated ship, affected and excited our citizens, and aroused thoughts of vengeance in the majority of the pro-British



I G
I C

- 3 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Feb. 9, 1916.

elements. There is no doubt that Wilson's first note to Germany coincided with the general trend at that time and that he acquiesced to public sentiment. Perhaps the communication was not intended to be as serious as its phraseology indicated. The milder tone of the second and subsequent pronouncements appears to prove it. Of course, it is also probable that Wilson, observing a gradual subsiding of the clamor, modified his views and desisted from extreme demands, knowing they were not based on justice and, therefore, unsuitable. In spite of this, the old adages, Time is the greatest ally of truth and righteousness, Gain time and win, asserted themselves. The two governments deserve commendation for their settlement of the Lusitania question. Considering time as an important factor, they helped the public to regain its poise, thereby enabling the statesmen to peruse the matter in an unhurried, impartial manner, which eventually brought a settlement of mutual satisfaction, founded on prevailing public opinion.

Only six months ago such arbitration would have evoked protests, because it does

I G
I C

- 4 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Feb. 9, 1916.

not represent a complete victory for the American administration. After all, Germany failed to answer to one of the most pressing demands, the admission that the sinking of the Lusitania was illegal, and Wilson withdrew his request. The settlement is a compromise and suitable for both parties. In general, it should be approved abroad, as well as here. Thanks for the final disposition of this gruesome specter and its potential danger.

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II E 2
I F 6
I C
I H
I K

GERMAN

Abendpost, Feb. 8, 1916.

GRAFT EVERYWHERE

(Editorial)

"Graft," the term usually applied to extortion and surreptitious payments to politicians for favors, appears to be epidemical here in Chicago. The four chaps who robbed the Washington Park National Bank have admitted such a far-reaching conspiracy, involving an alliance 'twixt bandits, the police, and politicians, that their attorney declined to be associated with the case. He did not consider himself able to defend such a criminal horde. If this is the truth, then the facts must be hair-raising indeed, if an American lawyer refuses to face a tribunal for his client. Usually they long for sensational proceedings and the opportunity to establish a reputation, which,

I G
II E 2
I F 6
I C
I H
I K

- 2 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Feb. 8, 1916.

in turn produces a lucrative practice.

Undoubtedly, there is a deeper problem beneath this crime wave, which induces even the officials in the City Hall to supply themselves with handy shooting irons. The present frigid season's stiriated environment, a customary and inevitable adjunct to **our** unemployment situation, tends to induce a greater participation in criminal pursuits, but whether this explains the basic cause for **the** present conspiracy, still **lacks** confirmation. The investigation may prove it, and perhaps not.

One reason, but by no means the only one, is to be found in the persistent prodding of our police, which produces feverish activities in behalf of our

I G
II E 2
I F 6
I C
I H
I K

Abendpost, Feb. 8, 1916.

Sunday ordinances; the accomplishments of our illustrious Mayor, and, because of the incessant chase after the "Fox-trot" and other evils now absorbing the attention of the entire enforcement officers, who are doomed to procure the "salvation" for our solid or rather, wobbling citizenry, no time is available to provide for the bodily protection of the burglars. It is by no means a singular instance that prohibition begets crime.

Chicago, however, is not the only city which might complain about graft. The entire Nation is afflicted with this pestilence.

That the munition manufacturers maintain an excellent lobby to espouse their war equipment plans to the press and elsewhere, is common knowledge; lurid even to the most humble humans. And if it were possible to peruse the

I G
II E 2
I F 6
I C
I H
I K

Abendpost, Feb. 8, 1916.

diverse books of the noble gentry, then quite a few disconcerting items might appear, somewhat different than the stolen check stubs of Mister von Papen.

The "military graft," a nomenclature one might apply, thrives luxuriantly. When the preliminary excitement about the preparedness propaganda subsides, and the hot heads cool off, a prolific array of discoveries may be presented.

There is also a "pacific graft." For this we cannot give a suitable German translation because it does not exist in the German language. /Verbatim.
What about Friedensschwindelkumpane? Transl.] Anent this pacific graft, one gathers interesting information through the amusing, satirical dissertations by Carolyn Wilson, popular correspondent of the Chicago Tribune,

I G
II E 2
I F 6
I C
I H
I K

Abendpost, Feb. 8, 1916.

reporting from Haag, Holland.

That Peace-dreamer Henry Ford, loaded a nice horde of crooks on his tranquility ship, "Oscar II." This consignment is not inferior to our own Chicago brand, and in regard to rascality and meanness it may even be superior. Just a few choice selections:

A member of the pacifist delegates or "Peacer," as Carolyn Wilson dubs him, owed \$75 to a Stockholm Hotel; expenses incurred long ago. The fellow's audacity was fabulous. He felt no compunctions in presenting the bill to Ford, as well as a demand for advance payments for an extra journey to one of the warring nations.

Another "advocate of pacifism" falsified a check for \$40. The manager paid.

I G
II E 2
I F 6
I C
I H
I K

- 6 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Feb. 8, 1916.

A third "quiescence candidate" cheated a poor waiter at a Copenhagen restaurant. He gave him a worthless \$5 Confederate note; the old shin-plaster variety. Mr. Ford's manager shelled out.

A fourth "pace vobiscum adherent" ordered a most fragrant dinner and elusive, aromatic wine for six persons; not content, he was base enough to write a bogus check, using the name of one of the most influential ladies of the "Armistice Expedition." The manager provided the shekels.

But, the "females" of this wonderful, heterogeneous "Brotherly Love Association," were not of better stock, not much, to be explicit. No check manipulations

I G
II E 2
I F 6
I C
I H
I K

- 7 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Feb. 8, 1916.

appear; evidently it was too bothersome. The harbingers of harmony-- doves-- simplified matters considerably. They drove in expensive cars, visited the most exclusive shops and ordered the most stunning gowns. The manager dug into his pockets.

Of course, auto rides, by all means. Were they not "guests" of the famous car manufacturer? Thus, they felt no reluctance in making most extensive tours, and upon returning to their quarters, they merely remarked to the hotel clerk: Please add it to Ford's bill. - and the manager provided the "wherewithal."

In the various hostelries, revels were held 'till dawn, verily the "Peacers" fared well. The bills, properly seasoned, were presented to the manager. And he paid. But the greatest impertinence was perpetrated by an adventurous

I G
II E 2
I F 6
I C
I H
I K

- 8 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Feb. 8, 1916.

youth who idled away the fleeting moments, loitering casually and purposeless on the dock, gazing at the departing Oscar II, Ford's floating freedom for foreigners. An inspiration overpowered him. He sailed on the next steamer - at Ford's expense. Arriving in Christiania, he introduced himself to the magnate of the horseless buggies, as a reporter of a well-known New York morning paper. Later it was shown that the scoundrel never wrote a line, except a few advertisements for the movies.

It does not require a keen imagination to understand that the good natured Ford finally sickened - the "peace rabble" did not agree with his constitution - and he returned home suddenly.

That ended it. No dinners, wine, liquors nor auto trips for the "war abolition-

I G
II E 2
I F 6
I C
I H
I K

- 9 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Feb. 8, 1916.

ists, "the good-will to man" birds had to scramble for their own. The "peace graft" flopped.

But, is it not an outrage and a disgrace if the most benign intentions, and, after all, that is what peace overtures are, should thus be ruthlessly exploited? The highwayman is fair, if compared with such abominable examples of the human race - both genders.

And again we will hear the old adage: "True Americanism!" When tolls the hour, announcing the American people's liberation from such vultures who besmirch the honor of the Nation? Where is the Hercules who cleans the vast, filthy Augean stable! Here is the opportune place for our reform craving public benefactors to apply their levers.

Abendpost, Feb. 5, 1916.

AT LAST "DEFINITE"

(Editorial)

"The situation is more dangerous then ever." "The 'Lusitania' question is settled and the danger of a diplomatic severance between America and Germany has been averted." Screaming headlines, all akin to the old devination: He loves me, he loves me not; a pleasant sort of diversion offered at least half a dozen times within the past nine months. It has become tiresome. Although our world press and others worked mightily to sustain and possibly further arouse popular interest by resorting to ominous forebodings and dire descriptions of the new crisis, the majority of people showed an ever-increasing apathy at each recurring citation of calamity. Yesterday's dispatch, the last frightening firecracker, reads in part: "Germany refuses to admit that the sinking of the 'Lusitania' was illegal; a rupture is unavoidable, if the administration insists upon its demands." It blew away like the acrid smoke of fulminating powder, a frightful failure, in so far as its fear-creating function was concerned.

Abendpost, Feb. 5, 1916.

Today we note how inherently right the public was by maintaining its poise. There is no danger. The "Lusitania" affair definitely lost its perilous aspect and in the future will not even suffice as a "bogey man" for big and little babies, nor as a trump card in the political game. When the German government spoke its last word, it compelled the hands to be shown, and thereby ended the "bluff."

Washington has not yet expressed itself in regard to Germany's staunch refusal to classify the sinking of the "Lusitania" as an overt illegal act.

All doubt has been dispelled. Of course, there will be conferences and arguments about the exact phraseology but finally a mutually satisfactory solution will appear. That this question may lead to a break between America and Germany is utterly impossible. No one wants it; neither the American nor the German government. If American statesmen desired such a breach to realize their demands, they will find it convenient to desist; otherwise it will invoke a grappling with the obvious dilemma: the blunt fact that governmental ideas do not represent popular opinions, and it is

Abendpost, Feb. 5, 1916.

evident that this would be bad business. After all, an overwhelming majority of our citizens wish to see a continuance of our friendly relations with Germany, and undoubtedly will not consider Germany's non-compliance as sufficient cause for a severance of diplomatic negotiations. The greater part of the population considers it a grave injustice to insist upon such a statement from Germany and will define it as an official crime against the American people, because the nation does not sanction the conduct of the administration. It will arouse the citizens to appeal to Congress to halt the proceedings.

Our leaders have no such intentions, being far too prudent. They have, according to insinuations and appearances pointing that way, used the "Lusitania" matter to bolster their international diplomacy and may now be fully appeased with their accomplishments, having obtained all the concessions which could possibly be asked for from Germany. Now it is politically expedient to stop, and that will be done. That our government was not able to glorify itself by dictating and bringing about the acceptance of new international laws in the midst of a World War, after all, was a preconceived certainty and no fairly sane person will offer any

Abendpost, Feb. 5, 1916.

criticism because this ideology was frustrated.

Most of our real Americans will be grateful if the bickering with the German ambassador ceases, when acceptable interpolations have been propounded which are suitable to all, and face-saving to both parties, thus settling the "Lusitania" episode.

The public has been thoroughly exhausted by this theme and the subsequent incessant haggling.

I G
II D 10
III H

GERMAN

Abendpost, Feb. 5, 1916.

THE WORK OF LOVE

It is Every German's Sacred Duty to Do His Share

The Abendpost has received additional contributions for the Austro-Hungarian Aid Society. The sums listed include all receipts up to last evening.

Previously acknowledged, \$44,287.74.

Grand total, \$44,293.78.

"The Wooden Knight" at the Abendpost has contributed \$10.00 through the efforts of the Swabian Ladies Association, who hammered one hundred nails into his body. This donation makes the total receipts at the present time \$1,829.10.

[This money is collected for wounded German, Austrian, and Hungarian soldiers, prisoners of war in Siberia, and civilian war prisoners in Canada. Transl-]



I G
II D 10
III H
I C

GERMAN

Abendpost, Feb. 5, 1916

BERGES' HEROIC DEED

Abendpost Will Accept Donations For The Crew

The heroic deed of Lieut. Berges and his brave men, who regardless of the danger, brought across the ocean the captured British liner "Appam" to Norfolk, Virginia, aroused enthusiasm for the German Fleet wherever Germans live. It was one of those outstanding accomplishments during the war which will go down in history, with the exploits of the "Emden," "Karlsruhe," etc. This is ample proof that bravery is one of the characteristics of the German sailor.

This spectacular feat has been received with merited acclaim by our Chicagoans of German descent, and the suggestion to reward these men,



I G

- 2 -

GERMAN

II D 10

III H

I C

Abendpost, Feb. 5, 1916.

who surely suffered privations during their perilous journey, has struck a most responsive chord, if the contributions which have been sent to the Abendpost are any criterion.

The Abendpost gladly accepts donations for these heroes, whose unique achievement fills every Teuton with pride. We shall print a daily account of such sums in this column. As we are uncertain just how long our German Blue Jackets will remain in America, it is imperative that those who wish to contribute, please do so promptly.

The total receipts as of today are, \$159.50.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Feb. 1, 1916.

On Feb. 1, 1916, under the caption of "The Preservation of Germanism And The German Language" the Abendpost reprinted in German an editorial by Arthur Brisbane, the essence of which is condensed as follows:

"If I were an American of the first, second, or third generation and I was residing in a foreign country, upon hearing that the land of my ancestors was being attacked from all sides, would not my heart beat for America?"



I G

III B 2

II D 10

III H

GERMAN

Abendpost, Jan. 28, 1916.

WORLD GERMANISM; GERMAN-AMERICANS FACE GREAT TASK

The Conflict of Ideas

by

Professor Kuehnemann

During a luncheon given by Harry Rubens at the Kaiserhof, Professor Kuehnemann expressed his conviction that in the titanic conflict between the **Anglo-Saxon** and Germanical thought, a World Germanism will be born and the task of disseminating it in the United States, falls to the German-Americans. The object of the informal meeting was to enable well-known Germans of this city to become more intimately acquainted with Professor Kuehnemann.

In his masterly, thought-provoking and therefore fascinating speech, Professor Kuehnemann first mentioned the rather infirm connection between the Germans and German-Americans, a condition which has been completely



I G

III B 2

II D 10

III H

- 2 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Jan. 28, 1916.

reversed since the war. Germany was so preoccupied with its internal affairs that it was not able to give much attention to its sons and daughters across the ocean, with the inevitable result that their distant members believed it unwarranted to manifest any display of reciprocity because of this apparent lack of interest. But with the advent of the war, when England did its utmost to **foster** anti-German sentiment by resorting to lies and vilification, then the Germans in America at once recognized their duty. It became a question whether the Anglo-Saxon thought should rule the world henceforth, or if the German belief was equally privileged to share such a universal control; immediately the Germans here proceeded to prevent a continuation of this Anglo-Saxonizing. What the Germans have accomplished here during this sinister period, the awakening of a faithful love for the old fatherland, is the resultant of England's actions. One feels that a world Germanism is formulating; a new era approaches, and everyone who speaks German must help in banishing all obstacles.

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III B 2
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- 3 -

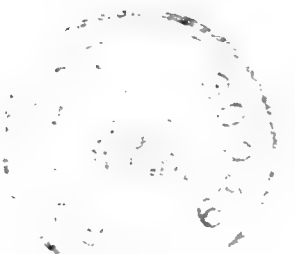
GERMAN

Abendpost, Jan. 28, 1916.

Germany the True Free State

The speaker showed further that the American press has been completely contaminated by English propaganda, and that the profound German achievements at the beginning of the war have been entirely ignored. He showed that the United States, ruled by a school teacher, is not the genuine free state, whereas in Germany the spirit of unselfishness prevails; that under the German administration, a new, better Belgium and Poland were created, and that no one in the World, England as well as France, doubts Germany's final victory.

Continuing, he spoke of the fearful devastation in Eastern Prussia, Russia's handiwork; of the Phoenix-like resurrection of the villages and cities,



I G
II D 10
III B 2
III H

- 4 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Jan. 28, 1916.

through adequate contributions by Western-German cities. A monumental deed of the true brotherly love. But this magnificent work is incomplete if German-Americans fail to cooperate. New houses will be built in Ragnit, a boundary district in Eastern Prussia. The cost will be 6000 marks per building, under the supervision of a German-American architect. The financing of this, we feel assured, will be regarded as a duty by our brethren here in the United States. May this hope materialize.

At the end of this exceptionally convincing speech, Mr. Rubens gave an account of a New York society established recently to help the Eastern Prussians. Therefore, we Chicagoans should emulate this noble work by organizing a Chicago branch. Harry Rubens was elected president.

Dr. Emil Hirsch gave a further account of German unity, showing that there

I G
II D 10
III B 2
III H

- 5 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Jan. 28, 1916.

are many Jewish officers in the army, and that about 4000 Jewish soldiers were awarded the Iron Cross of the second class; and nineteen Jews earned the Iron Cross of the first class. It is the realization of a universal sense of duty. We speak so much about liberty here, but fail to realize that without this sense of duty it is doomed to failure. We desire a world Americanism but it cannot be realized until it follows the German conception of a true sense of duty. Germany will give this new Americanism a hearty reception, based on the principle of brotherly love. Both will henceforth work in unison.

We know Germany will be victorious, but ardently hope for an early peace.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Jan. 28, 1916.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR'S BIRTHDAY

Three Well-attended Meetings with Professor Kuehnemann as a Speaker

The fifty-seventh birthday of the Emperor of Germany, his second war birthday, was celebrated at the Germania Club yesterday evening in conformity with traditional custom. The music, songs, and festive decorations were all in accordance with the present solemnity of the occasion: the war abroad, the future of Germanism on this earth. Professor Eugen Kuehnemann said:

"During periods of peace the people celebrate the Emperor's birthday because it gives them a sense of unity. Now such a festival in Germany would be superfluous; the Emperor has prohibited it because the nation



Abendpost, Jan. 28, 1916.

there stands united in its lofty, tragic greatness, and before it the individual, even the Emperor himself, becomes submerged and disappears."

"Here it is different. We assert our pride because we are of German origin, and are willing to make sacrifices in this new land, a compensation for the gifts our native country bestowed upon us."

The speaker reminded his audience that the present potentate is not merely the sole or personal leader of the Army and State, as during the regime of Frederick the Great, for only the tragic element remains; he shoulders the responsibilities of the leaders, the people, and the future Teutonic history. A festival in the true sense, that the Emperor would approve of is one wherein the thought of Germany's greatness and fortunes would be aroused. During the short time of the war Germany made history. When one viewed the map, one was well justified in fearing that they could not accomplish it. They were surrounded by enemies and vastly superior forces, yet it was done. It



Abendpost, Jan. 28, 1916.

shows reality. Germany, the finished product.

Where is the Russian steam roller, the hoped for revolution in Alsace, the French army in Germany, the English fleet? The schemes of the allied enemies have been frustrated; gone is Russia's dream of World power, with Constantinople at its hub, and gone is England's rule of the waves because Germany will obtain liberty on the oceans.

GERMANY'S REBIRTH

Prof. Kuehnemann told how the war actually created a German people. Whereas formerly the absolute non-political nation was in need of great leaders it now has become unified, regardless of caste, aware that its existence is threatened. The single thought of its future pervades all; therefore, that great idea of its enemies, of starving the Germans, simply failed. The complete change in its agricultural and economic status was successful. Germany has shown the world the most magnificent



Abendpost, Jan. 28, 1916.

example of morals, yet it had to endure atrocious slander. But heroic Germany bore this burden also without becoming embittered.

The Source of Germany's Strength

"The love for the native land, the State's consideration of the welfare of its citizens, and other theories were advanced as an explanation for this concerted action, but they do not prove it. . . . It is the thought that the individuals' personal fortunes are of little value, that one must live for something more serene, a greater future, the inner achievement."

The German World Power

Professor Kuehnemann then told how the foundations for an empire of world significance have already been laid, stretching from the Red Sea to the boundaries of East India. This domain cannot be created by subjugation, or



Abendpost, Jan. 28, 1916.

dissension among the inhabitants; it will be based upon liberty for the befriended nations and will present an opportunity for their unrestricted development.

Lastly, he declared that the German soldier has shown in this war that he is the carrier of true civilization and culture. He reminded the assembly of the distress in Eastern Prussia and of the readiness of the Western German cities to promptly provide for the restoration of the demolished cities. The German-Americans have always regretted the fact that Germany considered them last, but the war changed this. German-America may now show its brotherly love and assist in the rehabilitation program of the boundary district Ragnit. The German-Americans can become a living symbol for future generations, proving that all Germans are but a single group. To co-operate in such rebuilding and to help create a new German world are deeds that express the sentiments of the Emperor.

Prof. Kuehnemann's inspired words received enthusiastic acclaim. . . .



Abendpost, Jan. 28, 1916.

German patriotic songs were then sung by the Male Chorus of the Germania Club and Ballmann's orchestra played.

Ernest J. Kruetgen, president of the club said: "The German-Americans are proud of their past in this land, all are good American citizens, but as descendents of the great German people they have a right to proclaim the importance of their origin.

"What they send abroad, alleviates sorrow and suffering, shipments from the others contain only death. But the victory of a virtuous nation over narrow-mindedness, conceit, and slavery will come as a triumph for the noblest possessions of humanity, and Germanism in America will share it."

Festival of the Teutonia

The German Austro-Hungarian Alliance Teutonia would not miss this occasion



Abendpost, Jan. 28, 1916.

and also made festive preparations for the Kaiser's birthday celebration. Such an immense crowd gathered at the North Side Turnhall that it was necessary for the police to deny further admission, because of fire regulations. Hundreds of people were turned away. For the opening Ballmann's orchestra played a medley, consisting of German, Austrian, Hungarian, Turkish, and Bulgarian marches. Each melody was received with enthusiasm.

Mrs. Nanny Oesau recited a poem composed expressly for this evening. A comedy depicting army life entitled "To Command, Mr. Lieutenant," was presented by the members of the German Stock Company. A tableau of the Allies expressing deference to the Emperor, proved to be the high light of the festival. Dancing then followed.



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II D 10

III B 2

III H

GERMAN

Abendpost, Jan. 23, 1916.

THE COLLECTION

We submit the fifty-fifth report of the treasurer. From January 13 to January 27 the fund had increased \$2,521.05. The grand total yesterday at 12 P.M. was \$353,657.10.

During the session of the Executive Committee on January 26, the following resolution was proposed:

"We deeply mourn the demise of our vice-president, A. W. Hess, who had been so intimately connected with our work since its very beginning. He always showed a great understanding for the aims of the Aid Society, and profound sympathy for its efforts. His departure affects all of us. As an expression of our sorrow let our **secretary** make a copy of these resolutions which shall be sent to the bereaved family."

In recognition of the active support which the Hamburg-American Line gave the

I G
II D 10
III B 2
III H

- 2 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Jan. 28, 1916.

Aid Society, by enabling it to use their premises gratuitously, the Executive Committee offered the following resolutions:

"Be it resolved, that we herewith express our gratitude to Mr. A. C. E. Schmidt, representative of the Hamburg-American Line; that through his generosity his entire establishment was placed at our disposal; that we thank him for the splendid co-operation and interest his employees have shown in this worthy cause.

"Be it further resolved, that these resolutions be entered in our minutes and that a copy thereof be sent to Mr. Schmidt."

The American Consul-General at Ottawa, sends us very interesting news regarding the money we sent as a Christmas gift to the war prisoners in Canada. In the prison camp of Amherst tobacco was **bought with the** money, in conformity with the request of the inmates. In Kapus Kasing another prison camp, a huge celebration was held. The Commander, stationed at Spirit Lake, writes that

I G

- 3 -

GERMAN

II D 10

III B 2

Abendpost, Jan. 28, 1916.

III H

with the money he bought 1528 lbs. of geese, which were served as a holiday feast for the prisoners. The letters prove beyond a doubt that we were able to bring joy to these people, and that we have made the festival days more pleasant for them.

Regarding the shipment of clothing, we have been notified that they arrived and were distributed among the various camps.

An alliance of women known as the Ladies Aid, is now affiliated with us. Their main interest is gathering, packing, and sending clothing to the imprisoned. The headquarters are at 150 N. La Salle Street where the shipments originate. Whatever is received, such as wearing apparel, underwear, shoes, etc., will be carefully inspected and assorted; mended and repaired if necessary, and **disinfected** by the Board of Health. The collection of money for prisoners of war in Siberia, Canada, and other countries is also within the scope of the Ladies Aid. We expect great accomplishments from these capable

I G

- 4 -

GERMAN

II D 10

III B 2

III H

Abendpost, Jan. 28, 1916.

women who have dedicated themselves to our cause and we fully recognize the value of their support.

German and Austro-Hungarian Aid Society. Charles H. Wacker, President; Oscar F. Mayer, Treasurer; Julius Goldzier, Secretary; Karl Titel, Chairman of the Finance Committee.

Stations where money will be accepted and collection lists distributed: Central, Hamburg-American Line, 150 W. Randolph St., Illinois Staats-Zeitung, 24 South Fifth Ave., Abendpost, 223 W. Washington St.

[A list is contained which shows the amounts that range from twenty-five cents to one hundred dollars and were donated by individuals, firms, and clubs. The German Male Chorus, Kankakee, Ill., one hundred dollars; Edward Wedeles, one hundred dollars. These were the largest sums contributed. The second list contained an accounting of the one dollar remittances, the third shows fifty

I G
II D 10
III B 2
III H

Abendpost, Jan. 28, 1916.

cent donations, and the last shows twenty-five cent gifts. Separate paragraphs show items for the prisoners of war in Siberia, ranging from fifty cents up. Also \$36.55, collected by Mr. Karl Antal for the Hungarian war prisoners in Siberia. German Defense Fund: Aid for German children \$13.25 from Wheaton Ill., lowest amount one dollar. Collection boxes: Hamburg-American Line \$20.24; German Imperial Consulate \$9.53; Adolph Georg \$10.25. Out of town items: Buffalo, N. Y., \$20.00; Elgin, Ill., \$10.00. Transl. 7

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Jan. 26, 1916.

IF GERMANY SHOULD WIN

(Editorial)

In order to make the American people amenable to the huge armament program, dreadful pictures of an invasion are being dangled before them by the so called well informed sources. It is akin to the pattern of seven years ago, when that tearful play "An Englishman's Home," just about burnt up the English stage, and permeated the English people with cold chills from contemplating the terrors of a German invasion.

In the February number of the Metropolitan News, a certain Mr. Reuterdahl (sounds almost German) takes care of the commendable task of providing the horror aspect for the American taxpayers, all in the interests of "preparedness;" and resorts to the ringing title, "If Germany Should Win." (Another one from the "If" association, Ed.) This forms a nice counterpart to yesterday's editorial in this column, "Hopes of Victory Among The Allies."

I G
III H
I F 5
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- 2 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Jan. 26, 1916.

Henry Reuterdaahl, the tonsorial image of Kassandra, bamboozles the Americans in this way:

"If the Allies lose, then Bermuda, Jamaica or Newfoundland will be German. (He is strangely silent about Canada; but in this case Uncle Sam will grab it, so that it may not become German. Ed.) Then we must fight for the Monroe doctrine. (Who must start it?) The Bermuda Islands are only two days distant by steamer: New York and Washington are within the flight radius of Zeppelins. To start a war with us is child's play, like robbing a blind man.

"Fifty per cent of the German merchant marine, ships of more than 5,000 tons and a cruising speed of 12 knots, can transport an army of 400,000 men. Within 15 days, 387,000 German soldiers (that's already 13,000 less, you can trade with that fellow!) will be on American soil, all veterans, splendidly supplied. Fast cruisers and destroyers would protect the troop-ships against the few lame ducks, which are dubbed American submarines. The German organization is so perfect that the transport vessels could deliver another batch of 440,000 for

I G
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- 3 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Jan. 26, 1916.

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re-enforcements, during the second month. Or, they might use the Panama Canal, which they will surely have confiscated by that time, and then with a congenial understanding with Japan, swallow California.

"If one controls the sea, then that is not an impossibility. Did not 126,000 British soldiers, fully equipped, including artillery, disembark at Gallipoli, an enemy position held by a large force? And this landing was accomplished by protecting the ninety-eight troop-ships with heavy artillery. A few days before, nobody in Alexandria knew when the expedition would depart or arrive.

"A half million men would be the smallest number with which to ward off the enemy. But where shall we find them? No one would volunteer. If we resort to conscription, we would incite riots. Actually, we would not be able to organize such an army on the spur of the moment not to mention providing its supplies. It would be slightly better than a mob."

This American Reuterdaahl, seems to have a very bad opinion of his countrymen.

I G
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- 4 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Jan. 26, 1916.

W. A. (12) 4-10, 30/24

They would not enlist -- that's a pretty strong brand of tobacco! The good man bases his conclusions on the conduct of the golden English youth, and thinks the American are similar. We are convinced that his inference is wrong, just as fallacious as his idea about the invasion.

Evidently when Reuterdaahl wrote his alarming article, he was unaware of Lloyd George, and that British Munition Minister's victory fanfare: "How can the Allies lose? England has the greatest sea power and will 'eventually' have the greatest army of the world?" - And, in accordance with the unanimous decision of all the military experts, the "sea power" must win "in the end." - Why all the worry! But there is another disturbing question on the horizon.

Why does not this apprehensive patriot look upon England as an "Invader?" England has more transport ships than Germany, besides she possesses the Bermuda Islands, Jamaica and Newfoundland, even Canada. Besides, it has

I G

- 5 -

GERMAN

III H

I F 5

Abendpost, Jan. 26, 1916.

I C

had practical experience and brilliant results, in transporting large numbers of troops. Reuterdahl says so, himself. Of course, the actual outcome at Gallipoli, might "cool" such ardor in the future. Germany will not be inclined to try the costly experiments of a frivolous England. After the peace declaration, which, it is hoped will not be far distant, Germany will be concerned with more important affairs than the good, old Monroe Doctrine. Its political and economic problems gravitate in other directions. As far as the German invasion is concerned, the American citizen may slumber contentedly and Uncle Sam need not have a single soldier. Also the "bad conscience" of the Washington Administration may rest tranquilly on the pillow of German magnanimity. The German government is preoccupied with more serious affairs than seeking vengeance because of Wilson. If Wilson needs punishment for his foreign policies, the American people will mete it out at the ballot box. Germany's invasion schemes, therefore, enable us to put our preparedness plans in the clothes locker.

Such foolish, incendiary articles by patriots of the Reuterdahl type can

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III H

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- 6 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Jan. 26, 1916.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ

only hurt a good cause. But the good thing about the whole preparedness propaganda, is the one thought which was finally conveyed to the masses - the wonderful example of Germany aroused them at last - that the people, unitedly without class distinction, must defend their domain. It is, intrinsically, an honor which all must shoulder. Away with the hired soldiery! Give us a National, a people's Army! General conscription.

It is a wonderful education of a people, a discipline which is so urgently needed among us Americans!

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GERMAN



Abendpost, Jan. 26, 1916.

PHYSICIANS' EXPEDITION

Well-known Chicago Surgeon Added to the Third Expedition

According to a statement by the American Doctors Expedition Committee, Inc., the Third Expedition will depart for Germany and Austria within two or three weeks. The doctors and nurses will start on their trans-Atlantic journey as soon as necessary preparations have been made; such as, buying equipment, securing passports, etc.

Again the committee has been successful in obtaining an eminent surgeon to head its expedition. This will be fulfilled by H. M. Richter, 44-year-old

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II D 10
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- 2 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Jan. 26, 1916.

surgeon, of the Wesley Memorial Hospital, Cook County Hospital and Extraordinarius of Surgery at the Medical Faculty in Northwestern University, Chicago.

Dr. Richter will select most of his assistants and nurses from the ranks of his co-workers, who are familiar with his methods, and others from persons recommended by the New York Committee of Physicians, which functions in an advisory capacity.

Conforming with his principles that the best is none too good for the German and Austrian wounded, particular care will be exercised to make certain that the participants and materials are first-class, in accordance



I G

- 3 -

GERMAN

II D 10

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IV

Abendpost, Jan. 26, 1916.



with the preceding expeditions.

It is said that the British authorities have rescinded the embargo on hospital supplies to the Central powers. On January 18 a large shipment of bandage material, medicaments, and other necessary items for war hospitals, was transported to Germany aboard the S. S. "Nieuw Amsterdam," to augment the supplies of the two expeditions now active in Germany. The equipment for the third expedition will be procured as quickly as possible so that it will arrive in Germany promptly and be available for Dr. Richter's force.

Three expeditions having been definitely established, it is up to us to provide for their support, so that they may continue their service,

GERMAN

- 4 -

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II D 10

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IV

Abendpost, Jan. 26, 1916.



during and after the war, among the German and Austrian wounded. It is obvious that no assistance is more deserving than this. Donations for this important work may be sent to the German Legation in Washington, but mention specifically that the contribution is for the Physicians expedition.

GERMAN

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I D l a
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Abendpost, Jan. 5, 1916.

MILITARISM AND "PREPAREDNESS"

(Editorial)

The Prussian militarism must be crushed! With that decision, John Bull started his "commercial campaign" against his rival, Germany, and the entire English-controlled press gave its unequivocal assent, showing frenzied approval, while our American papers, akin to chirping, chattering sparrows, joined the chorus in so far as their editors had perused the accounts through their English monocles, which showed them the bloodthirsty Prussian militarism as the "sole underlying cause" of the frightful World War.

And then this Prussian militarism performed its task by belaboring the well-nigh invincible and superior forces of the Allies, thrashing and scattering them in all directions of the compass, whereupon the howling flared up anew:

"That's the Prussian preparedness."

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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- 2 -

GERMAN

I D l a

III H

Abendpost, Jan. 5, 1916.

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I K Germany had been plotting for many years, while "harmless" England and its "still more defenseless" Allies were absolutely unaware. That our Anglo-Saxon press (the Anglo-American press, with few exceptions, disappeared long ago) would subscribe to these tenets was obvious.

But secretly, in the deepest recesses of their hearts, they sighed with yearning, green with envy;"If only we had this Prussian militarism!" Gradually this unobtrusive, sibilant sigh developed into a piercing, ear-splitting roar, when the President of our country declared that we must have a larger navy and a larger army. Tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur in illis (Times change, and we change accordingly), said the old Roman.

What we condemned as gory militarism only a few months ago we now embrace as an urgent necessity because our native land is in danger; enemies threaten on the east and on the west; therefore, shell out your millions, noble citizens!

Of course we feel somewhat embarrassed to baptize the new infant now, because

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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I D l a

III H

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Abendpost, Jan. 5, 1916.

I K we formerly denounced Prussian militarism so persistently, but we have compromised by calling it "preparedness". Yet did we not also accuse war-loving Germany of having the same trait? Today we do not remember it any more. Our people often have a significantly faulty memory when the press circulates its commands.

But let us subject this "preparedness" to a cursory inspection. There is no doubt that the originators of this idea--we will refrain from any reference to clandestine intentions at present--had the German pattern in mind. Again, "the masters leading the world," although against its will.

That Germany is their model is clearly evinced in the preliminary instruction which, when inculcated into our youth, makes American citizens amenable to and available for strenuous military servitude. Drilling in schools and hardening the full-grown in the so-called camps are examples. It was comical last fall to observe fat bankers and rotund businessmen trying to shed a few pounds while sweating profusely, all for the Fatherland. Do they actually believe

I G

I D l a

III H

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- 4 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Jan. 5, 1916.

that by such soldiering an entire nation can be reformed? They underestimate Prussian militarism. What we see now, even if it arouses astonishment throughout the world, was not created in a day to fit the exigencies of a moment. It was the work of many generations, the accumulated effort of a people constantly surrounded by enemies. And everywhere the belief prevails that this Titanic result is attainable--I had almost said by tomfoolery. We have the money and can afford it. How many millions does it cost? Fine! Fetch'em. We'll finish it.

But the most important element they forget--the spirit. The Prussian feeling for militarism sees in the army the elite of the population. This also explains our often expressed contempt for the German's reverence for a uniform. Inversely, if an American judge offers to suspend a criminal's sentence on condition that he immediately join the Army or the Navy, a not unusual occurrence, then such a thoughtless jurist heaps contumely upon these idols of our patriots. In Germany a culprit is expelled from the army. He is not worthy to wear the Kaiser's regalia. In America we relegate the crook

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G

- 5 -

GERMAN

I D l a

III H

Abendpost, Jan. 5, 1916.

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I K to the ranks of soldiers, to save him from a penal institution.

Furthermore, are we so credulous as to believe that our youngsters will be patriots in the future if our women teachers induce them to swing star-spangled, striped little flags to and fro? Serious men are needed as educators for the youth of today. Feminism and militarism are incompatible!

Preparedness! That is an imperative need! A patriotic requirement, to which every German-American gives unstinted, **cordial** assent. However, as good American citizens, we insist upon the justified inclusion of a counter resolution: the exclusion of all private interests!

We must allay even the slightest lurking suspicion that this preparedness propaganda was promulgated at the behest of avaricious munition manufacturers, trusts through the perfidy of which the "world conflict" continues, and which seek to establish a constant source of income after the war. We need either government control over all these diverse elements or absolute abolition of

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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- 6 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Jan. 5, 1916.

I K profits when increased production for the national defense is contemplated. Every dollar gladly to the land, but not one cent for covetous individuals!

If Congress, however, were to make such stipulations and to espouse them as a principle of its own creation, then, we can safely predict, our harmless citizens would indeed be greatly astonished to see how suddenly the slogan "Preparedness" would cease, particularly among the most vociferous patriots. Why? Nothing in it! Therefore, citizens, take heed!

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, September 27, 1915. WPA (ILL) FRO. 50275

IN WHICH CAMP DOES AMERICA FIND ITSELF?

EDITORIAL.

The Chicago Daily Tribune, in its Sunday edition, published an article dealing with the foreign press. Under "foreign language newspapers" are understood all those printed in a language other than English.

Such publications are considered foreign in America. That is a great injustice!

I G
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- 2 -

GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, September 27, 1915.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30270

For none reflects the true picture of this republic better than the "foreign language newspapers". The contrary may be said of the newspapers printed in the English language.

Germans and Hungarians, Poles and Czechs, Italian and French, Serbs and Roumanians, Russians and Greeks, will never disown their motherland, nor will they renounce their native language. They all want to become Americans, Americans in the highest sense. They want to be Americans in spite of their clinging to the mother tongue and to national habits, but they decline to become English.

The English speaking newspapers of this country, have brought sufficient proof of their inability to liberate themselves from British tradition less thoroughly than, for instance, the German language newspapers to free themselves from German traditions.

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- 3 -

GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, September 27, 1915. WPA (ILL) 8801 30275

The assertion that only newspapers printed in the English language are American is exaggerated. It is not the language in which a newspaper is printed, but the spirit that runs through its lines, that makes it American, therefore, most of the so-called American newspapers have not given the right interpretation to public sentiment, they were the least American. - The Tribune expresses surprise over the influence of the non-English newspapers during these critical times, although "The World's Greatest Newspaper" regrets that this influence did not always favor America and American interests.

The accusation of the Tribune is justified regarding those foreign newspapers which were willing to be taken in tow by the Anglo-American newspapers, and, therefore, gave their services to English, French, and Russian interests and pursued a foreign policy in America. The German press of this country, especially the Illinois Staats Zeitung, has proved in the last thirteen

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- 4 -

GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, September 27, 1915.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

months, that not for a moment has it abandoned its American principles, even if such principles were to the disadvantage of Germany, therefore, the complaints against the German newspapers are becoming louder every day. The writers are afraid of the compelling truth which appears in the columns of the German newspapers; they are afraid of enlightenment, which strives to have this country ruled by American statesmen and in a truly American sense. They are afraid, that the German press may end the British rule of our government and that it may force our government to take less instruction from London and, rather, pay more attention to the will of the American people.

The German press welcomed the proclamation of the neutrality of the President, while the hatred for Germany and the friendliness toward England, celebrated terrible orgies. Again it was the German press, which, in the sense of

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- 5 -

GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, September 27, 1915.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30776

George Washington, warned against foreign alliances, while the Anglo-American papers tried to pave the way for an American-English military alliance.

It also was the German press which in the name of humanity and in the spirit of a true neutrality, tried to find legal ways to bring an embargo on arms, etc; while the Anglo-American papers fed its readers daily with English inspired articles.

The Anglo-American newspapers, which even today, are unable to see that they endanger the best interests of this country when they, in direct contradiction to the word and the spirit of our constitution, are encouraging the President to create conditions on his own responsibility, which are dangerous for this country, now, and for the future.

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- 6 -

GERMAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats Zeitung, September 27, 1915.

The Tribune is right with its estimate of the surprising influence of the "foreign newspapers". This influence, as far as German newspapers are concerned, will grow. The more harm intended by the raging Anglo-American newspapers, so much more will truth related by the German newspapers be published.

The people will learn where true Americanism is to be found, an Americanism which does not brag, but which is in earnest work for the truth.

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GERMAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats Zeitung, September 11, 1915.

DUTY VERSUS RIGHT

By

Horace L. Brand, Editor of Illinois Staats Zeitung

We Americans are talking too much about right.

We are insisting with great emphasis that our rights must be respected.

We talk too little about our duty and scarcely ever insist that duty is a higher sense than right. We are acting the part of the swaggerer rather than that of the patriot.

A continuation of this course will lead us into greater difficulty and may involve us in war.

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III H

- 2 -

GERMAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJECT

Illinois Staats Zeitung, September 11, 1915.

Our President is right; Dr. Dumba is wrong. The foreigners, whether diplomats or laborers, sojourning in the United States must obey our laws.

Inciting others to break the laws of our country is illegal. Strikes are not illegal, therefore, inciting others to strike is not illegal. Walk-outs as well as lock-outs are not illegal, hence inciting others to walk-out or to lock-out is not illegal. If Dr. Dumba incited his countrymen, who are sojourning here, to walk out of American factories, thereby crippling their efficiency, no illegal act was committed by Dr. Dumba.

Still, I say, our President is right and Dr. Dumba is wrong. For duty is a higher, a nobler sense than right. Dr. Dumba thinks it is his duty to prevent non-naturalized residents of the United States from manufacturing arms and ammunition for the allies. Americans unjustly criticise Dr. Dumba for desiring to do his duty as he sees it. But Dr. Dumba is in the United States of North America and the President of this republic has a duty to perform. It clashes with Dr. Dumba's and Dr. Dumba is wrong

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- 3 -

GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, September 11, 1915.

WPA (ILL) PROC. 1975

in insisting upon his legal rights, in defiance of the duty which President Wilson has toward his countrymen.

So President Wilson is right in acting as he thinks his duty calls upon him to act.

Personally I think that American citizens should consider it their duty to prevent all in the United States, except the government, to manufacture arms and ammunition, and consider it the best policy for our country.

Personally I think, that President Wilson's first and greatest duty to his countrymen is to prevent involving our country in conflicts with foreign powers. Therefore, I think his first and most important duty was to inform the American people of the facts in the Dumba case and to officially inform Dr. Dumba of the facts, as President Wilson believes the facts, and to officially request Dr. Dumba to cease those activities which embarrass the President and hamper his official freedom and action.

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- 4 -

GERMAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats Zeitung, September 11, 1915.

Personally I think, that it was somewhat hasty to demand Dr. Dumba's recall and involve our country in another crisis. But President Wilson has taken a decided stand. We all approve it. German-Americans will approve it. It is a stand for non-interference, even in a legal way, in our internal affairs by foreigners.

It is a poor rule that does not work both ways. Americans may not hereafter, even in a perfectly legal way, interfere in the internal affairs of Mexico, nor of any other foreign country, without incurring the condemnation of President Wilson.

It is an unjust and unenforceable rule that does work against Ambassador Dumba and does not work against Ambassador Cecil Spring-Rice. With the same promptness and equal severity, the rule now pronounced as effective, should be applied to the French, the German, the Russian, and the Italian ambassadors.

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- 5 -

GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, September 11, 1915.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 301.1

The rule announced is - stripped of all verbiage - that it is President Wilson's duty to his country to prevent foreign diplomats, even in a perfectly legal way, interfering in the internal affairs of the United States.

It is a good rule. May it be enforced against all foreign diplomats with great firmness and alacrity.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, August 6, 1915.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

DELIBERATE FRIENDLINESS OF AMERICA.

EDITORIAL.

Under the title "Deliberate Unfriendliness," we have just concluded a series of articles, in which we, on the grounds of actual events, brought proof that our government has planned its, unfriendly attitude toward Germany. On the other hand, it would certainly pay, in another series of articles, to prove how honestly Germany tried, even in the most critical moments, to prove to the United States its honest friendship. And in spite of its honest friendship, Germany has never made any claims against the United States. It has not even asked that the Republic should cease to assist Germany's enemies.

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- 2 -

GERMAN

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats Zeitung, August 6, 1915.

Germany wanted to finish its fight alone without foreign help; it only desired not to be interfered with by others. But the United States did not accede even to this modest wish. The government permitted American citizens, to travel on ships carrying contraband of war and demanded from the German war administration, that in consideration of the Americans on board. Germany should cut her own throat, and allow munitions landed at the seat of war.

But even this unjust challenging demand could not exhaust the patience, the friendliness of Germany, toward the United States. And this friendliness found a renewed expression lately. While England took harmless American citizens off neutral ships and placed them in jails, Germany, on the other hand, gave an American citizen who was guilty of treason, upon request of the American Government, his freedom.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, August 6, 1915.

WPA (ALL) PROJ 30275

The man in question is Harris L. Wilson of Portland, Oregon, who was an official in the American consulate in Berlin. This Wilson certified at the consulate that an Englishman who spied in Germany was an American citizen. The Britisher, therefore, with the help of the consul, was enabled to leave Germany. When the truth came to light, Wilson escaped, but was arrested on the Danish frontier and returned to Berlin, where, naturally, a severe punishment awaited him. Then the American Government interfered, in spite of the fact that we forfeited every claim to consideration on the part of the German Government. The German Government proved itself magnanimous, even in this case, and gave the political criminal his freedom, and he returned to this country. The pro-British newspapers, which would like to see us German citizens decapitated, because we are making use of our right to express our opinion freely, do not find it worth while to even mention the liberation of this American traitor. They obviously want to prevent German barbarians from appearing in a favorable light before the world.

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GERMAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats Zeitung, July 24, 1915.

THE NOTE TO GERMANY.

As we stated yesterday before we saw the text of the latest note to Germany, that it appeared as if our Government had a secret understanding with England to intentionally provoke Germany, to disregard all intentions and necessities of German warfare, and to cause a rupture by force. The text of the note is now before us and its tenor justifies assumption of yesterday. Germany cannot accept such a tone and, to our painful regret, will find only one way to answer same; the severance of diplomatic relations. We, as well as the German Government, know that such a step only realizes the united wishes of Washington and London, and places the German-Americans in a very awkward position, but every fair thinking person will understand and appreciate fully that Germany, in spite of the hostile attitude of its (America's) press, and in spite of the unneutral neutrality of its Government, offered the United States the broadest possible ground for an accord, and for the prevention of

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- 2 -

GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, July 24, 1915.

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every danger to traveling Americans. Every fair thinking person will understand and appreciate that Germany must consider also her own dignity and the necessity with which it is faced in this bloody struggle.

And if Mr. Wilson asserts the German answer is totally unsatisfactory, because it does not remove the differences existing between the two governments; if, further, the president in his submitted note thinks that he and his government can deal only with the English Government in British questions, then the German Government will deny this Government, with perfect justification, the right, in regard to the safety of British ships, to negotiate with Germany or to make claims against it in the form of threats. And the German Government, in view of the insulting remark that humanity and justice demand the cessation of submarine warfare, if neutral life and interests are endangered - no doubt will reply

Illinois Staats Zeitung, July 24, 1915.

WPA (ILL) FRCL 30275

that President Wilson forfeited the right to demand in the name of humanity and justice, as long as he cannot see the inhumanity and injustice of the one-sided supply of arms and the reasons that compelled Germany to resort to the submarine war. Furthermore, Germany could point out that Americans who take passage on a hostile vessel, according to the law enacted during the Civil War, lost every right to be considered neutrals and be treated as such. And on the part of our Government a malicious intent is noticeable in the headstrong demand to spare hostile ships, because Americans are on same. It is much easier for Americans to keep off such ships than it is for Germans, to allow vessels, carrying arms to be used against her, to proceed unmolested. The note reveals that President Wilson wants to cause a rupture with Germany at all events. Our great apostle of peace shows himself in his true light. But he should first ask us, the people of the United States, whether we are willing to be forced into war.

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- 4 -

GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, July 24, 1915.

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The President's latest note is unworthy of this republic and we trust that Germany will bear no grudge against the American people for the want of tact by their government - which must be considered as only temporary.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, July 13, 1915.

THE UNDIVIDED PEOPLE.

EDITORIAL.

The Tribune, in its edition of yesterday showed a picture of the President reading the Anglo-American newspapers, according to the Tribune's comprehension, laying his finger on the pulse of the nation. If the President is able to hear the voices of the American nation from these papers, he actually has good reason to suppose, that the American people are undivided. Undivided in their hatred against Germany, undivided in the desire to see the German nation reprimanded by the American government. But in the same manner by which President Wilson obtained his high office through a minority of the American people and which he executes to the dissatisfaction of the majority, in the same way do the Anglo-American newspapers represent a vanishing minority of the American people.

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- 2 -

GERMAN



Illinois Staats Zeitung, July 13, 1915.

The millions of petitions, which have been submitted to the President, since his pursuit of an Anglophile policy; the complaints of the cotton growers and the wholesalers originate from the people and prove audibly and emphatically, that the President has no undivided nation behind him, and, that it is not only the un-American German-Americans who assert that the government's policy does not fulfill the requirements of neutrality and causes moral and economic loss to the country.

The President should also listen to those voices, which proclaim another truth rather than the newspapers. And if he could count the voices he would come to know, that the editorials of the Anglo-American papers, which have been dipped in poison, are originating from paid hirelings and not from the hearts of the American people.



Illinois Staats Zeitung, July 13, 1915.

Prof. Edward Meyer of Berlin published a letter received from W. G. McNeill, who lives in Richmond, Va. This letter sounds entirely different, from the Anglo-American inciting articles. It runs as follows: "The Germans should not forget, that besides a hostile American press and a number of malevolent Americans, a large number of Americans, especially former students of German universities, congratulate Germany upon the success of its tactics. It is possible, that Germany's American friends have made political, diplomatic mistakes, but they must be satisfied with the strong hope of a final victory. They are praying earnestly, that a united, determined, courageous and trusting Germany, should endure till the oceans are freed by the Germans. Like in olden times with the religion this gigantic task, at present, is a fight for the solving of the inevitable." And another American, John Van Kloak, writes from Ridley Park, Pa., that 50 to 75 per cent of the people of the United States, share the opinion of the editorial of the German press of May 18th, on the case of the Lusitania. Germany may believe the assurance, that millions and millions of Americans, in spite

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- 4 -

GERMAN



Illinois Staats Zeitung, July 13, 1915.

of the demeanor of their press, sympathize with Germany.

The letter closes as follows: "Let our newspapers fume. Go forward, and beat your enemies." The writer of the letter maintains, that there flows no German blood in his veins, because his ancestors were of Dutch-English descent and settled in America in 1637. And Hannis Taylor, former American Ambassador to Spain, and later special adviser to the State Department in Washington, a real authority in international law, writes: "We should not allow illusions to deceive us. Germany stands with its back to the wall. It fights for its life, and, therefore, it could not comply with our demands in regard to the submarine war, even if the same were unlawful, except we compel England, and we are unable to compel her, to change her method of unlawful blockade in a way which would enable Germany to make concessions."



GERMAN

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- 5 -

Illinois Staats Zeitung, July 13, 1915.

Who is so blind, that he cannot see that the way to peace can only be opened through such an action? We cannot expect a friendly agreement with Germany, if we do not compel England, to yield, and this can only be accomplished by an action on the part of the American Congress.....

Hannis Taylor is one of those Americans, who are not descended from barbarians. And it might also be supposed that William Jennings Bryan, in spite of his many faults, can still be counted among the true Americans and that his word has, even now, as much weight as that of the clandestine Anglo-American editors. And Mr. Bryan, said in a speech he made in Los Angeles, yesterday, in regard to the German answer: "The majority of the American people, as far as I can judge their feelings, has only an interest for one thing and that is that American interests should be protected and that neutrality should be observed."

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- 6 -



GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, July 13, 1915.

Every individual may have an opinion about the inhumanity of the drowning or starving of non-combatants but it is not our (a neutral nation) business to regulate the methods which warring parties apply to each other.....



GERMAN

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 1, 1915.

WHAT WE WANT!

THOUGHTS ABOUT UNITING TO PROTECT AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE

by

Herman Brandan.

Possessed of all the characteristics of German idealism, I acknowledged, even admired, this country's organizations, and the excellent human traits of its people. Occasional disappointments in regard to politics and justice, art, and literature, did not alter my opinion, taking into consideration this country's early state of cultural development.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 1, 1915.

But since the outbreak of the European war, I have lost faith in Americanism; perplexed I face facts which are incomprehensible, America's alliance with England, a country with the personification of egotism toward this country, the alliance with Russia, a country of notorious non-culture, of gross ignorance and superstition, - America in alliance with nations of greed, revenge and barbarity, fighting against Germany, a country of stable morals, which is waging a battle for the existence of civilization, whose enemies are supported morally, secretly and openly in every way by America!

If this favoritism really is approved by the American people, I should regret to belong to these people, because the characteristics of the Germans are that, above all amenities of life, even higher than life itself, are the conceptions of truth, right and honor.



Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 1, 1915.

To be helplessly surrounded by such a filthy mass of lies and hatred on the part of the supposed impartial Americans, to witness how defamation increases, and more and more fellow-citizens, without proper judgment, are drawn into this fatal muddle, is enough to drive one to despair.

The only consolation is, that the opinions of the unscrupulous newspapers do not represent the state of mind of the great American people. We protested in huge mass meetings against the harassing of Germans in the newspapers, against the partial and non-neutral exportations of arms, we gathered millions of signatures and sent them to Washington, but what is the result?



Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 1, 1915.

As soon as the storm of indignation is over, the individual goes back to every day life, he argues with and scolds every willing listener against this most revolting injustice, but he stands alone and lonely with a few, in hundreds and thousands of single groups and societies, which among themselves have no connections, and therefore cannot succeed. In addition, the leaders of the many German societies are not harmonizing; every group is striving for superiority, thus causing friction and omitting unity of force, but I believe when they realize the hour of danger and the fight for their existence approaches, the leaders will forget their egotistical interests, get together and form one strong unit. Then the work of organization can begin, members and friends will join this free union, a strong massive unit will be created, with the power to carry a decisive vote in the government decisions.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 1, 1915.

The important problem to be considered is the legality of exportation of arms, whereby the war could be shortened and, in all probability, soon be over. How can the fair Americans account for helping those forces, greatly superior in numbers, through immense deliveries of arms? These exportations of arms will be a brand of infamy in the history of America, if not for the government, then for those people who are fattening on this bloodmoney. Our honor demands to protest indefatigably against exportations of arms, even if our protests are futile. We cannot stop protesting against this outrage; if through silence and being without energy, we participate in guilt, and, indirectly, profit from this bloodmoney, in the eternally repeated fight of the superior forces of injustice against right, vulgarity, and lowness against virtue, darkness against light, and for the better future of mankind.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, May 11, 1915.

TRUTH WILL TRIUMPH

[Editorial]

Nobody will deny that the relations between the United States and Germany have been rather strained for months. It seems unlikely, however, that the Lusitania catastrophe will precipitate a complete break. The English [language] press of the country is trying hard, though, to arouse public opinion against Germany to a fever pitch. But it won't work. Chances are that after the first storm of indignation has blown over, common sense and an appreciation of justice will gain the upper hand, and the public will judge the entire situation from a more correct point of view than has so far been the case. In deciding the question of guilt, points and facts will be discussed, which previously were not generally known or were not considered important enough to bother with, or were forgotten in the rapid succession of events. The public will get a closer, more co-ordinated picture than the one they received during the first hectic days following the disaster.

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Abendpost, May 11, 1915.

The statement which the German Foreign Office has issued through the German ambassador in Washington will also help a lot. Of this statement it can be said that it did not lack clarity and succinctness. In brief words it expresses the profound regrets of the German Government for the great loss of American lives in connection with the sinking of the Lusitania, and then immediately goes to the root of all the trouble America has been putting up with, and places the responsibility where it belongs. "The responsibility," the German note says, "lies with the British Government which, by its policy of starving the German civil population, has forced Germany to adopt retaliatory measures". And that is it. That is the point which must be emphasized and must always be remembered. Because England, by instituting a war of starvation against Germany and cutting of all neutral trade not only from Germany but from Germany's neutral neighbors as well, was the first one to violate all international conventions. She arbitrarily vitiated all international rules and regulations. After England had done this and the neutral powers tolerated these procedures, Germany could not be expected to live up to certain other international agreements also found on the same page, for the benefit of her

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- 3 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, May 11, 1915.

enemies and to the detriment of herself.

This is the most important thing we have to keep in mind. Everything else is secondary, convincing as it may be for the illumination of England's guilt and responsibility. And whatever we may hear about America's duty to preserve her dignity and prestige by demanding satisfaction from Germany, it is only half the truth or a distortion of it. For instance the English [American] press of our country, with all the signs of jubilant anticipation has repeatedly demanded that President Wilson should take some action against Germany and do so at once, because he had said that for every American life that was lost, the United States would demand the strictest accounting; now, in view of this mass murder committed by the sinking of the Lusitania, the President had to make good his word. But the matter is not as simple as that, because in the American note, which one has reference to, it says: "...if the commanders of German naval vessels should act on the assumption that the flag of the United States was used in bad faith, and should [in consequence] destroy an American ship or American lives, the United States

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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- 4 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, May 11, 1915.

would find it hard (etc.) ... in that case the United States would be compelled to hold the German Government to strictest accountability...."

In that case - that means if an American vessel or American lives should be destroyed on the assumption that the American flag was used with intent of fraud and an enemy ship was hiding behind it. Since the Lusitania was obviously a British vessel, it cannot be argued that the President should act on his promise, if lives were lost because of the sinking of this boat.

Indeed, there is no reason whatever for anxiety and apprehension on account of this Lusitania case. The English /language/ press will not succeed in inciting and hoodwinking the people by their yelling. And if they should, there would still be President Wilson, who will not let himself be influenced by these demagogic vaporings, but will keep the country at peace at all costs.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, May 8, 1915.

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LUSITANIA

(Editorial)

The fast liner Lusitania was sunk yesterday afternoon off Kinsale Head, eight miles from the Irish coast. There is no more doubt about it. It is a fact. Anything else we may hear in connection with the incident has to be confirmed yet. Rumors and assumptions have still to be proved correct.

So far, very little is known about the causes of the sinking of the proud ship. The quartermaster of the Lusitania claimed that the vessel was hit by two torpedoes while the passengers were having their dinner. Another report mentions seven torpedoes. That is all we know. Not a word that a German submarine was sighted. Not a word from any of the ship's officers about what happened. Care in judgment is therefore indicated, but the verdict has already been pronounced: The Lusitania was torpedoed by the Germans, and without warning at that.

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- 2 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, May 8, 1915.

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That may be so, but it is by no means certain. The first reports agreed that all the passengers, as well as the crew had been saved, which seemed plausible, because the weather was good and the sea calm when the Lusitania went down, and dozens of boats were at hand almost immediately to give aid. But later reports, telling of a great loss of human life, grew steadily worse. They mention 1400 to 1500 casualties, because so far only between six and seven hundred survivors have been landed. We know that there were many more rescue boats on hand than have come into ports since--especially a large Greek steamer which reached the scene immediately after the catastrophe took place. But one does not wait to hear from them and gives up as lost all those boats that have not been reported yet. There seems to be something fishy, as if an effort were being made to have the number of casualties--especially American ones--appear as large as possible, to get the American people good and mad at Germany. It is possible that the disaster cost as many lives as was reported, but it is not yet certain. The well-known unreliability of British news reports, and the fact that it is to the obvious advantage of England to make the catastrophe appear as disastrous as possible,

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- 3 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, May 8, 1915.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

justify hopes that the first reports were closer to the truth, and that only few lives were lost.

Supposing the Lusitania was sunk by German torpedoes without warning, and more than a thousand persons, including many Americans, had perished. What then? Who is responsible for the American lives--and only these concern us here--that were lost? The Anglo-American newspapers unanimously voice their outrage at Germany's "brutal murder of innocent people," and categorically demand that America take revenge. But we must not take this seriously. It's just an outburst of sentimentality in which reason plays no part, and it just signifies how completely pro-British the general attitude is. At a second and more sober consideration, these papers will use more moderate language. After some reflection and meditation, they might even come to the conclusion that they themselves are partly to blame for this loss of American lives, which otherwise is the responsibility of the British government.

If a German submarine torpedoed the Lusitania without warning and before

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- 3 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, May 8, 1915.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

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I G
I C

- 4 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, May 8, 1915.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

passengers and crew members were safe, it certainly was against all former rules of warfare and against previously established international regulations, but it was not Germany which initiated violations of international law, but England with her warfare against innocent women and children and other noncombatants, by announcing a hunger blockade against the German people, which she implemented by cutting Germany off from any and all supplies, thus brazenly flouting the trade rights of all neutral nations. We have to go by existing conditions, not by theories, and international law was first robbed of its potency and reduced to a dead theory by England.

When Germany declared her submarine war against England and announced which waters she considered combat area, she acted in justified self-defense and was deadly serious with her announcement, as it should be with any emergency measure. For reasons she herself knew best, England did not take seriously this declaration of submarine warfare by Germany, or at least gave that impression, and Anglophile American felt the same way about it. The same newspapers which are now foaming at the mouth at Germany's latest "crime"

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- 5 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, May 8, 1915.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

outdid their British prototypes in scoffing at the German paper submarine blockade and laughed at German efforts, through advertisements and special warnings, to make the American public realize the dangers of a trip on British vessels through the war zone.

Those Americans who traveled on the Lusitania trusted Anglo-American newspapers more than they did the German warnings. They relied on the assurances of their British travel agents that the Lusitania was too fast for submarines and could not be sunk by a torpedo anyway, or they depended on the British Admiralty to send a few warships to meet the precious vessel and take her into convoy and through the war zone. After the express warning which Germany had given with respect to the Lusitania, the passengers were justified in their expectation of special protection. But the mighty British fleet did not come to the assistance of the Lusitania, and those who trusted the assurances of the British and the Anglophiles, and laughingly disregarded the German announcements and warnings, considering them just a bluff, are now at the mercy of the waves or sleep their eternal sleep in a watery grave.

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- 6 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, May 8, 1915.

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Germany does not boast or bluff; she never did. She announces what she is going to do and then does it. The history of the past nine months demonstrates that. It explains the Lusitania disaster, assuming that the reports we have are correct. We hope that this will prove a convincing lesson for pro-British America and England and her allies. The quicker and better this lesson is learned, the sooner this horrible war will be over, the cheaper Germany's enemies will get off.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, May 7, 1915.

ENGLAND POISONING THE MORALE OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

(Editorial)

The June issue of the American Magazine, published in New York, contains a picture, showing a Chinese handing an opium pipe to a white man reclining on a couch. According to the explanation underneath the picture, the white man once was a well-respected American journalist who degenerated to a criminal through continued inhalations of the vicious poison, and who is now spending his days behind iron bars in bitter self-condemnation.

Every time I look at this eloquent picture, I unconsciously find some analogy to our present times. The Chinese turns into Johnny Bull, who lets the half-intoxicated American journalists take deep draughts out of an opium pipe. This pipe is filled with London made opium pills, meaning cleverly fabricated and poisoned reports on world events. Without restraint, the

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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- 2 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, May 7, 1915.

Americans greedily inhale the blue vapor of the sweet-tasting poison, and in their brain confused pictures take shape, devoid of reality, exactly as Johnny Bull wishes that they should see them. The highly civilized Germans appear as uncouth barbarians, led by a grim war lord who, like a maniac, shoots everything in sight, kills the goddess of civilization with his blood-dripping sword and together with the rest of the European rulers, wades into a river of blood, inviting the Italian, still standing reluctantly on the bank, with the words, "Come on in, the blood is fine!"

We just have to look at cartoons like these, actually published by New York newspapers, to realize the alarming degree to which John Bull has succeeded in poisoning the morale of the American people by means of his opium factories--the London news agencies. Propaganda of this kind is not a new invention. England has practiced this means for a long time in order to influence the world to her advantage and camouflage her own intentions. All the cables and telegraph lines of the world, the pens of many thousands of

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G
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- 3 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, May 7, 1915.

adroit journalists, the columns of countless newspapers and unlimited finances are at England's disposal, to achieve this purpose. If we could prove how many journalists, living in the United States, are in British pay, how many American newspapers open their columns to British propaganda or play England's tune, the revelations would simply be amazing.

That England maintains such agents and stooges here in the United States is revealed by those hateful attacks, those maliciously brutal cartoons which some American newspapers have let loose on the public during the past months. Justified as the protests by German-Americans, Austrians and Hungarians against such journalistic rowdyism have been, we still say that the Government of this Union of states, made up of a great variety of national groups, should feel obligated to do something on its own accord to fight such assaults against public morale, just as it would an epidemic of a communicable disease.

The above is not an exhausting survey. If we should undertake to make a comprehensive study of all the misdeeds committed by England, one book

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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- 4 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, May 7, 1915.

volume would hardly cover the subject. We would have to show how England, like a greedy and insatiable shark, roved the seven seas to devour every coast line insufficiently defended by its inhabitants and every unprotected island as well. We would have to tell of her attempts, at thousands of places on this globe, in Afghanistan, Persia, Tibet, Maskat, Aden, Ethiopia, in Somaliland, Asia Minor, and on the Euphrates, to devour territory. We would have to describe how she got Gibraltar, Malta, and Cyprus, how she obtained domination over Egypt and cheated the Russians in Sebastopol and the French in Faschoda.

Insatiable in her desire to increase her territory, unscrupulously crushing the prosperity and happiness of other people; thus England strides through the centuries, a curse to all nations incapable of coping with her power and intrigue. When, do I ask, will the day of accounting, the day of world judgment, be at hand for this defiler of nations?

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Abendpost, May 6, 1915.

WHAT IS NEEDED

(Editorial)

Reports from Germany leave us doubt that the friendly attitude toward the United States, which was manifest throughout the Reich during the first months of the war, has undergone a decided change, and that our blood brothers across the ocean today hate Uncle Sam almost as much as the actual enemy whom they oppose in bloody battle. We German-Americans are familiar with the circumstances which have brought about this lamentable rift in the friendly relations between the two nations. We have sharply opposed a policy which, as we knew beforehand, could only have evil effects on the peaceful economic relations between Germany and the Union. But, unfortunately, we were not powerful enough to make our influences felt in places of authority.

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- 2 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, May 6, 1915.

It would lead us too far to appraise the reasons for this lack of influence. We all know them and there is no use crying over spilled milk. What has been done cannot be remedied, but it should teach us a lesson for the future. The prejudice of a large majority of our people, and the questionable attitude of our government toward the belligerents, we were unable to correct to any noticeable extent. But the war will probably have such tremendous effects on the future economic relations among all trade-pursuing nations that we German-Americans should get ready, even today, to pave the way for a resumption of friendly economic and political relations with Germany. We owe it to our old fatherland, to our adopted country, and to ourselves as well, because only in case we German-Americans represent an economic force will we be able to gain the political influence in the United States to which our German race is entitled.

England's express purpose in the present war is the destruction of German trade, and she stops at nothing to accomplish this objective. German trade

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- 3 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, May 6, 1915.

is to be replaced by British trade wherever that is possible. For this purpose, numerous permanent organizations have been established in England and France which, with the aid of the respective governments, go after their assignment in the most unscrupulous manner. To be prepared for this contemplated blow by the enemy, namely, the elimination of Germany as a commercial nation, is the duty of Germans all over the world, but particularly here in the United States. We have to find means, therefore, to prevent this planned curtailment of trade relations between the German Reich and Austria-Hungary on one side and the United States on the other. We must create an organization which is capable of counteracting British commercial intrigues and connivances and of frustrating the efforts of the anti-German forces.

How such a vital and influential agency could be created, and the thankful task it could perform, was recently outlined by F. F. Matenaers in a series of expertly written articles published in the Abendpost. These treatises, which caused quite a sensation when first published and which met with wide-

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- 4 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, May 6, 1915.

spread approval, have now been combined in pamphlet form under the title, "Wakening Call to the Deutschum in America and to all Loyal Americans." The worthwhile suggestions of the author, which are the results of his critical studies of the alienation between Germany and the United States, of British intrigues, and of the unfortunate political and economic weakness of the German-American element, merit universal attention, not only by German-Americans, but by all those who regard a disturbance of trade relations between the United States and Germany as detrimental to established interests. The "German-American Economic Alliance," as the author conceives it, should include the entire United States, and should work hand in hand with an organization in Germany set up for similar purposes. The time for the establishment of such an alliance is at hand. Prominent German-Americans of all professions and walks of life--industry, agriculture, commerce, trade, science, and arts--should immediately get together for this purpose. "We have to get busy without delay and start organizing", writes Matenaers, "in order to plan the right steps to guarantee permanently the prosperity of our country and to safeguard its economic security, at the same time fulfilling an honorable

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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- 5 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, May 6, 1915.

duty toward our blood brothers in Europe, who have been put under such tremendous pressure by the present Anglo-American ruling class in their momentous struggle for the German principle and for German equality." The near future will demonstrate whether the well-meaning suggestions of the author, who hit the nail on the head, have fallen on fertile soil, or whether we German-Americans will continue to wear German Michael's [allegoric figure] nightcap with equanimity, while the old country has discarded it a long time ago.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Apr. 29, 1915.

SURRENDER OF SOVEREIGN RIGHTS

[Editorial]



President Wilson, in some of his recent utterances, has assumed the point of view that the United States Government had strictly maintained American rights toward England and her allies, and had also preserved strictest neutrality. It is not quite clear how the two cases of the Greenbrier and the Navajo fit into this statement. As a sovereign power, the United States has the inalienable right to unmolested trade with belligerent nations in merchandise which is not contraband, provided the ports of entry are not blockaded. What is contraband is not decided by any individual belligerent, but long ago it was laid down by international regulations, which kind of goods was contraband under any circumstances and which kind was only conditionally so. These rights of the United States have been brazenly violated by England. The captain of the American ship Greenbrier, carrying no contraband, was asked by the British to haul down the Stars and Stripes and hoist the Union Jack instead.

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- 2 -

GERMAN



Abendpost, Apr. 29, 1915.

When he refused, he was made a prisoner on his own ship, and the vessel was taken to a British port as a prize. When the pirates of the Barbary Coast were conducting this sort of business a hundred years ago, the American Union, at that time still in its infancy, dispatched a fleet into the Mediterranean, demanding satisfaction for the crime committed. Is an insult to the nation any less grave because it comes from London instead of some Barbary hideout? When those pirates pursued their nefarious trade, Jefferson knew how to teach them respect for Uncle Sam. Today, the British pirates are treated with an obsequious bow and a bashful smile.

On March 3, the American ship Navajo sailed from Galveston for Bremen with a cargo of cotton. Cotton is no war contraband. On April 7, the vessel stopped at the port of Kirkwall, Orkney Islands. There the British Admiralty took possession of the ship and brought her to Maryport, where she was stripped of her cargo. An American ship, therefore, carrying no war contraband, was

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- 3 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Apr. 29, 1915.

confiscated by the British just like that. Let nobody argue that the British has blockaded the German North Sea Coast. That is not the case, as everybody knows. Hundreds of ships enter and sail from German North Sea ports without being in any way molested, because the British navy does not venture close enough to establish an effective blockade. And in order to be valid, a proclaimed blockade must also be de facto. The above-mentioned vessel was traveling under the protection of the American flag, the symbol of our sovereignty.

Even that man who--God pity him--still warms the chair of the executive office of our State Department, could not, when learning about the incident, keep from issuing a statement saying that the procedure of the British was tantamount to an unqualified refusal to recognize our sovereign rights. Mr. Bryan has probably regretted these harsh words since, because many an American, to whom national honor is not just an empty phrase, may have entertained the feeble hope that, this time at least, Washington would make up its mind to answer British impudence with forceful action. But this hope will hardly be realized, judging the future by similar past incidents. Over here and

I G
I C

- 4 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Apr. 29, 1915.

over there, one will gradually become accustomed to seeing the prestige of the United States sink lower and lower in the family of nations. Not a pretty spectacle to behold for anyone except Johnny Bull, who may secretly rejoice that he can take his revenge for former injuries sustained. [Translator's note: It is not clear what the writer refers to in the last part of the last sentence].



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GERMAN

Abendpost, Apr. 16, 1915.

BUSINESS AND MORALS

(Editorial)

We used to think that the American magazines were above the level of party politics. We are accustomed, by now, to see the daily press putting party first and truth second, but we could expect the magazines, weekly and monthly, to remain neutral. The disappointment has come. If you don't know Collier's Weekly yet, and care to climb to the apex of hostility toward Germany, take Editor Sullivan as a guide up that hill which he has artificially piled up. Way on top sits that corrupter of a magazine literature, which until recently was regarded all over the world as a pleasant counterpart to the daily press. The editor of a magazine is not expected to attempt to corrupt public opinion; he is expected to exercise an objectivity, which will treat even the adversary with fairness. But you don't

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- 2 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Apr. 16, 1915.

find that sort of thing in Collier's. There is a real hushranger at work, who poisons public opinion and the heart and soul of his readers with deliberate delight, using calumny and hatred. We'll give you a few samples of the brain activities of the Collier's editor:

"Prussia and peace! Prussia has done more during the last months for the achievement of peace, than Carnegie and the Peace Society combined, not to forget Tolstoi [Russian author and idealist]. Prussia's vain attempt to terrorize her enemies has had the opposite effect, in that it has created hate against Prussian militarism." The sinking of the merchantman Falaba is called "a battle lost for the 'Fatherland'", because "she was torpedoed while the lifeboats were being lowered, and one hundred persons were killed (including one American)--murdered just for the sake of murdering. That was a decisive defeat for Germany, the consequence of which cannot today be evaluated." The baseness, to accuse the Germans of having murdered just for the fun of it, will also have incalculable consequences, or at least should have.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, Apr. 16, 1915.

Herr von Jagow's [Secretary of the German Foreign Office] reply to England's challenge makes our editor specially mad. He is angry because von Jagow accuses the British Government to have pushed Belgium into the war. He calls that "humorous mendacity" and adds: "Doesn't the Secretary of the [German] Foreign Office realize that we neutral countries are not in the mood to stand for this "slapstick comedy" which he stages at the expense of brave little nations? To insult our intelligence like that can only prove the deficient intelligence of a Herr von Jagow."

Mr. Sullivan uses the plural form, for America of course, and does not understand that he himself is only a very insignificant "I", whom to convince Herr von Jagow surely never intended. That "we" are not in the mood to pull jokes or have jokes pulled on "us", we can easily believe of a choleric patient. But who in the world will pay any attention to his gray-green vaporings! We "recommend" this magazine to all and sundry.

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- 4 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Apr. 16, 1915.

The latest German note has also rekindled the inexplicable hate in the daily press. In order to conceal it, a legal cloak is put around it. The entire English [language] press is indignant that Germany, in her note, tells the Americans quite unequivocally, that they are the ones who make it possible for the Allies to continue the war, by supplying them with arms and munitions. America rejects this contention in arrogant terms, but humiliations by Great Britain are humbly swallowed. The reason? "We" are doing a wonderful business with England at present, therefore "we" have to abuse Germany to whom "we" cannot sell, in order to remain in the good graces of our English customers. That is sound "business" practice. Every day we encounter this vulgar habit of the parasites and vultures. For all practical purposes, they have already taken over Germany's trade and are growing fat from South American profits that used to flow to Germany.

Not only here, but anywhere in the world, the idea prevails that "business is business". In other words, honest and sensitive people, displaying a

WPA (H.L.) PROJ. 30275

I G
I C

- 5 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Apr. 16, 1915.

tender or even effeminate disposition, can turn into bloodthirsty tigers when business is involved. People like that do not only have two faces, like the Janus head of Roman legend, but also two souls and two standards of ethics. Nobody can deny that the American is a fairly good-natured person. Undeserved misery touches his heart, and he never shirks his duties toward the poor. In voluntary contributions to charity, this country probably surpasses any other in the world. But where business is concerned, he shows no mercy. Business says: "We stand on moral ground if we supply the Allies with as much war material, munitions, cannon, airplanes, horses, and equipment as we can possibly produce. But after we have made our pile we go to church, Christian or Jewish, and pray to God to give us peace.

It is considered an effrontery if Count Bernstorff [German ambassador in Washington] tells our government that we are about to create a whole new industry for the manufacture of lethal weapons. With the profits we have

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

I G
I C

- 6 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Apr. 16, 1915.

made from it, we inspire poets and artists, and pay them well to attack the savage forces now on the loose in Europe, using oceans of printers' ink for that purpose. Business justifies everything."

WPA (H.L.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Mar. 24, 1915.

DEAF EARS

[Editorial]

Is it not strange that every American, regardless which side he had favored previously, will in most cases become a follower of the German cause as soon as he has had an opportunity to observe the situation directly and at close range? It is not exaggeration to say that all Americans who have been living in Germany during the war, are convinced of Germany's just cause, and express their greatest admiration for the dignified attitude of the German people. They have unlimited praise for the valor of the German troops, and concede Germany and Austria-Hungary to final victory. Innumerable Americans, who have come home since, have made the attempt to agitate for the German cause because they were shocked at the shameless behavior of a hired Anglophile press, at the brazen insolence, with which British propaganda and lies were printed in its columns, at the gullibility of the American people who swallowed and enjoyed all this calumnation and slander hurled against Germany--

WPA ALL PROJ 302/5

I G
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- 2 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Mar. 24, 1915.

press, which puts business and dollar profits above honor and ethics any time. Just like the voice of the prophets in the wilderness; nobody listened to them or believed them, because England, craftily and with great haste, had arrived ahead of them to poison the minds of the American public. All the foul mouthings that were yelled over here from Downing Street, London, from the Neva [St. Petersburg, Russia], from the Seine [Paris], and from Piraens [Greece], were accepted as gospel truths, against which even irrefutable facts could not prevail, but had to hide in corners.

Gradually, however, as time goes on, a change in American opinion is inevitable and the present German-baiting will be followed by a moral hangover. This hangover will be all the more violent the tighter one closes one's ears against the warning voices of Americans who know wartime Europe from their own experience. A newspaper called the Continental Times is being published in Europe by Americans and for Americans who have taken permanent or temporary residence on the continent. This paper is circulated in all European countries and, since it maintains correspondents everywhere in Europe, is better able to judge European conditions than many native American papers and is well posted on the

WPA (ILL) PROJ 302/5

I G
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- 3 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Mar. 24, 1915.

attitude of its readers, who are almost exclusively Americans. The publication, which miraculously has escaped British censorship thus far, has maintained a pro-German attitude since the beginning of the war, because it was firmly convinced that Germany, being surrounded by treacherous enemies, had justice on her side.

In one of the latest issues of this paper, a correspondent of the Boston Journal, having recently returned from Europe, expresses his utter disgust at the hatred for Germany which he has found over here. It is his opinion that the American press alone is to blame for its existence. At the beginning of the war they had condemned Germany hastily and indiscriminately and now were afraid to lose a lot of business if they would print the truth as it has revealed itself since. It may be bitter medicine when the author of this article calls his Anglo-American fellow citizens dupes and ignoramuses, who prefer to let other people do the thinking for them, and any unbiased observer has to agree with him. Certainly all Americans living in Europe do. So much fuss had always been made about our freedom of the press, this correspondent continues, that until the war started he had always entertained the idea that when events of world-historic importance

PPA (ILL.) PROJ 302/5

I G
I C

- 4 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Mar. 24, 1915.

were under discussion, our [American] press would stick to the truth unfalteringly, even if circulation should take a drop of a few hundred copies. He had been of the opinion that the American people would have enough decency to listen to the truth without wanting to lynch the messenger who conveyed it. He, personally, was not at all sure that Germany was one hundred per cent right. But neither was she always wrong. At any rate, the Germans had a right to demand that the truth and nothing but the truth be told about them. They do not ask for more.

The remarkable article of the former correspondent of the Boston Journal concludes with these significant words: "If the Germans can stand the truth, why not the Americans?" If the author had cared to express himself in a positive way instead of in a negative one, he probably would have said: "He who knows the truth, but does not tell it, is a miserable knave indeed!" The name of this Boston correspondent is not Friedrich Schulze or August Lehmann, as our anglophile friends probably think, but Halleday Witherspoon. And neither was he born at the river Spree, or at the Elbe or at the Danube.

WPA (LL) PCO 308/5

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Mar. 20, 1915.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

(Letter to the Editor)

Isn't it about time that the German element [Deutschum] in America assume a sterner attitude? To keep a "fist in your pocket" won't do any good. It makes my blood boil when I see the shameless behavior of the Allies, under the guidance of England. They know that Germany cannot be defeated by arms, even though they have pressed all kinds of colonial rabble into their service. Now they propose to starve Germany out. Never in the history of mankind has such an infamous plan been adopted. It is entirely irrelevant right now whether such a plan would succeed or not. It is a shame and a disgrace that a country like England, pretending to be a Christian nation, could think of anything like that at all. It is plain mass murder. Is our country again going to yield to the "mistress of the seas", are we again going to send a protest which Albion will throw into the waste basket?

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I G
III H
I C

- 2 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Mar. 20, 1915.

English newspapers have already intimated that a protest would be made, but we know our customers. Our protest has to have some teeth in it. We have to defend our rights on the seas. How? I am not going to discuss that. That's up to our government. Our problem is, what can we Germans do to let our country know what our demands are? Our Anglophile fellow Americans wouldn't mind at all if we'd accept England's invitation to participate in the blockade of German ports or declare right from the start that no goods destined for Germany deserve the protection of the Stars and Stripes. This time the hyphenate Americans must speak up. We must not allow even an attempt to be made to starve out Germany and her Allies, because it is against all international law. I was born here, but England's criminal policy gets my goat. Our entire country would be an accomplice in this abominable breach of international law if we keep quiet now. If President Wilson, who is at the helm now, does not take drastic action, the German-American ballots in 1916 will snow him under so completely that he'll be dead politically.

I G
III H
I C

- 3 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Mar. 20, 1915.

Wilson means well, and he wants peace. But he should realize that England could not menace us right now, if we would decide to defend our trade routes with battleships. England is only bluffing. She'd wilt pretty quickly if we would mean business. Where would England get her war supplies? Who would save **Albion** from starving to death? Therefore, England could not threaten us with war! Then why are you so afraid, Uncle Sam? Just grab that "terrifying lion" by the tail and tie a knot in it! He might roar, but he won't bite!

How about it if we German-Americans would come out of our hiding places? The German simpleton was always good enough to put fat politicians into fat jobs, but once they were in, the "German friends" become "Dutchmen" again. Since the founding of our Republic, no American of German descent ever sat in the presidential chair. If all the German voters would stick together, they might not succeed the first time, but at least they would demonstrate their power, and that is the only thing that counts with the

I G
III H
I C

- 4 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Mar. 20, 1915.

politicians. All this is my own idea. The Abendpost is doing its best to start the ball rolling and will find ways and means to keep our compatriots on the alert. But our German folks here in America should come out of their trance. I know that there are thousands of them who get very angry when they have to swallow those untrue stories of the Allies for breakfast, lunch, and supper. Open up your mouths, you Germans! It won't do you any good to keep your fist in your pocket.

[signed] K. A. Leinberger

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G
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III H

GERMAN

Abendpost, Mar. 18, 1915.

FLOUR SHIPMENTS VIA PARCEL POST
Various Kinds of Food Packages
A Beginning
The Sentimental Value of the Idea

As reported yesterday, a large and responsible Chicago business firm has agreed to take over and manage the shipment of parcel post packages containing flour and other kinds of foodstuffs to Germany and Austria-Hungary. Several kinds of packages have been put up and given a number, so all that is necessary is to mention the number of the package desired to be sent.

Below is a list of various types of parcels:

- | | | |
|-----|---|--------|
| #1. | 10 lbs. of best quality wheat flour | \$1.90 |
| #2. | 5 lbs. of best quality wheat flour; | |
| | 5 lbs. of ham | \$2.20 |

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G
II D 10
III H

- 2 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Mar. 18, 1915.

- #3. 5 lbs. of flour;
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of bacon \$2.00
- #4. 5 lbs. of flour;
3 packages of macaroni;
3 packages of spaghetti \$2.00
- #5. 5 lbs. of flour;
3 lbs. of rice;
2 lbs. of noodles \$2.00
- #6. 5 lbs. of flour;
1 quart of preserves;
1 can of peanut butter \$2.00
- #7. 5 lbs. of crackers;
1 quart of best quality preserves \$2.00

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G
II D 10
III H

- 3 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Mar. 18, 1915.

These prices include postage, wrappings, and all other expenses.

We should like to add that the quality is uniformly good and the price is held as low as possible under the circumstances.

The above price quotations do not include insurance, since it was generally assumed that it would not be necessary, parcel post service being considered absolutely dependable. But anybody who wants to, can have his parcel insured by paying ten cents extra to Uncle Sam.

The business concern in question does not care to have its name mentioned in the paper, but will issue an individual receipt for each order given.

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The idea to send flour and other foodstuffs "over there" via parcel post, has undoubtedly met with great favor among the public, because it originated with the public, as it were. If we are not mistaken, hundreds, or even thousands,

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30273

I G
II D 10
III H

- 4 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Mar. 18, 1915.

of such parcels will be mailed within the next few days. The people know very well that this scheme does not pay from a business point of view, since the shipping expenses are all out of proportion and then, too, it would be impossible to feed the German people in this way or to avert a food shortage, if that were in the offing. But people realize that the sentimental value of these gifts more than makes up for the lack of commercial success of the experiment and may even yield a "plus", although not in dollars and cents. If we can interpret the general attitude correctly, the few pennies of extra expense do not matter at all in view of the fact that dear relatives and friends will be made happy, just as we would be happy if we'd unexpectedly receive a nice food package from America's west coast. People feel that these gifts will be welcomed by rich and poor alike, who have to do without such foods for the time being, even though there is no actual starvation, and because these parcels are a token of brotherly love and remembrance. These manifestations of an ardent effort on the part of German men and women in America, to make their brothers and sisters in the old country happy, demonstrate again the unity of all the Deutschum (things German) to its enemies everywhere in the world.

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II D 10

III H

- 5 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Mar. 18, 1915.

This seems to be the basic idea behind those parcel post shipments--to make the folks over there happy during these hard times; a messenger of love and loyalty.

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GERMAN

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Mar. 7, 1915.

THE HONORABLE PEACE

[Editorial]

Peace! All nations desire it, whether they care to admit it or not. No country, whether neutral or belligerent, likes to see the war continued. The only question is whether the leading statesmen and diplomats will heed the desire of their peoples. Every country wants an honorable peace, and it might not be impossible to conclude such a peace between Germany, France, and Russia. England is the great question mark! The British Government insists that the German people discontinue to have [so many] children and to expand their commerce. Under these circumstances it is hard to make an honorable peace. The German Government cannot tell the German people to stop having children. But as long as the [German] population increases by more than a million annually, Germany must make attempts to expand and to conquer additional economic space in order to feed herself. But England aims to put the German Reich with her sixty-seven million population into a space sufficient

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Mar. 7, 1915.

for forty millions, where it must suffocate; England wants to retain her control of the seas and let the German people have the leftovers. And this is the point in question.

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The German social-democrats, the English labor unions, the French socialists and labor syndicates, the Italian workers, and the Dutch and Scandinavian socialists are busy to create an international atmosphere favorable to peace. They find a fertile soil, even among nonsocialists. Because who would not be willing to have an end put to all this misery which the war has already brought and which continues day after day? We could help the movement along a good deal if our morals and ethics were more than just a pretty camouflage. All we had to do would be to cut the Allies off from all supplies of munitions, arms, and other war materials. But that is out of consideration, of course. That morals do not play any part in this matter can be seen from the fact that Mr. Schwab, of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, has contracted for many millions of dollars' worth of war materials for England. Schwab is an

APR 11 1915

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Mar. 7, 1915.

Austrian. But he did not forget his "Ally." He has given a sub-contract for 350,000 shrapnels to the Allis Chalmers Manufacturing Company of Milwaukee, whose president is Mr. Otto H. Falk of Milwaukee. It makes us sick at heart if we see that even Germans and those of German descent fail to realize the consequences of their actions! What, then, can we expect of elements hostile to us? And here we try to persuade the government to prohibit arms and munitions exports! It is said that those Germans are also in the neutrality movement! We are amazed that industrialists think of their profit only, and so little of the moral aspects of this movement.

* * *

As long as rank egotism is governing this world, all peace efforts will be for naught. Egotism stifles all morals and ethics, tramples them underfoot, and makes a hell out of this beautiful world and a devil out of man. By and large, the struggle of the nations centers around economic power. The strong one tries to cut off his weaker neighbor from his means of existence. Germany was not the only one to have to defend herself against that possibility. All

I G
I C

- 4 -

GERMAN

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Mar. 7, 1915.

economically less favored nations have been up against that same problem at one time or other. A comparatively small Great Britain, at a time when her population was only twenty-five million, could impose her economic laws on the world. Today she has forty million and Germany sixty-seven million people; Austria-Hungary has fifty million. In spite of the discrepancy in numbers, this little England wants to regulate the living conditions of 117 million people. Her dominant position seems to make this possible; she is, or at least claims to be, the mistress of the seas. She has imposed this prerogative on the world as a law.

* * *

An honorable peace for Germany is out of the question for the time being. Desirable as it would be, it is impossible at present. When the war was three months old, it would have been possible. And the terms probably would have been mild. Germany would not have asked for more than unimpeded access to the world market. She desired nothing else. She wanted the "open door" and free competition. But England had divided the world into spheres of interest;

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Mar. 7, 1915.

the largest and best part of it, about one-fifth, including the seven seas, she claimed for herself. Last November peace could have been concluded on the basis of the nationality principle. If Finland and Poland had demanded their independence, that could have been granted. If the Baltic provinces had wanted to paddle their own canoe, that would have been fair. In a similar manner, Egypt and Persia could have regained their independence. Belgium would have gotten by with just a black eye. If reason would have prevailed, Germany could have made her peace with France within two months. The rapid advance of the German armies prepared the ground. But that was just what England was afraid of, so she held France to a promise to make peace only with England and Russia together. Consequently, Germany had to adopt a different policy.

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Once before we have discussed here why the Germans withdrew, standing almost at the gates of Paris. The possibility of this withdrawal was taken into account, and became a necessity, once the Allies prohibited France from

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Mar. 7, 1915.

making a separate peace. It was too hazardous to leave the German armies where they stood. They were too far advanced from their base. They had to entrench themselves in more tenable positions. But the most vital part of France, the industrial region around the Brieg basin in French Lorraine, with its soft coal and iron ore mines, steel mills, and foundries is held in a vise-like grip. This district has to be kept; by comparison, Paris is only a worthless pebble. Today France, England, and Russia know that the "retreat" of the Germans only established Germany's iron ore domain more firmly than ever. Germany in possession of Belgium and French Lorraine; and with Luxembourg in a "customs union," making her equal in rank as far as iron and steel production is concerned! England will just be ground to pieces! Today Germany cannot give up Belgium or French Lorraine because England is determined to destroy Germany; consequently, Germany must go after the destruction of England. All this would have been different if France would have made peace a few months ago. But England had promised her ally golden mountains. Too, they both might have underestimated Germany's resistance and counted on an early victory.

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Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Mar. 7, 1915.

England's last hope is the starvation of Germany and her ally. But here, too, the underestimation of her opponents' strength may fool her. The measures adopted by the German authorities resulted in twenty-five per cent less consumption of foodstuffs in February than in the month previous. All swamps were drained, flower gardens were converted into vegetable gardens, potatoes were planted along the railroad tracks. School children were taught not to waste foodstuffs, mothers were lectured on nutrition and economics. Labor organizations vie with the authorities to preserve and organize the national substance. There is a courageous determination not to be starved to death, and this determination will be the downfall of perfidious Albion.

Can the ardent efforts of all well-meaning people to bring about a peace meet with success, considering the circumstances? Not as yet! The diplomats are out for the present. They will not negotiate peace. It is the people who will force the decision, and we can be sure that the German people will hold on to what they have gained by fighting, and will not give up their

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- 8 -

GERMAN

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Mar. 7, 1915.

determination to humiliate England. They were driven into this war and will make a permanent peace only after they have won. It will be honorable, to be sure.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Mar. 3, 1915.

THE WAY IT'S DONE

[Editorial]

There is hardly any doubt left among German-Americans that a certain portion of this miserable anti-German war propaganda, which is served them every day for breakfast, bears the unmistakable trade mark "Made in U.S.A." But the general public as a rule is not aware of the amount of callousness the American well poisoners employ in their contemptible calling. These worthy gentlemen figure that the memory of their readers for the details of their propaganda campaign paid for by British money for the greater glory of the Union Jack is a rather small one and that the poor dopes, after the truth has been revealed, do not recall the name of the author of the lie and that the interest in a rectification of a falsehood is superseded by interest in later "war news," equally phoney of course. By that time the excitement about the previous reports has completely died down. Usually this calculation pans out all right. And then we must not forget that, of all such malicious

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30271

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- 2 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Mar. 3, 1915.

falsehoods, calumnies, and lies, something is bound to stick, which was the purpose for publishing it.

A certain portion of these amazing newspaper lies cannot camouflage their domestic origin. The French-made stories are usually distinguished by a certain degree of criticism and esprit. The English take European conditions into account, and make their lies fit into that framework, if possible. But the American newspaper writer gives free rein to his blooming imagination when producing war stories, and its wings carry him beyond all earthly bounds. This amazing ignorance regarding European geography, history and political, economic and social conditions is a great aid for the unlimited flight for his imagination. But without a certain degree of maliciousness some of the errors which can be found day after day in our English-language papers would even at that be impossible. Maliciousness and lack of good will, plus a deliberate or unconscious divergence from the avowed impartiality, are the reasons for many newspaper notices which, according to the temperament of a better informed reader, cause either a pitying smile or a fit of anger. Only

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- 3 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Mar. 2, 1915.

very few people are aware that many of these alleged "war dispatches" never did originate at the scene of military operations, but were simply clumsy fabrications by a penny-a-line reporter or a vituperative, vitriolic journalist, all doped out at a desk.

In one of Chicago's most widely circulated papers a story recently appeared about a lady in Battle Creek, Michigan, who had received a letter from her daughter living in Germany, according to which Germany had plenty of food supplies. But the lady removed the stamp from the envelope and found written there, "We are starving." One reader of this paper became suspicious and wrote to the lady in Battle Creek, asking for more detailed information. The answer he received was placed at our disposal. The lady in question declared that the article was "absolutely false and lacked any foundation of fact." She had never received any mail from Germany, neither did she have any close relatives there. Her only child was only two years old and consequently incapable of writing any letters to the mother, which would be absurd anyway, since the youngster lived with her and could have asked for

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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III H
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- 4 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Mar. 2, 1915.

anything it wanted by word of mouth, as children usually do. This reply needs no further comment.

Not even the English would stoop to such clumsy attempts of duping the American public, although they are Germany's bitter enemies, while the Americans pretend to be "strictly neutral". However, the Chicago fake story which we have exposed here, could be traced to its origin in England. In its original form it was nothing but a harmless joke, designed to inject a little humor into the everyday life of the newspaper reader, to divert his thoughts from the tough future that's facing England. In the English periodical The Argonaut we find the following humorous little story:

"All letters which English soldiers send home pass the hands of the censor. One fellow, who had four or five letters reduced to nothing by the censor's blue pencil, decided to play a joke on this stern official, and wrote, at the end of his next letter: 'Please look underneath the stamp.' The letter was opened and read by the censor as usual. It took him quite awhile to remove

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G
III H
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- 5 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Mar. 2, 1915.

the stamp with the aid of steam, but you can imagine his disgust when he read the following words: 'Was it tough to get it off?'"

This harmless joke was utilized by an American busybody, who put a little Yankee flavor in it and in order to make the product of his imagination more convincing, switched the scene to the United States, but cleverly enough not to Chicago itself, and did not hesitate one moment to use the name and address of the lady in Battle Creek for his phoney and slanderous story. The reading public can judge, from this example, how much credence can be put in some of the reports which are inspired by English-American journalists steeped in hatred for Germany.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Mar. 2, 1915.

THE CRISIS

(Editorial)

"War!" At any time and in any language this word has had, and still has, a terryfing sound, full of ominous meaning. Whenever and wherever this word is pronounced, men stop in their work; laughter and conversation cease. Anxiety is reflected in people's faces, women tremble and raise their hands in protection against the spectre.

"War is Hell!", said Sherman, who knew war as well as anybody, and the world agreed with him.

At that, one always visualized a war made less brutal by modern civilization and international agreements and regulations. In other words, a war conducted by the military machines of the opposing states [nations]; a war not participated in by the civilian populations and not directed against them; a war

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G
I C

- 2 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Mar. 2, 1915.

which respected the private property even of nationals of a hostile power, where non-combattants were not only spared, but enjoyed protection. When we thought of war in our present day and age, we visualized a war like the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-71, but "gentler" yet, with less involvement of nonmilitary elements, with still less privations to be suffered by the civilian population.

It turned out to be different. The great war, which started seven months ago, was fought right from the beginning harder than the last great war between civilized nations, and as the months passed by, it has assumed aspects quite different from the kind of warfare our generation knew, and which they had in mind when they spoke of war. What in 1870-1871 became a fact only at the later stages of the campaign, namely the participation of civilian elements, was an initial occurrence of great magnitude this time (Belgium). And what

WFO ICL/PRO/30275

I G
I C

- 3 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Mar. 2, 1915.

seemed to be at one time entirely out of the question and which nobody would have believed possible, namely, that the civilian population of an enemy nation would not only be exposed to danger, but actually be fought, has today become a commonplace.

England and her Allies today are making war in Germany's civilian population. Because they cannot prevail against German warriors, they are making war on Germany's aged and on German women and children, in order to force Germany to her knees. Their armies and navies, the only weapons which they should make use of in a manly and civilized war, cannot cope with German armed might and German courage and perseverance. Since the German soldiers are protecting their women and children, the Allies are resorting to the most despicable means, starvation, thus making a **mockery** out of all international humanitarian regulations. "We will starve the German people out", prominent statesmen of "Christian" and "civilized" England announced some time ago, and yesterday the State Department was informed officially by the British and French ambassadors that a war of starvation against Germany has been decided upon and will go

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G
I C

- 4 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Mar. 2, 1915.

into action.

Germany and her Allies are to be cut off from any supplies, and from any trade with the outside world. All vessels, including those of neutral nations, which trade between European ports are to be intercepted and searched, and all goods coming from Germany, Austria-Hungary, or Turkey, or destined for any of these countries, or which might find their way there, are to be confiscated. This is not "war" in the way we knew it and understood it. This is something so vile, so heinous and contemptible that we have to find a special word for it.

In the war which we knew, the rights of neutrals were carefully observed. In the horrible war of today they are trampled underfoot. If England and France carry out their program, neutral nations will have no rights any more whatsoever. This program is directed against neutrals as well as belligerents; its implementation means heavy economic losses for them /neutrals/ and their citizens, who, finally may feel the pangs of starvation, too. Are the neutrals going to stand for that? Especially, is the United States, the

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 302/5

Abendpost, Mar. 2, 1915.

greatest and most heavily affected neutral power, willing to give in to this program of desparation of the Allies and thus become equally responsible for the misery and distress that is bound to follow, American citizens not excepted? That would be unthinkable! Now for a strong word, and if that does not help, for some forceful action! Otherwise our country too will be drawn into the maelstrom and disaster will be in store for us.

The night is darkest before the dawn. An augmentation of the fierceness of this catastrophe seems impossible. The end must come soon, and it seems that the United States could bring it about by a definite attitude, by saying, "Stop! So far and no further!"

I G
III H
I C
I J

GERMAN

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Feb. 28, 1915.

WE "HYPHEN" AMERICANS

[Letter to the Editor]

No nation in this world ever attained greatness without having gone through bloody battles. Obstacles, standing in the way of development had to be removed. There is no exception to that rule. Every historian will testify to that. It is a truth that cannot be refuted.

Periods of peace alternate with periods of war. Thus it has been; thus it still is and always will be.

All we have to do is to study the development of our own country. Immediately after the first settlements on this continent, wars with the Indians, the erstwhile masters, began.

I G
III H
I C
I J

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Feb. 28, 1915.

Wherever the white man settled, the nomadic Indian was forced to retreat to new hunting grounds. Then came the War of Independence with England. A few decades later came the War of 1812 with England, and in 1861 the Civil War, because, as Seward put it, "an irresponsible conflict, which could not be solved by compromises any longer, but had to be settled by the sword."

Our wars with Mexico and Spain were matters of necessity. In short, the most important chapters in our national history were written with blood. We "hyphenated" Americans give our sympathies to Germany and Austria, encircled by the most powerful nations in Europe, because we know as a matter of fact that French thirst for revenge, Russian expansionist desired, and British jealousy have clamored for decades to draw the sword and challenge German's position as a world power.

The day has arrived. Why-- we are not going to discuss here. But it had to come and so it did.

WPA 111, PROJ. 36275

I G
III H
I C
I J

- 3 -

GERMAN

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Feb. 28, 1915.

If the Anglophile elements in America want to give their sympathies to the Allies, and to England in particular, that is their business and we don't care. But we demand the right to express our sympathies for Germany and Austria.

We "hyphenated" Americans are one hundred per cent Americans. Our citizenship is as genuine and true and positive as that of an Elliot, Choate, or Wilson. All that we own, our work, and our aspirations are American. Our descendants and our future belong to this country.

But we reject with emphasis the accusation that we have violated our citizenship oath by not being pro-British or that we would not be reliable in case of an eventual conflict between Germany and the United States.

Such a conflict could be precipitated only by a clash of vital interests between the two nations, and this lies so far beyond any probability that it

WPA ALL PROJ 30275

I G
III H
I C
I J

- 4 -

GERMAN

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Feb. 28, 1915.

is preposterous even to mention it. It would seem much more probable that some day America and Germany will make common cause to destroy England's tyranny on the seas.

How would it be if we'd turn around and accuse our Anglophile fellow citizens of being unreliable during a conflict of that sort?

At about the same time when Americans fought Americans in our Civil War, Germany's political development made it necessary for Prussia to wage war against Hanover, Saxony, and Bavaria, which racially and culturally were much closer related to each other than we German-Americans are to Germany.

This example may be sufficient proof that our present sympathies for Germany do not take anything away from our Americanism, and that only an insolent Anglophile knownothingism would have the gall to blame us for our sentiment and treat us as second rate citizens.

2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

I G
III B 2
I C

GERMAN

Abendpost, Feb. 27, 1915.

"AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE UNION"

[Editorial]

That is the official title under which the newly organized pro-German and anti-British elements within our population will pursue their policies.

The name alone is a program in itself, because, since the Declaration of Independence, on July Fourth, 1776, the efforts of our best American elements to get rid of the British yoke and of British influence can be traced like a red thread through the history of our nation.

This influence was always pregnant with disaster, and has led repeatedly to bloody conflicts. Even as recently as the Civil War, England has lent moral and financial support to the rebellious South, while the Germans gave their sympathies to the Northern States which fought for the preservation of the Union and for free labor. Only during the last decades has

WPA (LL) PROC. 30275

I G
III B 2
I C

- 2 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Feb. 27, 1915.

England managed, by yielding to American demands and, above all, by influencing the American press and American public opinion, to create a pro-English sentiment in this country. These efforts by the British ran parallel with their policy of encirclement against Germany, because England wanted to be prepared in case French thirst for revenge and Russian expansionism would precipitate a bloody conflict with Germany and Austria. This would provide England with a welcome opportunity to join the party, under some moral pretext, and attack Germany, whose rising sea power and industrial superiority had been a thorn in England's side for some time.

England always hides her power politics under a moral cloak; this time it happened to be the protection of Belgium and liberty for "all nations menaced by German militarism".

We German-Americans know the causes that led to the present world conflict, and because we know them, our sympathies are wholly devoted to our

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I G
III B 2
I C

- 3 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Feb. 27, 1915.

hard-pressed fatherland, and we hate England above all, whose perfidious actions have convinced us anew that we, as Americans, and true to the principles of the fathers of our Republic, and mindful of the history of our country, are duty bound to heed the slogan "Away from England!" and to throw all our moral power into the scales against England.

Our country is emotionally upset right now; the minds of our citizens of German and Austro-Hungarian descent are greatly disturbed, not only because of sympathy for their old country, but even more so by the British-influenced American press, which has excelled itself in publishing lies, calumnies, falsehoods, and cartoons, which simply stink to high heaven.

To give expression to this anxiety, a number of prominent citizens convened on Jan. 30, 1915 in Washington D. C. and started an organization designed to give articulate and definite form to this common [unanimous, mutual] feeling. It was inspiring to witness the spirit which prevailed at that conference. Never before were divers elements like Catholics

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G

III B 2

I C

- 4 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Feb. 27, 1915.

Protestants, Jews, Germans, and Austro-Hungarians, as well as representatives of the various clerical and secular organizations, so unanimous in their desire to stand and act together like one man.

The German Kaiser declared at the outbreak of the war, "I don't know parties any more, I only know Germans." Likewise, the sentiment of the conference was: "We do not recognize party lines any more, neither differences of opinion during these great times, when our lot is the same; we want to stand together as one man and fight for what is uppermost in our minds right now, namely, the support of our hard-pressed fatherland. We want to present a united front against America's ancient enemy, the real archenemy in this colossal struggle, which is England."

This spirit spontaneously created the plan for the establishment of an organization. The American Independence Union is not another German Verein [association]; neither is any existing Verein to be incorporated in it. All the associations of the German-American National Bund

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I G
III B 2
I C

- 5 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Feb. 27, 1915.

[alliance], the American Turner [gymnastics] Bund, the great Catholic and Protestant alliances, the war veterans' societies, etc., will continue to work as independently as before, entirely divorced from the American Independence Union. The already organized neutrality leagues will continue, too. Any other organizations that might want to support our cause are highly welcome.

The American Independence Union aims to keep this mighty mass movement from falling apart and becoming ineffectual, or getting out of bounds. The American Independence Union is to be the general staff, as it were, directing the movement and pointing out the desired objective to the masses and the best ways and means to obtain practical results.

The American Independence Union has no connections with the existing political parties. Republicans and Democrats alike are represented in its ranks. The program of the Union is a moral one, not a political one.

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I G
III B 2
I C

- 6 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Feb. 27, 1915.

Neither does the Union aim to split up the various elements within our population, but proposes to co-operate with each and everyone who is imbued with a true American spirit, putting the interests of this Republic first. No party limits are broad enough for the Union, whose objectives go beyond the confines of existing clerical and secular associations. The Union is of greater and more general scope than the German-American National Bund or similar large associations, which were created for a specific purpose.

The American Independence Union will, therefore, not come in conflict with any existing associations, but will encourage them instead to continue their work as usual, because the spirit of the organization which was established in Washington calls for determined and concerted action, not for disturbance and separation.

The American Independence Union can therefore not be considered a new

I G
III B 2
I C

- 7 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Feb. 27, 1915.

Verein or a consolidation of already existing Vereine into a new organization. The Union does not want to interfere with the internal affairs of other Vereine and associations. No financial contributions are asked by the Union; on the contrary, it is the intention of the Union to take care that the existing national alliances will get reimbursed for their co-operation. The expenditures of the American Independence Union are to be covered by voluntary, individual contributions, and there cannot be any doubt that, with the prevailing sentiment, the organization will collect ample funds.

More details about the organization and the work program of the American Independence Union will be published shortly.

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I G
III H
I C

GERMAN

Abendpost, Feb. 26, 1915.

"MY COUNTRY RIGHT OR WRONG"

(Editorial)

The above quotation is one of those catch phrases that are used by the dozen. Some people earn fame by coining phrases like that and the "World's Greatest Newspaper" puts the afore-mentioned motto in bold type over its editorial page. In spite of the danger of being considered poor patriots, we nevertheless regard the famed words of Mr. Decatur, whose political wisdom is probably thought supreme, as a rather hasty and superficial statement.

An analytical test will show that Mr. Decatur has shot way off the mark; that he borrowed from an ancient idea, but did not bother much to preserve his reputation as a logical thinker. Regardless of the fact that neither "my" country or any other man's country can do right or wrong as such, the political moral that is taught here is an assault against our birthright.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G
III H
I C

- 2 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Feb. 26, 1915.

A country per se cannot do wrong. Maybe a nation could be right or wrong and would have to account for its deeds to other nations, as the case may be. But in all those cases where it becomes compulsory to stand by one's country, "right or wrong", only a handful of people determine what is right and what is wrong. The "country" has no control, and the people have very little control, over the course of events.

As soon as the relations between Germany and America **became** somewhat strained, a certain kind of people employed by the political yellow press got busy to find out from German-Americans just what they would do in case Germany became involved in war with the United States. Not all German-Americans are clever diplomats. Many well-known hyphenated patriots fell for this question and answered in the spirit of the above-mentioned quotation.

In this case the question was, whether the German-born American citizen would fight for Germany or for America. Without batting an eye, the

2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

I G
III H
I C

- 3 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Feb. 26, 1915.

immediate reply was "For America!" Now the essential thing here is not the fighting but, for the time being, who wants the fight and who would start it. We can very well appreciate a position where one would not be able to fight for lack of a legitimate cause. Is it not a man's duty to find out on whose side is right, before deciding to fight? How, then, can anybody bleat out the answer, "I shall fight for this country!"? This is commonly called patriotism, when in fact it betrays nothing but thoughtlessness. It is like falling head over heels into a trap, just to dissipate any cheap suspicion that a German-born citizen was no American patriot! And is this such a terrible indictment? Did the Germans expect from foreigners, who lived in Germany at the beginning of the war, that they display the same degree of patriotism as native Germans? Not at all! Because that is simply impossible. To experience genuine patriotism [for America] one would have had to be born here, have gone to school here, because these are the prerequisites for a successful assimilation of the foreign-born and their offspring.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G
III H
I C

- 4 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Feb. 26, 1915.

And if the motto "My Country, right or wrong" is supposed to be the supreme patriotic formula, then patriotism seems altogether finished! Only he is a real patriot, who keeps his country--his land and his people--from committing a wrong, not he who supports a wrong. The men at the helm in Washington should steer the ship of state clear of the reefs, and if things should come to a head with Germany, it is our opinion that the crisis would be hatched in the State Department.

Nobody could claim that Germany wanted a conflict with the United States. What has happened so far is the direct consequence of deliberate or inadvertent commitments by our Secretary of State, seconded by an irresponsible jingo press, which forever has been accusing Germany of having designs on America.

Taking all this into consideration, it would constitute a moral weakness on the part of German-born Americans to fall for this "My Country, right or wrong" stuff. On the contrary, the men in power should be made to understand

201 (U.L.) PROJ. 302

I G
III H
I C

- 5 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Feb. 26, 1915.

that it would take a really worthwhile and absolutely legitimate cause for German-born Americans to fight against their blood brothers. We want to go on record with this, notwithstanding the loyalty which we owe our adopted country. If this standpoint, which the German-Americans will eventually assume, should be branded as disloyal by our native superpatriots, we want to reply to them that it is entirely up to our Washington diplomats to avoid complications which would put us in a ticklish situation.

We have a thousand and one reasons less than any other nation to come into conflict with Germany. And if the premise is wrong, the conclusion must be wrong too. Otherwise, the question itself is a tactless one, and should be treated as such.

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I G
III H
I C

GERMAN

Abendpost, Feb. 20, 1915.

LET US WAIT AND KEEP OUR POISE

(Editorial)

As we have predicted in this column, the Chancellor of the Reich has replied to the State Department in Washington in a quiet but firm manner, that Germany did not embark on her submarine blockade, beginning February 4, in order to damage neutral shipping wilfully, but to counteract British methods. No neutral country can expect Germany to let her women and children be starved [by the British blockade] just so that neutral shipping can go on as usual. As we have frequently explained before, the responsibility for the German measure is, in the final analysis, the direct result of the foreign policy adopted by these neutral countries. Of the British, one could not expect anything else but that they would try to use all conceivable means to get hold of Germany's trade. They could be expected to violate all international regulations unscrupulously as long as the neutral nations did not protest. And they didn't! "His blood be upon them," said Pilate, when the mob in Jerusalem made him hand over an innocent Jesus instead of the criminal Barabbas.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

I G
III H
I C

- 2 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Feb. 20, 1915.

With infinite patience, Germany has watched Denmark send her food products to England, whose ships were plying German waters, carrying butter, eggs, and all good things to eat which Germany has an appetite for. Not one single boat was stopped on its way to England. And what are those scoundrels in Downing Street doing? It makes our blood boil when we read the arguments which that most perfidious of all British diplomats sent to the State Department, regarding the confiscation of a shipload of grain carried by the Dutch boat S. S. Wilhelmina. The protest of the United States was a legitimate one. Foodstuffs for the civil population are not contraband. Good care had been taken that the ship did not carry anything but foodstuffs, to eliminate any technical reason for its confiscation. And yet those scoundrels in London have confiscated the grain. The worthy successor of a Suffolk, who admonished his hordes in the War for Independence to kill the insolent revolutionaries with tomahawks and bowie knives, has this to say: "Of course we admit that grain is not contraband, if it is used for consumption by the civil population, but since even the civilians in Germany are an integral part of the military, the bread will finally find its way to the army anyhow." Listening to such interpretations of international

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

I G
III H
I C

- 3 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Feb. 20, 1915.

law, should Germany hesitate for one minute to sink anything that comes in front of her cannon or torpedo tubes? There is no more room here for sentimentality. Because of the rebellious spirit of the Belgian civil population towards the army of occupation, the good Saxons and Baravians stationed there are up against a tremendous job. In England these same Belgians would have been chased into the North Sea, if they would have tried stunts like that of the British military. The unbiased observer can easily gauge German good nature by the insults it can take in Belgium and which are gleefully reported in Collier's magazine.

It is unfortunate that the United States, by their own actions, have put themselves in a position where Germany, all peaceful intentions notwithstanding, has to tell them: "We are getting tired of the dry tone in your communications!" But it is a comedy the gods would enjoy, that Germany has to champion America's honor. Because what else can we call it, if Germany is about to punish England for her interference with neutral shipping? America will forever regret it if she gives in to England now. Every child knows what England is up to--she

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

I G
III H
I C

- 4 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Feb. 20, 1915.

wants to drive the United States into adopting warlike measures against Germany. These efforts are bound to be frustrated, because there is not the shadow of justification for a war against Germany, unless we admit the relationship with England as a valid reason. That is why it is inconceivable to us, how some German-Americans could declare with eagerness, to be willing to fight on the side of the United States against Germany. Let us first settle the question, which side is right! What happens then depends on the attitude of the governments. Certainly no right-thinking person would be in favor of Germany declaring war upon the United States, and vice versa. If these lamentable circumstances should cause difficulties for "our" trade, London would be the place to complain to.

The warning, to confiscate ships interned in our harbors and to hold them for any eventual damage sustained by us [our merchant marine] would be technically legal, providing the ships belonged to the German Reich, but not if they belonged to private persons. In the latter case, Germany would have an equal right to confiscate anything belonging to American companies within her territory, like Standard Oil, International Harvester, and tobacco and meat interests.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

I G
III H
I C

- 5 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Feb. 20, 1915.

All this is nothing but conjecture, but loudmouthed jingoes in the pay of Northcliffe (Times, London) would like to bring matters to a head. To be sure, they won't have any luck in Washington, but just the same it won't do any harm to take some starch out of their rantings. It is up to us Germans to forestall a break with Germany. This is not only the duty of the little man any more, but merits the efforts of diplomatically trained heads.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G
I J
I C

SECRET

Liberalist, Feb. 19, 1915.

LOOKING BACK INTO HISTORY

(Editorial)

The strained relations existing between "Dear Olde England" and her somewhat truculent stepchild "Uncle Sam" afford us an opportunity to reminisce. Just a few days ago-- according to a pious publication printed in the United States-- hundreds of thousands of people in England were on their knees thanking God for having made it possible for the two related countries to live at peace with each other for one hundred years. What they refer to is the peace treaty of Ghent, signed in 1815. An elaborate anniversary celebration of this peace was planned. Americans living on the eastern seaboard, did not want to let the opportunity pass to make us forget the leading role "Dear Olde England" played during the Civil War, so they prepared for a splendid celebration. The program committee was carefully selected to eliminate any danger of somebody snooping in the past or finding some faded old documents in hidden corners that might be a source of embarrassment. No danger of that! The "illguided"

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G
I J
I C

- 2 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Feb. 19, 1915.

child would certainly not be so tactless as to expose to his "Dear Old Mother England" the red welts on his back, which she had inflicted upon him while he was engaged in a life and death struggle to preserve the Union. Humanity certainly had nothing to do with the fact that the "Old Lady" did not tear the arms and legs off the unruly fellow and made a separate creature out of the South, something like Canada is in the North.

Those hundreds of thousands of Christians have done well to thank their Anglo-Saxon God for the preservation of peace. That God accidentally happened to be on the side of the Union. What if He hadn't been? England would not have become what she is today. She would not sit at the Nile, and not in India. She would not dominate the seas! Therefore, she has every reason to thank God.

Let us go further back in history. We see the British general put his heavy and dirt encrusted riding boots on the desk in the President's study in the

MPA 101.1 PROJ. 100

I G
I J
I C

- 3 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Feb. 19, 1915.

White House, Washington D.C. He is surrounded by the "most perfect gentlemen" of his army. "Those in favor of our destroying this dive of a most insolent democracy, say aye." "Affirmed" cried the first of the "**gentlemen**". And thus it happened. Did I hear somebody mention the name of Belgium? Oh, yes! It was an American, who became a British subject so he could bask in the radiance of their British majesties. English diplomatic tricks and ruses have been preserved in England in their original form.

When the Colonies proclaimed their independence, the European courts slammed the doors into the faces of the American emissaries. Only France recognized them, but no American has ever claimed that that was done because of sympathy with the new, free Union. France, as well as the Netherlands, was in conflict with England, which explains the French attitude. Of all states which could be counted on to recognize American independence eventually, Prussia was the only one. Her history was in effect nothing else but a permanent revolution against established conditions, one reason why England "kept a watchful eye on Berlin."

I G
I J
I C

- 4 -

GERMANY

Abendpost, Feb. 19, 1915.

In May, 1777, the English government was informed by two of her spies that two Americans, Lee and Carmichael, were on their way to Paris and Berlin. The English minister in Berlin, Hugh Elliott, was instructed to watch the activities of the two most carefully and to report to the Earl of Suffolk. Instead of Carmichael, Lee was accompanied by a Mr. Sayre, a "man of great affluence." However, before the Earl of Suffolk had a chance to inform his minister in Berlin of the change of personalities, Lee and a Mr. Stephens appeared. But the minister could not be fooled. He found out that Lee had had conferences with Count Schulenburg, and that the second most trusted man of the great Prussian King, Frederick II, Count Zepelin, was on his way to Berlin. Elliott learned that Zepelin, Lee and Sayre--alias Stephens--lived on the same floor in a hotel. Elliott was twenty-four years old and seemed to be a born English diplomat or had been trained for the job. Of all the gossip he heard about the two Americans he did not believe one word. But he engaged an employee of the hotel and the wife of the owner, promising them a good reward. Through these two he learned that Lee kept a diary in a leather case, which usually was

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

I G
I J
I C

- 5 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Feb. 19, 1915.

hidden in a dresser drawer. One day Lee and Sayre went to the country. The spy, who was in Elliott's pay, was ordered to steal the papers. Since he could not reach Lee's room unobserved from the hallway, he went in through the window. Thus the British minister learned all he wanted to know, including the purpose of the American emissary's visit. Elliott was sitting at the dinner table with four others when the papers arrived. The four got busy right away making copies. Meanwhile Elliott went away to "call on people". He established as many alibis as he could. At 8 o'clock he went to the hotel to see a Mr. Russbourough. He learned that Lee and Sayre had returned, but he also knew that the papers could not have been replaced yet. Elliott, together with his compatriot Russbourough, engaged the two Americans in a lengthy conversation, hoping that the papers would be returned in the meantime. Suddenly Lee excused himself, saying that he had to write some letters, and went to his room.

A few minutes later the theft was discovered. Elliott sneaked home, where in the meantime all the documents had been copied. Disguising himself, he took the

I G
I J
I C

- 6 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Feb. 19, 1915.

originals back to the hotel and handed them over to the hotel-keeper's wife, who told the Americans that somebody had left a package on the stairway, giving instructions through the keyhole to whom it should be delivered. The spy was identified by the police soon enough, but when they got ready to nab him, the British minister had spirited him across the border.

Of course, Elliott invented an elaborate story how he got into possession of the papers. As soon as he had found out that the servant had swiped the papers, he had sent them back, because a gentleman, after all, does not become involved in shady deals.

These are no "war news" from Germany, although they sound like a story from London telling about the activities of German spies. The story can be found in "American Diplomacy," by John Bassett Moore, who was counselor to the Secretary of State until Bryan took over the State Department.

Lee's and Sayre's mission ended abruptly. Their primary objective was not so much the recognition of the American Revolution, but to secure munitions, arms,

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G
I J
I C

- 7 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Feb. 19, 1915.

provisions, and officers.

Why don't Americans read other things besides the "Landing of the Pilgrims"?
Are they still afraid that the "Old Lady" England might spank?

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Feb. 18, 1915.

A FATEFUL DATE

[Editorial]

February 18 will go down in history as a day of great significance. The German Reich, engaged in war with England, was forced to take measures which she never would have adopted, had perfidious Albion not resorted to still more perfidious means of warfare than is her usual custom. Her objective has been, for many years, to isolate the German Reich politically. Once Germany was politically isolated, war was inevitable. The shopkeepers knew that even Russia and France together would never be able to defeat Germany by military means, "But this would not be necessary," the noble experts of British statecraft reasoned. To strive for a military victory is outmoded! We use modern tactics! We'll cut Germany off from the sea and starve her civil population! We rule the waves, and we have the navy to do it, and while we have lots of money to buy any place in the world market, we'll see to it that not a single pound of bread or meat reaches Germany. Of

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- 2 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Feb. 18, 1915.

course, international law and agreements stand in the way; foodstuffs and even supplies not directly benefiting the embattled armies, are not to be considered contraband. But what do we care about international regulations! We control the seas and might makes right!

As a belligerent power, England had to consider other nations, but this consideration proved unnecessary because the nations in question were too small, too weak and too unimportant to waste much time on. What does England care about Switzerland, Holland, or the Scandinavian countries! What could these nations do against that powerful combine of England, Russia, France, Japan and their secret henchmen in the Balkans? It is true that English sentimentalists insisted that England, in this war, was making the supreme sacrifice for the protection of the little nations, but that kind of talk is just so much eyewash to fool simple-minded and hypocritical souls who believe in the dictum: Believe in my words and condone my actions? Where Albion's interests are at stake all other interests count for naught. That's the way we've been doing things ever since we ruled the waves.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 20275

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- 3 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Feb. 18, 1915.

and **that's** the way **it's** going to be, even if the rest of the world should go to pieces!

There is, England reasoned, only one great nation which we cannot afford to treat quite as brutally. But they are our relatives and we'll manage them. And up to now they have managed us pretty well, We are being jollied along. Today one tells us pleasant things, tomorrow we get a little consolation, and when the week is over, we have whole bushel baskets full of compliments, but still no definite answer to our inquiries. Not a yes or a no. We are being jollied along. It is claimed that this was Turkish policy. Far from it, this policy is English, and the Orientals have adopted it from the British. By virtue of her position as mistress of the sea, perfidious Albion has flouted all international regulations regarding war contraband because there is no power to challenge her. England not only wants to demonstrate her absolute power at sea, but is aiming to force the German Reich to take steps, which would bring the latter into conflict with those neutrals who have already suffered harsh treatment at the hand of

WPA (U.L.) PRO...

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- 4 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Feb. 18, 1915.

Great Britain not having had the courage to raise a protest. Since Germany is now faced with the alternative, either to yield to the most vicious violations of international law or to counteract them, Englands' hypocritical politicians are telling the neutrals with crocodile tears in their eyes, that Germany is making war on them by menacing their shipping. At the same time, if not before, these same politicians have offered a bounty of L 500 for the destruction of every German submarine. For this purpose, the larger cargo vessels and passenger boats have been equipped with sufficient cannon. Accordingly, these steamers are nothing but auxiliary war vessels and can be treated as such. If neutral passengers are on board, it is unwise of them and their own look out. Under no circumstances should they have embarked for the trip. The world was informed since February 4 why Germany had decided on these retaliatory measures and the British Admiralty had advised British merchantmen to fly a neutral flag, which ipso facto would make neutral shipping hazardous and almost impossible in waters designated as war zones.

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12

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- 5 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Feb. 18, 1915.

It would be difficult to find a more virulent perfidy and guile at any time in history than England has seen fit to employ in this war. Her Lord Chancellor frivolously exclaims: The war is costing us ten billion dollars a year! But we've got the dough. We can finance this war for the next five years with the revenues derived from our foreign investments. If that is so, the "pirate" has revealed himself for what he is. If England can squeeze amounts like that from overseas possessions and holdings, we would call it blood money extorted from subjugated peoples like the Arabs, [East] Indians, Africans, and Asiatics. It was high time that an avenger appeared to liberate an exploited humanity, and all these peoples would have excellent reason to thank Germany for aiming to cut the tentacles off this vicious octopus.

Unfortunately, the guilty ones are not the only ones to suffer. War inflicts wounds on innocent people as well. We can be sure of one thing: the Germans would gladly do anything to get hold of the real culprit and punish him exclusively. Since this is not possible, the entire English

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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- 6 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Feb. 18, 1915.

people will have to suffer. And another thing is certain: The German people will not lay down their arms until that is accomplished. England will pay for every wilful act she has committed against innocent neutrals in the process of carrying out her perfidious policy of starving Germany into submission. Germany will be England's nemesis! The 18th of February will become an important date in world history.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Feb. 15, 1915.

DEMAND AN ACCOUNTING FROM ENGLAND

(Editorial)

Judging the latest notes of the United States to the German and British governments it is necessary, if we want to be fair, to be cognizant of the fact that the note to the German government was prompted by an official decree of the German admiralty, whereas the note to the British government was based on nothing more than newspaper reports and a statement made by Germany. Since it had not been ascertained whether the reported use of the American flag by British merchantmen was made on the advise of the [British] admiralty or whether it constituted an arbitrary procedure on the part of the skippers in question, the United States government, in accordance with international courtesy, had to leave this item untouched when transmitting the note [to Britain].

On the surface, the difference would seem rather great, but in reality it is only a thin camouflage which could not bear closer investigation and would make Britain's argument in this question a rather doubtful one. Germany's position is open, clear and aboveboard, England's is hidden, vague and evasive. Germany

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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- 2 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Feb. 15, 1915.

announces which waters she wants to have considered as war zones; she also admits that her submarines are finding it hard in each and every case to distinguish between belligerent and neutral vessels and she warns the neutrals of the dangers which their ships may encounter in those waters, because the enemy vessels are systematically abusing the American flag to deceive German submarines, on advise of the British admiralty. That such fraudulent use has occurred is now an ascertained fact, and to the accusation that the British admiralty was responsible for it the British government answers with silence. No answer is an answer just the same; in this case it is an affirmative one. Nobody can doubt the veracity of the assertion made by the German government, otherwise the British government would not have hesitated one single moment to brand it a falsehood. It follows, then, that the dangers which neutral, and especially American, shipping encounters in English and French coastal waters designated as war zones by Germany, have been brought about by Englands' action, by the systematic fraudulent use of the American flag on the advise of the British government--and Britain must be held responsible for it.

To declare all waters around the British Isles as war zones certainly was an

WPA (111) PROJ. 30275

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- 3 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Feb. 15, 1915.

extraordinary step taken by Germany, but the Reich was not only justified in doing so, but was forced to it by England's attitude and actions, to wit: England's declared intention to starve out the German civil population--which is against international and martial law, and contrary to the interests of neutral nations engaged in trade. By logical conclusion, the responsibility for the German war-zone declaration must be laid on England's doorstep and whoever would sustain damage or incur danger by this declaration had better ask England to make good the loss.

Up till now the United States has not done so, though it will have to do it. The United States cannot expect Germany to retreat from its just position, neither can this country afford to condone much longer Britain's abuse of the American flag. The United States cannot and must not lend a hand to the starvation of Germany, and must not acquiesce to the abuse of their flag any longer. By doing the first, they would become vassals of Britain, with her procedures that are a slap in the face of international law, and, by tolerating the abuse of the American flag, the government would lead the country into danger. England is trying, by every conceivable method, to create dissension between Germany

WPA (U) PROJ 30275

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- 4 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Feb. 15, 1915.

and America. This is in line with her century-old policy. She aims to put off the American government and hopes for "incidents" between the United States and the German Reich--and she'll stop at nothing to accomplish this purpose.

"Remember the Maine!" Every day of procrastination may precipitate a like catastrophe. Every day that passes without our government taking resolute measures for the protection of the American flag against abuse and attack is an admission of weakness as far as England is concerned. Every day that passes without our government insisting on the right to send the German civil population foodstuffs in American ships, is another day of aiding and abetting England's helper and ally. Not Germany, but England has to be held to account by America--and that right away!-

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Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Feb. 14, 1915.

THE RESULTS OF SIX MONTHS' WORK

(Editorial)

We, too, are getting our medicine now. Very gently, without arousing suspicion, John Bull has grabbed Uncle Sam by his suspenders and is dragging him, into the treacherous maelstrom of the seas, right into the midst of British dreadnaughts, cruisers and destroyers and German submarines.

How did this happen? When war broke out, there was not the slightest cause for alarm. "Let's be neutral!" we said. "Let's remain strictly neutral," the President cautioned, and by God, everybody tried to be so--except?

Well, except those who just wouldn't keep their mouths shut. The Anglo-American press let go full blast for action against--Germany. That was neutrality as a great nation interpreted it. Certain political circles in Washington flirted ostentatiously with England. Prominent personalities

APP 41.1 1001.3077

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Feb. 14, 1915.

like Big Stick Roosevelt and Professor Emeritus, by the grace of Carnegie, Eliot voiced their regrets that this Republic did not rally to England's side and fight for civilization and the Muscovites. Numerous members of the world of science could not and still cannot get over the fact that we stood idly by and did not lift a finger when "Belgian neutrality" was so shamefully ravished. In the forest of English newspapers, books, and literature a veritable hailstorm broke loose of insults, insinuations, falsifications, and lies about "German Kultur" and "Kaiserism".

During all these months you would not have found one prominent man in our Republic who would have dared to champion Germany's cause openly. A small group of scientists, who knew Germany and the German people, had sufficient courage to state what they had learned from their own observation, and still others, like Professor John W. Burgess, Professor Ferdinand Schevill, Professor James G. McDonald, Professor Smith of Johns Hopkins, Professor Shepard of Columbia, and Professor George L. Scherger, as well as war correspondents like McCutcheon, Bennett, Swing and a few more, came out for truth

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Feb. 14, 1915.

and justice. In spite of the fact that Germany's rightful cause was clearly and irrefutably established, America's leading circles remained stubbornly hostile toward her.

But it became increasingly evident that a change in public opinion was taking place. To a large extent this was due to the fact that lies are short-lived, as the saying goes, and even the credulous and gullible began to look with suspicion on the British cable and newspaper reports, and a more critical public began to draw unfavorable conclusions from these false messages, doubting the veracity of British and Allied reporting altogether. Neither must we leave out of consideration the courageous action of the large German-born and German-minded element of our population, as well as the informative and enlightening service supplied by the German-language press.

Now we are told time after time, day after day, that any thinking American who has a claim to culture and an independent mind stands on Germany's side,

APR 11 1915 30275

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Feb. 14, 1915.

notwithstanding the strong bonds existing between Anglo-America and England. There is no way to refute the sincerity of these statements. And we have one piece of circumstantial evidence which may convince the reader. With the exception of a few papers which have "purely English blood in their veins," the Anglo-American press, in general, has practiced some reserve lately, and the press always knows from which direction the wind is blowing. They are beginning to realize that one cannot insult entire nations without unpleasant repercussions. For the time being, we can be satisfied with so much success anyway.

With official America it is another story. It seems to be caught in the British net-lock, stock, and barrel. Denmark, Holland, Sweden, Norway, Switzerland, and Spain are painfully aware of it, according to the press. England's policy is obvious: she puts complete trust in the affection among relatives, but she overreached herself, with the result that our Government was jockeyed into a position which is similar to that of Europe on July 30, 1914. We are at the eve of a conflict! That is entirely

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Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Feb. 14, 1915.

England's doing, and now Germany is held responsible for it. The text of the notes sent by our Secretary of State to Germany and to England is so worded that the German reply will be polite but equally firm and of the same quality as Mr. Bryan's note. It will read somewhat like this:

"Since England has announced that she will starve out Germany, and since she is seizing all ships, neutral as well as German, we intend to send all British merchant vessels to the bottom. If British methods against us are asserted to be within the frame work of international law, then we make an equal claim for our measures against England. In order not to endanger neutral shipping in this struggle with England, we have issued a warning [to neutrals] to stay out of waters which we consider zones of operation. And in case a ship is hit which flies the colors of the United States without being entitled to do so, we must regard this as a matter for the United States to settle. It is up to them to protect their flag from fraudulent use."

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Feb. 14, 1915.

The German reply could not read otherwise. England's reply to the American note is an entirely secondary matter. They're not in a hurry with it, and Bryan's note will have the same effect which previous protests had. At this time England will pay no heed to it because she has accomplished her purpose, which was to bring Germany and America into conflict. Now we shall have to keep a cool head and be on guard! Something is likely to happen now which would have been impossible without Englands' perfidy.

And that would be the net result of all the efforts made by so many patriots to keep the United States neutral, a result which the President surely tried to prevent, together with millions of German-born American citizens. But it seems that political corruption, British gold, and England's world-renowned Machiarellian tactics will triumph over honesty, morality, and humanity.....

WPA (U.S.) PROJ. 3570

Abendpost, Feb. 12, 1915.

HOISTING A NEUTRAL FLAG

(Editorial)

The British are now adopting a method of warfare at sea which they have used repeatedly in former campaigns on land. From the Indian revolts and the Kaffir wars we know that the brave two-shilling soldiers, in their skirmishes with the natives, used to put [native] women and children before their front lines, thus exposing them to the enemy's weapons. The purpose was obvious. The valiant "Tommies" figured that in the first place it was good policy to have as many natives killed as possible, and that in the second place the valuable bodies of the "most courageous soldiers in the world" would thus be spared. At the beginning of the Belgian campaign the English press recalled immediately this "glorious" past practice of the British army. They were at a loss to understand why the brave Belgians did not drive the Germans back to the Rhine as expected. The disappointment was great, and without knowing the reasons why or admitting the superiority of the German military [machine],

Abendpost, Feb. 12, 1915.

they suspected "tricks". Finally the resourceful British press had doped it out: Those damned Prussians were driving women and children before them, hiding as cowards behind them when going to battle! Looking up the records of their own glorious campaigns in the Boer War, the British came across some "tricks" of their own and concluded that the Prussians were making use of Tommy Atkins' experience. Sure, that was it! And for weeks we could read this fairy tale in the press, with variations. Finally it died, as so many others, but the things learned in the Boer War were not forgotten.

But even if we wanted to forget the matter, the English themselves won't let us. What is sailing under the American flag if it is not hiding behind "mother's apron"? Behind this apron "the first sea power of the world" tries to hide and to have her ships plow the seas unmolested. They say: "It is permissible to make use of a neutral flag if necessity makes it imperative." This "permission" the "first sea power of the world" grants to herself arbitrarily. And it does not add to ex-President Taft's reputation as a jurist or to Mr. Harry Pratt Judson's scholastic prominence that they are so quick

WPA (ILL.)

Abendpost, Feb. 12, 1915.

to excuse this British "usage". The above-mentioned two gentlemen know as much about international maritime law as some of their colleagues, who don't know anything about it either. No belligerent power, unless it cares nothing for its military honor, may hide behind the flag of a neutral nation any more than it may hide behind the Red Cross flag for similar purposes. There are less than half a dozen university professors in this country who could be called authorities on international law, let alone maritime law. But these gentlemen are very eager and quick to put in their oars before they have even bothered to study the subject. And what for? Maritime law? That is England's concern, and England says: "It is permitted!" That suffices for any American professor of "jurisprudence," for he will always try "to be on the safe side".

With all due respect for these learned heads, we think that the case is quite different. The use of a neutral flag is no "permissible deception" of the enemy but a downright fraud, which may lead to grave consequences for the neutral nation of which the flag has been abused. Why does not England use the Dutch or the Danish flag or any other for that matter? It is all very

Abendpost, Feb. 12, 1915.

simple: Her statesmen know that after February 18 the Germans will take measures to prevent this fraud "in order to protect their life interests" --to use that favorite phrase of British diplomats. No doubt this will cause difficulties between America and Germany. At least that is what London hopes. England wants America to adopt warlike measures. But at the same time England does not respect the Stars and Stripes under any circumstances whatever! Germany's announcement entails no difficulties for neutral shipping. However, if English and French ships should fly the American flag, the United States could not protest in case the belligerents had the right to do so. But the neutral nations cannot grant this permission. It is not only their right but their duty to prohibit the abuse of their flags.

/Translator's note: The obscurity of the last two sentences is in the original text. Of course it is still another matter whether England would pay any attention to a warning. She seems to think that one should not be too fussy among relatives.

As soon as it became known that the "Lusitania" was sailing under the American

WPA (ILL. FROM 1915)

Abendpost, Feb. 12, 1915.

flag, the verdict was pronounced that such a war ruse was permissible. It is not hard to trace this verdict to the source from which all pro-British verdicts emanate. These "legal experts" are becoming confused in regard to what is permissible, and what is not. As a war ruse, a belligerent power has been permitted to fly the flag of the enemy since the time of Napoleon. This deception has been tried in almost all wars, including this one. England herself violates all the rules which she promulgates. In view of this fact we can look forward to worse violations. In her casual manner England wants to force a decision between the United States and Germany. Japan is England's big club in the Pacific, encouraged to do a little stealing there. Since England is fully informed about the military unpreparedness of the United States, thanks to Lodge and his son-in-law, we "had better keep our mouths shut" and not make a fuss about the matter.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, Feb. 11, 1915.

WHO ARE THE HONORABLE FOES?

[Editorial]

All the good resolutions made under ordinary circumstances are scattered like autumn leaves when the storm rises. The "storm," of course is never anticipated. When it does arrive, all the fragile fantasies of human imagination are driven before it and torn to shreds. The cyclone of war has played havoc with the Hague Resolutions and the Paris and London Declarations. How many "scraps" of documented agreements have gone with the wind! You wouldn't hear as many tall stories told in a year in any of New York's notorious Baxter Street clothing shops as the "associated diplomatic service" dishes out in one single day. It's a fake all the way through! In Baxter Street, New York, you get at least a "shoddy" for your money; in Downing Street, London, you get nothing but hot air and "pious" deception.

The British Parliament is in session again. The Prime Minister has announced

Abendpost, Feb. 11, 1915.

that nothing may be discussed except the war and matters related to it. No impertinent questions will be answered. A credit for an army of three million is to be asked, which is about as many men as France has lost, dead, wounded, prisoners, and disabled by disease included. Such an army of three million is supposed to give to the French new courage and to reconcile them. How many of these three million men will or are intended to see actual combat only the secret books of Lord Kitchener's auditing office could reveal. This credit for an army of three million is not only for England. Every one in the British Parliament knows that England could never raise three million volunteers. Any one who is not too dense to comprehend will easily arrive at the conclusion that at a conference of the Russian, British, and French ministers of finance the painful fact was revealed that the Russians and the French could not raise any more money. The ruble [Russian monetary unit] has fallen 25%; France is on the verge of bankruptcy with her paper currency, which has fallen 30% below its face value. In order to conceal this misery of the two Allies from the world, the British braggart is asking for an [internal] credit for an army of three million, whereas in fact the

Abendpost, Feb. 11, 1915.

army numbers only 750,000. The Tories, who before the war were in violent opposition to a liberal administration, have promised to agree by silent consent to this "pious deception" "in consideration of the struggle for Great Britain's existence". To be sure, there'll be some verbal skirmishes, but Lord Beresford has taken care that there will be topics for discussion for those who like to unburden their Christian consciences. This "prominent" Christian has announced that he will propose a bill in the House of Commons permitting the "sea and air raiders" who may fall into British hands to be hanged in public. No doubt this measure will afford ample opportunity to the "Christian" Commons to cleanse their hearts and their consciences, and they will make a compromise by adopting the amendment of the famed former navy chief Beresford, which stipulates that the "Germans are not to be considered honorable foes any longer". The title page of Leslie's Weekly shows a German soldier holding a Belgian child on his knees and feeding the child from his mess-kit. Something tells us that this German soldier, even though he is not an "honorable foe" according to Lord Beresford, is nevertheless a very kind and sympathetic fellow.

Abendpost, Feb. 11, 1915.

He who has become acquainted with the British on their pilfering expeditions in India, in the Boer country, and in the Egyptian Sudan knows that it is their habit to treat every enemy as a "dishonorable foe". We were entertaining the hope that this time their ingrained bloodthirstiness, which would have been a credit to an Attila, would not manifest itself in a disciplined armed force. We could even have excused to a certain extent a Tommy Atkins who has never learned anything but brutality and malicious behavior, but in this case it is the educated class which recommends the practices of bestiality! In the Christian publication Daily Graphic, the following "poem" was published on August 20:

"Down with the Germans, down with them all!
Our Army and Navy, be sure of their fall.
Spare not one of them, those deceitful spies!
Cut out their tongues, pull out their eyes.
Down, down with them all!"

Now doesn't that make "inspiring" reading in a sheet recognized for its

Abendpost, Feb. 11, 1915.

devoutness, such as the Daily Graphic? The owners of this English educational organ know their cultural responsibility. Such outpourings of "deeply stirred" hearts we can find in unlimited numbers. Lord Beresford's demand is only the logical consequence of these pious doctrines and instructions.

"Wars are becoming more and more humane," they tell us. But we say that war can never be humane! Not in all eternity! War is barbarism! But this barbarism can be restricted to the very minimum necessary! One essential necessity is that any malicious agitation and hostile attitude be avoided by non-combatants. Belgian civilians would not have sustained the slightest discomfort if they had adhered to this principle. Of their rabid agitation they have suffered the [natural] consequences. And so war becomes a terror for the innocents as well. No pious pen records the atrocities of the Cossacks in East Prussia! What English newspaper would express disgust and indignation for the Czarist hordes? Was any one of them outraged about the crime of a human beast who strangled a daughter before the eyes of a mother

Abendpost, Feb. 11, 1915.

because the mother had tried to prevent her being ravished? The bloodthirsty Cossack was probably an "honorable foe" of the Germans and a worthy brother in arms of the noble Lord Beresford, British M.P.! If only the Anglo-American press would brand such disgrace for what it really is! How proud we should be to call ourselves Americans!

Abendpost, Feb. 8, 1915.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT WASHINGTON

[Translator's note: These resolutions were adopted by a number of prominent Germans from all walks of life at a conference held in Washington on January 30. They are referred to in an article of February 4, 1915, also translated.]

Whereas, The spirit of absolute neutrality toward foreign nations engaged in war constitutes a fundamental policy of the American people, which to maintain is not only a privilege but a duty; and

Whereas, It has become evident in the course of recent events that this highly regarded attitude has been endangered by foreign control of our news service and our overseas connections; and

Whereas, Our commerce and our citizens have been subjected to violations of the principles of international law; and

Abendpost, Feb. 8, 1915.

Whereas, The ships of our country as well as those of other neutral nations, carrying property of United States citizens, have been detained on the high seas by a belligerent power, convoyed to her ports, and there subjected to an investigation and search causing delay and damage; and

Whereas, Citizens of these United States as well as those of other nations with whom we enjoy friendly relations have been forcibly taken from board, without regard for the protection which they enjoy under the American flag, and have been detained in prisons and concentration camps; and

Whereas, Merchandise that was heretofore considered absolutely acceptable for international trade has arbitrarily been declared contraband; and

Whereas, The provisions and regulations of international law pertaining to neutral shipping have been modified or disregarded for the special convenience of a group of belligerent powers, to the obvious disadvantage of the United States as a neutral nation, which as such enjoys rights that are entitled to

Abendpost, Feb. 8, 1915.

respect; and

Whereas, The shipment of arms, ammunition, and other war material is unneutral in character under the present circumstances and being contrary to America's ideals and code of ethics is likely to prolong the war and is therefore incompatible with our national prayers for peace; and

Whereas, This situation has become intolerable for all Americans who believe in the principles of neutrality, fairness, and friendship for all nations equally, and who believe in the sublime mission of this country as the advocate of peace and the champion of justice and human rights; therefore, in order to restore genuine American neutrality and to render America free from all commercial, financial, and political subservience to foreign powers, be it

Resolved, That we, citizens of the United States, ally ourselves for the creation of a national organization of which the aims and purposes may be

Abendpost, Feb. 8, 1915.

designated as follows:

1) We advocate an American cable, controlled by the United States Government, to insure an independent and unbiased news service;

2) We demand freedom of the seas for United States commerce and unimpeded transit for all goods which are not considered contraband by the rules of international law;

3) As a truly American policy we advocate the immediate enactment of laws prohibiting the export of arms, munitions, and war material;

4) We favor the creation of an American merchant marine; and

5) We pledge ourselves, individually or in groups, to support only such candidates for public office, regardless of party affiliation, as shall put American interests above those of any other country, and are willing to do their share to immobilize or keep away any undesirable foreign influence on American affairs.

Abendpost, Feb. 8, 1915.

Yesterday's Resolutions

Whereas, The present European war, the greatest in history, is steadily assuming larger proportions, bringing immeasurable misery and grief into this world and claiming countless human lives; and

Whereas, The people of this great Republic are raising their voices in fervent prayers for peace; and

Whereas, The United States is unfair to itself in supporting the continuance of this European war in any form or manner; and

Whereas, The United States is ahead of all nations in the principles of humanity and justice even in war; be it therefore

Resolved, That we, citizens of the United States, assembled in mass meeting, hold that it is the bounden duty of the officers of our Government and of

Abendpost, Feb. 8, 1915.

the servants of the people of the United States to desist from all utterances or actions which are likely to stir up the passions of the various national groups of our country; and be it further

Resolved, That the Government [Cabinet] officers of our country be requested to carry out the existing laws, especially those that have a bearing on the present world crisis; and be it further

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States be requested to enact immediately Senate Bill 6688, known as the Hitchcock Bill, or else H. R. 377, proposed by Representative Vollmer, which would prohibit the export of arms, war materials, and munitions of any kind, thus maintaining the absolutely neutral position of the United States as first advocated by George Washington; and be it further

Resolved, That the people of the United States be requested to carry out this policy of absolute neutrality, favoring no belligerent nation, in complete

Abendpost, Feb. 8, 1915.

co-operation with our Government, and to work for the cessation of any attitude of hostility or partiality with respect to any belligerent nation; and be it further

Resolved, That we request the Government to nationalize the manufacture of arms, munitions, and war material, in order to eliminate the disturbing and insidious influence of private business enterprises; and be it further

Resolved, That every citizen of the United States be asked and requested to do everything within his province to work for the restoration of peace; and be it further

Resolved, That we expressly condemn the use of airships as a means of bombing unfortified cities not used for military purposes, since this practice endangers the lives of women, children, and other noncombatants; and be it further

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- 8 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Feb. 8, 1915.

Resolved, That we request the State Department in Washington to convey these resolutions to the representatives of all the belligerent powers as well as to all the neutral nations.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Abendpost, Jan. 25, 1915.

A MOST UNUSUAL DOCUMENT

(Editorial)

The letter which Secretary of State Bryan has directed to the Chairman of the Senate Committee for Foreign Affairs (Senator Stone of Missouri) is regarded as the most unusual document pertaining to the war and its involvements, which the Government has ever sanctioned for publicity. And that is easy to understand.

The letter serves both as an explanation and a defense of certain policies. It takes up, one by one, all the points of criticism which have been advanced against the Administration and attempts to prove that the Government is neither anti-German nor pro-British but that it only acted in accordance with established laws and in pursuance of the traditional policies of this country.

The letter is quite significant inasmuch as it was written in a defensive tone

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, Jan. 25, 1915.

although no formal accusation was made. It is an attempt by the Administration to exonerate itself from a verdict voiced by a portion of the general public. Whether the explanation served its purpose we cannot say. That the Administration considered it advisable to make an attempt to defend its policies shows that the Government attaches great importance to that part of public opinion which accused the Administration of harboring an unfriendly attitude toward Germany and Austria-Hungary and favoring England and her allies, and that the Administration is eager to justify itself and win the unanimous approval of the public.

This part of the public, with whose criticism the Administration takes issue, whose good will must be regained, who must be made to believe that the Government could not have acted any differently under the prevailing circumstances, this part of the people, we say, is none other than the German-American element!

The Administration, through a communication from the Secretary of State to Senator Stone, is in fact addressing the German-Americans and the Austrian and

Abendpost, Jan. 25, 1915.

Hungarian Americans; each phase of the complaint U. S. arms shipment to Allies/ is taken up in detail and explained from the Government's point of view. The Administration is eager to eliminate the bad impression its attitude has made on the German-American population, and is attempting to regain their good will. We don't go to any trouble for a thing unless we value it highly!

But all this does not mean that the letter of the Secretary of State will convince those for whom it was intended. The great majority of the German-Americans and their sympathizers will not necessarily applaud now where they used to boo. But it is incumbent upon them to ponder and study the explanations and arguments of the Administration carefully, to assay the situation and the circumstances, and to try to arrive at a just verdict.

Bryan's letter to Senator Stone has been reproduced in a close and abbreviated translation elsewhere in this paper, and we hope that the reader will avail himself of the opportunity of reading it carefully, and that he will then form

I G

- 4 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Jan. 25, 1915.

his opinion calmly and objectively.

That is the duty of every German-American.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

I G
II B 2 d (1)

GERMAN

Abendpost, Jan. 19, 1915.

THE GERMAN WAR
A War for Truth and Justice
Demand for Export Embargo on Arms
Co-operation Needed Now

(Editorial)

The gravity and importance of the critical times in which we are living can hardly be underestimated. But we are also living in a time of glorious achievement, which nobody could have foreseen a year ago.

The great war, which Europe had anticipated for decades but never really believed would come, finally did break out and has turned into a German war.

It is the greatest war the world has ever seen. It calls for greater sacrifices and inflicts more suffering than any other war recorded in the history of

WPA (H.L.) PROJ. 30275

I G

- 2 -

GERMAN

II B 2 d (1)

Abendpost, Jan. 19, 1915.

mankind; but on the other hand, this war is developing more willingness to give and greater heroism than any other.

But the greatness of this war is still surpassed by the greatness of the time in which we live. The war itself is becoming more and more a symptom of the times, and the German war more and more a single expression of the German idea, a means of making the German way succeed and of endowing the coming era with the German character.

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That wonderful Anglo-American protagonist of truth and justice, James O'Donnell Bennett, says at the conclusion of an open letter published January 17, in the Chicago Sunday Tribune and addressed to that arch-libeler and witch doctor, Arthur Conan Doyle:

"The Germans are not liars. They love truth so much that their loyalty toward it often makes for rudeness in speech. They call a spade a spade and their

WPA (LL) PROJ. 30275

I G

II B 2 d (1)

- 3 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Jan. 19, 1915.

sincerity sometimes makes them use a coarse word where another one would have sounded more civil." Bennett then goes on to quote Captain Alfred Mannesmann, one of the famed "Mannesmann Brothers" and member of the internationally known firm of Mannesmann and Morat, who, after having expressed resentment over an especially malicious British lie, said: "We hate lies. My father used to tell me and my brothers, 'Be too proud to tell a lie'. And we were reared according to that principle."

We Germans hate lies! Germans are too proud to lie! And that is why there is war today--a war of Germany and her allies for truth and justice, in which the present conflict is only the initial phase of a greater and necessarily more protracted struggle to come. This war has ushered in a new era.

The war has done wonders for the German people. It has united them to a degree which they had never attained before; it has cleansed them from all impurities and has brought forth overnight a wondrous flower: the flower of faith, truthfulness, and justice. "Be too proud to tell a lie!" The Germans over there have proved it, are proving it every day anew--and the rest of the world stands

WPA (LL) PROJ. 30275

I G

II B 2 d (1)

- 4 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Jan. 19, 1915.

amazed. Let us Americans be worthy of it, we, who are proud of our German heritage.

German-America

The Germans of America are profoundly stirred. They cannot fight on the battlefields--and God forbid that they ever may have to--but they like to participate in that greater struggle that is going on, and they will have to, whether they want to or not!

There cannot be any doubt that the German element had been waiting a long time to become active. They were so eager in their desire, that the export of arms to Germany's enemies offered that long awaited opportunity. The idea that America exported weapons which would be turned against their brothers over there, hurt them deeply and the demand for an arms embargo found them solidly behind it.

I G
II B 2 d (1)

- 5 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Jan. 19, 1915.

This demand (for an arms embargo) is a matter of sentiment for German-Americans. Whether it is also prudent is open to controversy. We have very good reason to believe that the German Government looked askance at any German-American movement to enforce an arms embargo. There was a very good reason for the belief that this movement would, inadvertently, hamper the American Government as well as the German Government in their actions and would do more harm than good for the achievement of a higher, more conclusive objective, namely, a general and universal arms embargo which would force the Allies to make an early peace. The [German-American inspired] movement for an embargo would also jeopardize future political actions of the German-American element.

These objections are still valid. However, the step has been taken. The German-American element is pledged to the arms embargo, so to speak. That cannot be undone. Therefore, the watchword now should be: Unity!--to follow the example of the old country and go through with it, come what may!

Accordingly, the Abendpost is asking its readers to send the letters printed

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

I G
II B 2 d (1)

- 6 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Jan. 19, 1915.

below, properly copied, to the two senators of their state (one to each), or to the U. S. representative of their Congressional District. If the German-American element is to speak up, at least let their voice be loud and resonant.

To the Senators and Congressmen
(Letters to be Copied)

To Senator....Washington, D. C.,

Honorable Sir: As an American I respectfully ask you to vote for and lend your active support to Senate Resolution 6688, so that it may pass the Senate at this session of Congress; and I also ask you to impress upon the Committee on Foreign Relations the fact that the majority of the people of your senatorial district (sic) are in favor of such law.

(Sign name and give address.)

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

I G

- 7 -

GERMAN

II B 2 d (1)

Abendpost, Jan. 19, 1915.

To Honorable....Representative in Congress, Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir: As an American I respectfully call your attention to House Resolution H. J. 377. I ask you to work actively and to vote so as to make this Bill a law during this session of Congress; and I also ask you to impress upon the Committee for Foreign Affairs the fact that the majority of the people of your district favor such a law. [Translator's note: The above two letters were original in English and not translated].

.....

We hope it'll do some good. We are willing to suffer the consequences, and in order to be better prepared for it and to continue the struggle for the German way of life and for truth and justice, it will be necessary to work for a closer co-operation between Germans, German-Austrians and other pro-German groups, and to agree upon a work program. That will prove to be quite a difficult task. Rash actions, lack of good judgment may easily lead to mistakes and to nowhere. The Abendpost will devote itself to this matter and open her columns for

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, Jan. 18, 1915.

JOHN BULL COMPLAINS ABOUT WILSON'S
"PRO-GERMAN" ATTITUDE

(Editorial)

Strange as it may seem to German-Americans, the President stands accused of being radically pro-German! London, especially, was painfully shocked to learn that the President had intimated to Charles Schwab, an Austrian millionaire by the grace of Carnegie, that it did not quite fit within the framework of neutrality for him [Schwab] to build submarines for England. It is alleged that Schwab himself cancelled the contract, and added that he "had to comply with the President's request." If that is correct, all we can say is that the President deserves real credit for going to bat for the principle of neutrality, and that a similar friendly recommendation to the manufacturers of arms and ammunition and an equally willing compliance with the President's wishes on the part of the munition makers would only substantiate the American claim that in all matters, including international involvements, America was solely

Abendpost, Jan. 18, 1915.

and exclusively guided by "ethical motives."

But the President is accused of even more "unfriendly acts" against England. **He** is charged with attempting to suppress the prevailing "favorable opinion" toward the Allies. If favorable opinion "toward the Allies, means a receptive mind for the false reports about "German atrocities," and the never-ending accusations against the "Barbarians," we are obliged to state that a change in public opinion has definitely taken place. But that was not the President's doings. It is the exclusive merit of the lying propaganda syndicate, London-Paris-Petrograd. They have peppered the American public with lies of such brazenness that even the most gullible could not stomach them any longer. They lied in an idiotic fashion and with criminal intent. Even the pro-British portion of the press finally protested. The English have probably paid a pretty penny for the kind co-operation [of the American press] in molding public opinion. But even in the Anglo-American press there are still editors who haven't lost all sense of shame. It was they who protested against this

Abendpost, Jan. 18, 1915.

systematically falsified news reporting. A change took place. It is a regrettable but an irremediable fact that American editors are very poorly informed about Germany and Austria and their institutions and culture. At best they could only rely on their instincts to distinguish the true from the false. Since America is culturally related to England and not to Germany, all accounts favoring the British but defaming the Germans were gladly believed. In either direction the London lie-propaganda office exaggerated shamefully. Only the English are capable of desiring a continuation of this kind of public opinion [in America], and of complaining and accusing the President of being instrumental in changing it; for they employ similar means at home to bamboozle the people.

Another proof of the President's pro-German attitude is supposed to be his attempt to take advantage of a splendid opportunity to create an American merchant marine. The British don't actually say so in so many words, but they would like to prevent any such project. They would not lack the support

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Abendpost, Jan. 18, 1915.

of certain elements within this country. The British consider it a pro-German attitude on the part of the President, that he intends to purchase German ships which had to remain in American ports at the outbreak of the war, to augment an American merchant marine which is to be created. What business is it of Great Britain where and from whom the United States is purchasing ships? The argument in the British "protest" is truly sophisticated, as in all cases where phrases are used to conceal intentions. But "we" are gradually waking up to the fact that the affection of the "Mother Country" consists of nothing more than to keep a daughter with renegade intentions in continuous spiritual and economic dependency. London hopes to put the President under suspicion with the high finance of both countries, which are practically one and the same, by denouncing him as a Germanophile. That is supposed to make him appear un-American, if we get the idea. American high finance is intertwined with British capital in such fashion that it will suffer equally if British commercial interests are adversely affected. "The purchase of German ships lying idle in American ports would constitute a profit for Germany"! Maybe for the German owners of those ships, but not for

Abendpost, Jan. 18, 1915.

"Prussian Militarism," at least not directly; and it is solely and primarily the latter, which England feels called upon to destroy, in a fit of moral indignation.

We can almost feel sorry for those Britishers in their plight; they are asking all and sundry to help them knock down "Prussian Militarism". What other nations think of this fake issue becomes more obvious every day. The London Morning Post says: "Wilson's proposal to purchase the German ships, is the policy of an ally of Germany, but not that of a neutral. He has no sense of reality. We feel sorry for him! He does not understand that it is the purpose and intention of any navy to attain mastery of the seas." John Bull talking. Alright we say! Then why cannot the American navy pursue this policy? Just because England does not like it? What arrogance!

There is another of the President's acts which has aroused the wrath of London, namely, the ban on the publication of clearance papers of ships which sail from New York for neutral ports with cargo for Germany. Through these publications the British were informed on the movements of ships, and they used to detail

Abendpost, Jan. 18, 1915.

warships to intercept those boats in the Atlantic. Undoubtedly the President was only guided by the idea that it was not in conformity with the spirit of neutrality to announce outgoing ships to the British warships lurking beyond the three-mile limit. That is neither evidence of pro-Germanism nor Anglophobia. But it is an act of fairness on the part of the President of the United States, whom British politicians would like to reduce to the willing tool of the British Empire. It affords us a measure of satisfaction that the British, by their own admission, did not succeed in that.

THE LUGGAGE

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Jan. 14, 1915.

THE TIME TO ACT IS NOW

(Editorial)

The [German] protest against the export of war materials was poorly presented, even though the intentions were good. It was not wide enough in scope. As a result of its having been made into a purely German-American affair, its success and the achievement of its purpose were jeopardized rather than helped.

It would seem that German sentiments have for a time gained the upper hand over good judgment--certainly no disgrace for us Germans--but it also appears that sometimes the objective has become obscure. In this case one seems to have made a mistake by not playing up to their knowledge of American behavior. But then the position of the German-American element was not clearly defined.

The identical national differences which led to war in Europe are also present and active over here. The Czechs and the Serbs conducted a very heated

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

Abendpost, Jan. 14, 1915.

agitation at the beginning of the war, but it did not last long. The most fanatical hotheads were cooled off with the argument that it would not be in the interests of their homelands to make such a noise and clamor.

We Germans believe that we are within our rights in protesting by mass demonstrations against the malicious defamations of German character and the misrepresentation of Germany's motives. That was only natural; nothing else could be expected, and every American who believes in American principles has admitted, and still admits, that it is our inalienable right as German-born American citizens, to state our case.

It is a difficult task to uproot the American prejudice against Germany, but the job has to be done, and the more dispassionately we Germans go about it, the more successful we will be. In doing this, we are rendering the **best** service to our blood brothers, fighting so gallantly over there, against a world of hate and malice. The German Government would hardly be pleased if we should widen the gap which already exists between America and Germany by resorting to noisy

Abendpost, Jan. 14, 1915.

and dashing methods. It is necessary to curb the emotions and to take a sober look into the future. And there are many things to be considered which would never occur to those who are only concerned with the present difficulties of our German compatriots. Sometimes we wish we could let our emotions dictate what we want to say, but that would be incompatible with our responsibility of which we must always be cognizant. If this sense of responsibility were lacking, the press would become worthless and detrimental to the common good. Frankly speaking, it would have been far better for us and for Germany's cause, if we had let time and circumstances work for us a little.

In an analysis of the situation, it became obvious that some sort of conflict had to develop sooner or later between England and the United States. If the high office of Secretary of State had not been held by a miserable bungler [Bryan], this conflict would have arisen months ago. At that time this amateur was approached by commercial interests engaged in the export business. We are told that the result was negative. Bryan preferred to let the gentlemen be taken care of in the antechamber. He did not have the intestinal fortitude

Abendpost, Jan. 14, 1915.

to talk to them himself. The clash was inevitable--thanks to British tyranny at sea. It was all the more certain, as the British became more and more aggressive in exercising their arbitrary control.

If our protests are to have effect, their moral justification must be imparted to all. We German-Americans surely cannot have become so arrogant as to believe that we alone could guide Congress according to our desires. Justice and fair dealing, and above all, the very interest of our country must categorically demand the things we want done, if we care to obtain the additional co-operation of elements less friendly inclined toward us. This kind of protest is in the offing now. Unless the administration and Congress go to work and do the things that have to be done, public opinion may become a force to be reckoned with. In that case, the legislators will have missed a splendid opportunity and will have dug their political grave for 1916.

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The British reply to the American note is a farce. It is unsatisfactory,

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, Jan. 14, 1915.

evasive in every respect, and accuses our exporters of dishonesty and smuggling. The administration and the country cannot let the matter rest here. For the sake of international courtesy it would be wise to wait a week or so for the more comprehensive and final reply from the Britishers, but then action should be taken, and we mean drastic action.

The time has come to use the weapon which the United States has kept in reserve for quite awhile, and which has become keener and more effective as the weeks and months passed by, in proportion as its application became more urgent with England's steadily mounting piracy. What has been anticipated for a long time will soon be a fact, namely, the demand for a universal embargo on exports; for the protection of American interest is imperative now. The time has arrived for the administration in Washington to declare that, since British tyranny at sea makes normal world trade impossible and England pays no heed to our justified complaints, and since every attempt to continue trade under these conditions would only lead to trouble and potential dangers, we deem it

WPA (ILL.) PROL 30275

I G

- 6 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Jan. 14, 1915.

advisable to forego any kind of export trade; therefore, and for other good reasons, we shall prohibit any and all exports!

Now is the time to raise this demand, because it is absolutely justified by the necessity of protecting the vital interests of the United States. That we are going to prove!

WPA (111) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Jan. 14, 1915.

GERMAN MILITARISM AND THAT OF THE "OTHER FELLOW"

(Editorial)

It is an old trick of shrewd crooks who are chased down the street, to yell loudly "Hold the thief!" In most cases they manage to disappear in the crowd. It's something like that with militarism too. The English press is so used to raving about "Prussian militarism," that almost every American knows this phrase by heart. Lately one also talks about "Kaiserism." Because every German had to be educated to the idea of defending his native land if need be, one calls it militarism, but only in those countries which maintain armies of "mercenaries," like England and the United States. The German army (and also the French) is more like a people's army than the British and American. The European war has furnished evidence that the desire to defend one's country, is strongest in Germany, with France being next. And this is not only true in the case of ex-service men, but also among men of various ages who were rejected for army service and even among

WPA (U.I.) PROJ. 30275

I G
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- 2 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Jan. 14, 1915.

the veterans who are past conscription age. Can we call that militarism? This term would apply with more justification to the armies of mercenaries who are hired for wages to defend the "most sacred possessions" of a nation whose wealthy citizens shirk that duty.

The talk about the "fight against militarism" is sheer nonsense. At this moment, while these people are denouncing German militarism, they are breaking their neck to imitate that militarism. In England, until now only poor devils and those who do not own one square foot of their native land, have volunteered for military service. The bourgeois class is openly accused of slackerism, and the press and the workers' organizations observe that it would benefit the sons of the rich if they, too, would join in the defense of their country which they really own. If not during the war, certainly afterwards we will see general military conscription introduced in England. Just because the necessity for this measure was formerly strongly denounced, is no reason why it will not be adopted when the time comes.

WPA (111.) PROJ. 30275

I G
I C

- 3 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Jan. 14, 1915.

In our country, too, it seems to be dawning on people that denouncing German militarism does not preclude the necessity for national defense. One seems to have learned that much from the European conflict, that even the most pacific nation is not safe from aggression by her neighbor. In that event it would be nice to have the means of defence. Or should there be anybody so pacific minded as to let his adversary give him a licking without defending himself? Every nation will try to avoid getting licked, and the scope of her defense measures will be in inverse ratio to the "friendly intentions" of her neighbors. This reasoning has made headway over here and it is straightway being translated into action.

Senator Lodge has proposed a resolution in the United States Senate, asking the Secretary of War to prepare an estimate of expenditures for a standing army of 460,000 men. The resolution was adopted without debate. The House Committee for Navy Affairs added a provision to the Naval Appropriations Bill, designed to build up a naval reserve. Some other amendments were adopted by the Committee in order to strengthen the Navy. For instance, the Board which

WPA (111.1) PROJ. 30275

I G
I C

- 4 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Jan. 14, 1915.

"pensions" officers--"Plucking Board"--is to be abolished. Eight officers who had been retired to private life by the Board are to be reinstated by order of the President. Another amendment to the law is recommended, which would greatly augment the officer corps of the Navy and create the rank [position] of chief of naval operations, analogous to that of the army high command. Another provision makes possible the promotion of ensigns to commissioned officers. An increase of enlisted navy personnel by five thousand men was rejected, probably because it would not serve any purpose at the present time, since the legal quota for enlisted men is still short by eighteen thousand. That is further proof for the well-known fact that there is not any special liking over here for military service, either in the army or in the navy. From that we can conclude that we will never have a strong army and a powerful navy unless we create them by legal measures. But if that should ever become necessary, then militarism, so strongly denounced before, will be defended by its present enemies. "Circumstances alter cases," they'll say. But that was the same reason why the German people's army was created.

NPA (111.) PRO1 30275

Abendpost, Jan. 14, 1915.

The crusade against German militarism is so similar to that "hold the thief" ruse in other respects too, that it falls little short of demagogy, because England really heads the list in regards to armament expenditures, the only difference being that here it can be termed "navalism," while in Germany it is called "militarism." But in the essence it is the same; in reality "navalism" is even worse for peace. Expenditures for army and navy by the following countries in 1911, expressed into German marks, were:

	Army	Navy	Total
Great Britain	547.	906.	1,453
Russia	1,048.	238.	1,286
Germany	810.	450.	1,260
United States	559.	535.	1,094
France	718.	333.	1,051

[Translator's note: The above figures represent German marks in millions. Rate of exchange at that time was: one mark was the equivalent of twenty-three cents or M 4,20 would buy one U. S. dollar].

WPA (111) PRO 1 30275

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- 6 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Jan. 14, 1915.

The above figures represent expenditures from a period before the Balkan War /1912/, and can therefore be considered normal. They prove how little justification England and America have in becoming morally indignant about German militarism. If we want to become indignant, why not question that notorious Republican administration which was in power for twenty years. Let us ask, just what did we get for those \$1,094,000,000 spent for the army and navy between 1911 and 1914. According to the orations by Gardener and Lodge, the United States is less prepared than any third-rate power. Surely, that cannot be the fault of the Democratic administration in power for less than two years! Maybe Lodge and Gardener can help us out and tell us what happened to all that money. Let us guess: The army and the navy were used as a sinecure. The hatred for German militarism is nothing else but a hatred of German military prowess and efficiency.

No citizen of any nation can deny the justification and necessity of keeping that nation in a state of preparedness. Opinions may differ on whether or not huge standing armies should be maintained. That may be necessary in one

WPA (11 L.) PR01 30275

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- 7 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Jan. 14, 1915.

country and in another it may not. In a Republic it should be a matter of course that every able-bodied citizen should be trained in the use of arms, as the murdered French Socialist leader, Jean Jaures, advocated in a pamphlet shortly before his death. Over here it would not be necessary to drill citizens for a number of years as it is done in Switzerland. Just as every citizen, whether laborer or bank president, should pay a tax to the government to maintain the society of which he is a part, every physically fit young man upon reaching his voting age should also be trained in the use of arms for the defense of his country. Then citizenship would assume a meaning, even though a duty was connected with it. But for the time being all this is nothing but wishful thinking, and most of the deplorably bad conditions which exist can be traced to the fact that nobody here really cares to assume his duties.

WPA (111.) page 30275

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II B 2 d (1)

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GERMAN

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Jan. 10, 1915.

COMMENTS ON GERMAN-BAITING IN AMERICA

(Editorial)

We Germans happen to be the most hated people in the world. Anybody who was ever dubious about that has had ample and frequent opportunity since the outbreak of the great conflict of nations to get rid of his doubt. This universal hatred for the Germans and everything Germanic is hard to explain. It is true, the German has his peculiarities and adheres to his habits and customs, but the good and worthwhile characteristics of these German customs and habits have been recognized as such by most other nations and cannot be the reason for the resentful attitude which the German always has encountered in an alien land, and which is worse today than ever. The German has also other excellent qualities: honesty, thoroughness, efficiency, and, on the whole, comprehensive knowledge and native ability--qualities, therefore, which make for success in business, even in a foreign country. Wherever Germans have settled, they have become prosperous, respected, and even wealthy, to such a degree that they are envied and hated.

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GERMAN

II B 2 d (1)

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Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Jan. 10, 1915.

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Jealousy in business is a characteristic of our present materialistic age, and is much more in evidence than during times past. One begrudged the German his business success due to his efficiency and superior ability. Added to that were some petty German habits, which did much to damage German reputation abroad. In the first place, let us mention the lack of unity among Germans living in foreign countries. Here in America, especially, we can see this every day. Thanks to this lack of unity among those of German blood who live in foreign lands, the German element abroad has never succeeded in attaining and retaining among other nationalities the prestige and social position to which they were entitled, because of their moral and intellectual superiority. As far as so-called public opinion is concerned, the German element living abroad not only failed to gain recognition, but has had to take a back seat among other, much more inferior nationalities. This failure has not only hurt the prestige of all Germans living abroad but indirectly has done considerable damage to the German fatherland. This realization should make us stop and think, especially **today**. If in this country there is a tendency to treat anything German or of German origin with contempt, it is mostly our own

WPA 411, PROJ 30275

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- 3 -

GERMAN

II B 2 d (1)

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Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Jan. 10, 1915.

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fault, because in years past we have not unanimously and vigorously professed our Deutschtum (German heritage), and we have not worked in unison for the interests of this Deutschtum. To that must be added that England, especially since the outbreak of the great War, has left no stone unturned to augment the already hostile attitude of the neutral countries against anything German. Thanks to the absolute control of the transatlantic cable and the co-operation of the daily press which they subsidize, the English have succeeded to such a degree in molding public opinion that the best interests of the American nation are sacrificed in order to appease anti-German sentiments.

Not only in the English-language daily papers, but in thousands of trade magazines of all sorts and descriptions, a systematic German-baiting is evident in this country. Every material misfortune this country has experienced as a consequence of this tremendous world conflict, with losses running into the millions, is blamed, without a moment's hesitation, on those hateful Germans. The American agricultural press, which has never had a high standard anyway, has for the most part joined in this German-baiting. This press, too, feels called upon to

WPA 111.1 PROJ. 30275

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- 4 -

GERMAN

II B 2 d (1)

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Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Jan. 10, 1915.

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ejaculate the venom of German hatred all over bush and prairie; the American people are to be saturated with hatred for things German right down to the fundamental elements, which are rooted in the soil of the land. Upon perusing these publications--I am a regular reader of a great number of American farm papers--it becomes obvious that the ones which maintain some relation with England or her allies, sound the keynote.

Most prominent is The Breeders' Gazette, which is considered the leading publication for American breeders of thoroughbred horses, purebred cattle, and highbred pigs and sheep, and which keeps in close touch with English breeders. Looking through this paper, one will find in each issue that the American horse dealers, who annually imported great numbers of horses from England, France, and Belgium, were also the best advertising customers, from which the paper derived the largest income. Every December The Breeders' Gazette issues a so-called "Holiday Edition," which has many artistic features and which is circulated throughout the country for advertising purposes. Now this special edition,

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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- 5 -

GERMAN

II B 2 d (1)

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Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Jan. 10, 1915.

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which is put on the table of many American farmers during the Christmas season, contains an article about the "influence of the great War on horse breeding in France and Belgium". This article quotes the former Belgium minister of agriculture who, with the rest of his colleagues, and minus his ministerial splendor, resides now in Havre, France. There is a detailed description of how the Germans kidnapped the best Belgian horse breeders. We quote verbatim: "When the Germans came to the farm of Mr. M. Bury in Lobbes, Belgium, and demanded the surrender of a valuable stallion, Mr. Bury refused to comply with the demand; whereupon he was shot dead on the spot and the Germans took the stallion. But the animal hated the intruders and kicked them, so he was killed too."

This is a sample from an article designed to vilify the Germans, and is on a level with the stories about well poisoning!

In this manner the Breeders' Gazette is attempting to poison the minds of its fifty thousand subscribers with hatred against the Germans. Of course it is useless to reject such accusations. Anybody who knows anything at all about the

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G

- 6 -

GERMAN

II B 2 d (1)

I C

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Jan. 10, 1915.

I L

Germans must surely know that they are not capable of committing cruelties and atrocities of that kind, to say nothing of German military discipline and the marvelous organization which is universally recognized by now, and which absolutely precludes even individual infamy. It goes without saying that the War has done great damage to French, and even more to Belgian horse breeding; the latter is practically destroyed. But these are the inevitable concomitant phenomena of war, for which the Belgians can thank the British. Already the Germans have begun to rehabilitate Belgian agriculture and Belgian horse breeding in a systematic and well-organized manner. The decrees issued by the German military authorities in Belgium leave no doubt about that. If, in spite of all that, a sheet like the Breeders' Gazette tries to make political capital by printing calumnies about the Germans like the story quoted above, the tendency and purpose become all too clear. We could forget about it, but it may be expedient, just in case, to document the fact that this tendency exists.

Another widely-circulated agricultural paper is Wallace's Farmer; it deals with agricultural matters in general, and is recognized as a leading farm paper by

WPA (MLL) PROJ. 30275

I G

- 7 -

GERMAN

II B 2 a (1)

I C

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Jan. 10, 1915.

I L

large sections of the rural population. To anybody who has read this publication regularly for years, it must become obvious that the editor and publisher has definite English proclivities. Although Wallace's Farmer frequently publishes excellent articles on agriculture, the paper nevertheless seems to presuppose a childish and naive mentality in most of their readers, which is best catered to by writing in an unctuous and patronizing style. A certain prohibitionist tinge and a note of bigotry and hypocrisy fit perfectly in this set-up. But the poisoning of the minds of these simple folk is little short of criminal. The Wallace's Farmer regularly prints war articles on its so-called editorial page, in which Germany is always lampooned, of course. Especially the depravity of the fiendish Germans is described in realistic detail. In an article entitled "War or Peace," appearing in the January 1 edition, it says, and we quote:

"Germany has prepared for this war for a long time, has armed, trained soldiers, and has conditioned the people for war through literature. For years her teachers, theologians, philosophers, and scientists have been preaching the

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G

- 8 -

GERMAN

II B 2 d (1)

I C

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Jan. 10, 1915.

I L

doctrine that might goes before right. The result was the most terrible war mankind has ever witnessed, and the end is not in sight. This War portends the ruin of all civilization, it brings to the surface all the base instincts of man, making a ferocious beast out of him.

"This paper represents a cross section of a whole group of agricultural farm publications; they may succeed in poisoning the immature minds of their readers, but a thinking person can easily see through their policy. They document the fact that systematic German-baiting is going on within all sections of the country's population.

"Among the many, mostly inferior agricultural publications in this country, I can think of only one, which judges the European war without any bias and gives the Germans their due. I have in mind the largest, the oldest, and most distinguished of all agricultural magazines in America, The Country Gentleman, which is published by the publisher of the Saturday Evening Post. This trade magazine has always presented the various effects of the European war on

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G

II B 2 d (1)

I C

I L

- 9 -

GERMAN

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Jan. 10, 1915.

agriculture, domestic as well as foreign, in a true and unprejudiced manner. As stated above, the Germans, too, were dealt with in all fairness. Proof of that is an editorial which recently appeared in the Country Gentleman under the heading: "Crops Above All". We quote verbatim:

"The [German] Lancers, devastating the countryside, may have taken a bottle now and then from the cellars of famous chateaux [castles] in Champagne [French province], but it could also be noticed that they would rather ride around a billowy wheat field than riding directly through it. 'Save and spare the crops in the field'! That is not the strict command of the German General Staff, but the expression of a sentiment, a custom, a virtue, so deeply ingrained in the character of the German that only the sternest countermeasures could induce him to act otherwise. Irvin S. Cobb, who for many days travelled with Kaiser's armies, says that he was deeply impressed when he noticed an apparently unanimous desire of all German soldiers to spare the crop of the field in the enemy's country. Places that were as level as a parade ground and could have been traversed in no time, were often detoured under great difficulties; delayed

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G

- 10 -

GERMAN

II B 2 d (1)

I G

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Jan. 10, 1915.

I L

Fear guards refused to walk across cultivated acres and meadows, even if they could have saved steps and time in doing so. This consideration for the fruits of the field could also be observed as the Germans fell back from the river Marne, leaving the crops to the enemy. For centuries the Germans have been efficient and successful farmers; today, we need not marvel any longer at their agricultural achievements, when we see how they love and respect the soil and its yield, even amidst the bloodiest conflict the world has ever witnessed."

This is the verdict of an unprejudiced American source which cannot be refuted. And are these supposed to be the same Germans who shoot innocent farmers and valuable breeding animals out of anger or just for the fun of it, according to the Breeders' Gazette, or who are the wreckers of civilization, glorifying all the nether instincts of man, as Wallace's Farmer claims?

The Germans and their Deutschtum stand high above such petty accusations. Nevertheless they should reject such calumnies directed against their German race by

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G

- 11 -

GERMAN

II B 2 d (1)

I C

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Jan. 10, 1915.

I L

presenting a united German front. This unity, which is so necessary, will help to undo those creatures, who in this country cast their filthy venom on us and our German brothers across the seas; for the German element in this country represents a great economic factor, and those who confront us with hatred and envy are chasing after the almighty dollar too, and that includes those muckrakers.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, January 5, 1915. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

AMERICAN JOURNALISM.

Every decent citizen looks with contempt upon a certain local newspaper, which, by the way is called "The World's Greatest Newspaper," however, just great enough to create cheap and abhorrent sensationalism.

We understand fully that every newspaper is justified in expressing its sympathy or antipathy to causes as it may see fit, but when a newspaper deliberately lowers itself to a point of vileness, then we are entitled to attack these lies in the strongest way we may see fit.

We read that Herr Weil, the London correspondent of this "greatest newspaper in the world," conversed with the wife of a subordinate Serbian official. It is stated that she is the possessor of documentary evidence referring to the assassination of the Austrian duke and duchess, claiming that the Pan-Germans in Vienna were the originators of the murder plot, due to their antipathy towards the duke in regard to his Slavic inclinations. Therefore, the Serbs were absolved from all blame.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats Zeitung, January 5, 1915.

Taking the article under consideration again; the wife of a subordinate official has these extremely important documents in her possession, yet, neither England, Russia, or even Serbia are interested enough to demand them, apparently, on account of this woman's eagerness to present the American people with these documents. Of course they are much more important to the American people than they would be to England, Russia, or even Serbia.

"The Greatest Newspaper in the World" had the audacity to point out and present such rot to its readers. "Shame" is not a word of nearly sufficient strength to express our disgust.

Chicagoer Pressi.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, January 4, 1915.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

ANNOUNCEMENT

Every association in the United States is urgently requested to quote and adopt the following resolutions:

The - - - - -

of - - - - -

with a membership of - - - - citizens of Chicago, on the - - day
of - - 1914, adopted the following resolutions:

Whereas, ten nations of the old world are now waging the greatest war of mankind and are not only exhausting their own resources but are also drawing immense supplies and munitions of war from the United States of America, and

Whereas, the armament and supplies that are being furnished by the United States tend to increase the military conflagration of Europe, multiply the loss of life, already appalling, and cause the destruction of property that is bringing nations to desolation, and assist in the prolongation and continuance of this most dreadful of all wars, and

Whereas, we, as a people, from our hearts lift our voices in prayer for peace

I G
III H

GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, January 4, 1915.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

while, as a Nation, we are aiding in war, and augmenting the struggle by emptying our private arsenals and war supplies onto the battlefields of Europe, and

Whereas, our Government has proclaimed strict neutrality and thereby given assurance to American citizens of all races and to the belligerent powers themselves, that we shall give aid and support to none, and by our acts, as a Nation break no bonds of friendship with the countries with whom we are at peace, and create no discord among our citizens hereby discriminating against their fatherland, yet when we offer military supplies and equipments to any nations that choose to buy, it is with the full knowledge that for one hundred years England by her supremacy on the sea, is the master of all contraband goods transported by water, and that she and her friends alone can benefit by our unholy commerce, and we are pursuing that course which diverts so far from strict neutrality that we injure our ancient friends, excepting the employment of armed force alone, and

Whereas, this country has recognized the right of our government to withhold war supplies from contending armies when she laid an embargo upon munitions of war when the feeble armies of Mexico were arrayed against each other, nevertheless, she now offers her limitless supplies to the mightiest armies that were

I G
III H

GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, January 4, 1915.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

ever assembled in battle array; and

Whereas, the United States is disloyal to itself when it promotes a foreign war by furnishing the sinews of war, while the nation is prostrate commercially and waiting for the dawn of peace to return to her former prosperity and achievement.

Therefore be it resolved, that we, the above named society, hereby declare that it is the imperative duty of the Congress of the United States to pass the necessary law forthwith that will enable the President of the United States to lay an embargo upon all contraband of war, saving and excepting foodstuffs alone, and thereby withdraw from the contending powers all aid and assistance of this Republic.

Be it further resolved, that we are in strict sympathy with the Christian endeavor of this nation to appeal to the God of nations that peace may come and reject as hypocrisy and national sacrilege the commercial spirit of the country that is answering our supplications for peace by sending the instruments of destruction and death to the serried armies arrayed in struggle through the empires of Europe.

And be it further resolved, that we, as joint races, who have sought the shelter

I G
III H

GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Januart 4, 1915.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

of the American flag and have contributed our full share to American peace, American Christianity and American civilization, that we call upon all Americans to join with us in enforcing that strict American neutrality that will give aid and comfort to none of the contending powers and that will withhold American resources from promoting destruction and slaughter among the friendly nations of Europe.

We, the President and Secretary of the above named society attest the above by our signatures.

Every society is requested after adopting the resolutions to copy some three times and have them certified by the President and Secretary, where upon the Illinois Staats Zeitung will mail one of each to the representative of the district in which the society is located.

By request copies of these resolutions will be delivered free of charge.

I G

II D 10

III D

III H

IV

GERMAN

Abendpost, Dec. 11, 1914.

FOR GERMANY ALWAYS

German-Americans Express Loyalty to the Old Country

At a huge mass meeting held last night in the Medinah Temple, German-Americans expressed their ardent desire for the sake of German culture and thought, that the German arms may soon win a complete victory, and that the work of love and charity, started by the Deutsche und Oesterreichisch-Ungarische Hilfsgesellschaft [German and Austro-Hungarian War Relief Association] may continue successfully.

"Our hopes are with those German and Austro-Hungarian soldiers in the trenches over there," said Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, one of the speakers, "and we hope that the enemy will not defeat them. To the German people, regardless of class distinction or religion, who are fighting this struggle, we say: 'Be brave and courageous, do not give in; if you win, the best there is in the human race will have won also, and with you, the German element of America.'"

And His Excellency Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, former German Colonial Minister who,

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3027.

I G

- 2 -

GERMAN

II D 10

III D

Abendpost, Dec. 11, 1914.

III H

IV

as representative of the German Red Cross in the United States was the principal speaker, concluded his speech by saying: "I am going to convey your greetings and best wishes to the German homeland, which will derive strength and courage from your message. If I am not mistaken about your sentiment, it is like this: German fatherland, always be fair, keep your shield of honor shining, remain true to your culture, be victorious as you deserve to be. The best wishes of the German-Americans are with you. Through death to victory!"

It was a memorable occasion which will long be remembered by all who were present. [Translator's note: the redundancy appeared in the original] Shortly after 7 o'clock huge throngs started to converge on the hall. Unfortunately, only one main door was opened, and the lack of space caused a bad jam. Some people had to wait more than half an hour before they could get in. By 8 o'clock every available seat in the huge Medinah Temple auditorium was filled by German-Americans, united in their love, loyalty, and devotion to the old country. There were no class distinctions. They were like "a people of brothers," in whose eyes was reflected the everlasting love for the homeland, and whose

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G

- 3 -

GERMAN

II D 10

III D

Abendpost, Dec. 11, 1914.

III H

IV hearts were filled with unswerving loyalty to Germany. If the hall, which had a capacity of five thousand, had been larger, it would have been filled just the same.

A Forest of Flags

The stage presented a beautiful and inspiring picture. A forest of flags greeted the visitors. Delegations, representing all parts of Germany had rallied around their standards. German, Austrian, Hungarian, and Swiss vereine and unions, as well as veterans', singing, and turner vereine had sent their banners, which gave mute but expressive testimony of the patriotic feelings of their members. The old Austrian battle hymn: "Prinz Eugen der edle Ritter" found a cheerful echo in the hearts of all, as did the Radetzki March. It goes without saying that the "Wacht am Rhein" and "Deutschland, Deutschland ueber Alles" was sung by everybody. It was like a wave of love and enthusiasm that surged from the auditorium to the stage and back again. But this love found active expression, because many young ladies had donned the uniform of the Red Cross and were busy

WPA (M.L.) PROJ. 30275

I G

- 4 -

GERMAN

II D 10

III D

Abendpost, Dec. 11, 1914.

III H

IV before and after the meeting taking up a collection for Germany's heroic sons who had shed their blood on the altar of the fatherland, and for Germany's widows and orphans. The girls sold cornflowers, ribbons, and emblems with the German colors.

The enthusiasm was so great that after the meeting a group formed on the street, with German and American flags gaily flying in the breeze. They marched through Clark street to the Turner Hall, singing the "Wacht am Rhein".

The meeting was opened by Mr. Ferdinand Walther, first vice president of the German and Austro-Hungarian War Relief Association. Mr. Walther extended a hearty welcome to everybody and introduced the chairman, Mr. Harry Rubens, who made the following address:

"'Der Gott, der Eisen wachsen Liess, der wollte Keine Knechte!'" [Translators' note: Means in English: God, who let iron grow (created iron and steel) did not want men to be serfs (slaves).] With these red-blooded words, Ernst Moritz

WPA (M.L.) PROJ. 30275

I G

- 5 -

GERMAN

II D 10

III D

Abendpost, Dec. 11, 1914.

III H

IV Arndt [German poet] began his immortal patriotic song in 1812, inspiring the German people to the war of liberation against the Gallic oppressor. And now, when the German people are again threatened, this time by the Russian Knout [flogging instrument] and British greed, we are singing this song again together with our one-time brothers-in-arms, the brave peoples of Austria-Hungary and with the sword in our fist. A new war of liberation is now raging on the other side of the ocean, infinitely more horrible than the war of 1813, with infinitely greater numbers of victims as the inevitable consequence.

"Forty-four years ago, when it became necessary to preserve German unity by fighting the Gallic neighbor, all the refugees of 1848 [German revolution], living in America, quickly forgot the experiences and hardships of that period and the united spirit of all sons of Germany residing here in our midst found eloquent expression in the poetic words of our Chicago fellow citizen, Kaspar Butz:

"'Fuer Dich, o Muttererde, Du Land der Herrlichkeit,
Auch Deine fernen Soehne, sie stehen mit im Streit!'

1914
M.L.) PROJ. 30276

I G

- 6 -

GERMAN

II D 10

III D

Abendpost, Dec. 11, 1914.

III H

IV [Translators' note: In English, this means something like this: "For you, our native soil, you glorious land, your distant sons, embattled also stand".]

"And today, we also 'stand embattled,' as far as our neutrality as American citizens permits us. We 'stand embattled' with all our hearts and with solemn determination, by turning our brotherly love and charitable spirit toward relieving the wounds and devastations caused by this war. We 'stand embattled' by doing our utmost to stem the poisonous tide of utterly malicious calumnies about the cause of the war and the way the Germans and Austrians are said to conduct it. Instead, we will disseminate the truth, so that everybody will know. We 'stand embattled' by using all our rights as full-fledged American citizens, to encourage our Government in Washington in maintaining and even augmenting our neutrality provisions."

After the applause which followed this speech, had died down, Mr. Rubens introduced as second speaker Dr. George L. Scherger, professor of history at the

1937-11-17, PPOJ.30276

I G

- 7 -

GERMAN

II D 10

III D

Abendpost, Dec. 11, 1914.

III H

IV

Armour Institute, who made the following inspiring speech:

"It is not the purpose of this or any other meetings to violate the neutrality of this country. The German element in America does not desire a violation of it but a strict observance of this neutrality. It seems to us a hypocrisy and a travesty as well as an inexcusable contradiction if we are asked to pray for the early conclusion of this fearful war and at the same time are sending war materials across the ocean and in this manner creating more widows and orphans by the prolongation of the war. It would be asking the impossible, for it would require superhuman efforts on the part of the German-Americans, to expect them to withhold their sympathies for the heroic German people during these trying times, which have come upon them. How could German-Americans hide their satisfaction over the glorious victories which the German people have won over a world of enemies. Did world history ever record such a fight as the present one? Was there ever a people who accepted such a struggle and not fall on their knees and beg for mercy? Just look at the hoodlums the noble Germans and Austrians have to contend with! Not enough that they have to fight the French, the British,

100-3027

I G

- 8 -

GERMAN

II D 10

III D

Abendpost, Dec. 11, 1914.

III H

IV the Belgians, and the Russians, but the hordes of Asia and Africa were turned loose against them, yellow Japs and black Sikhs, just to mention a few. But the Teuton slogan is: The more enemies, the more honor! Finally, I ask: Have ever a people been villified as the Germans? The whole world has been incited against them. They were called Barbarians and Huns who had to be wiped off the face of the earth. And to this we should acquiesce and not help the righteous cause to victory? If we did not open our mouths, then stones would talk!

"It is not we who are violating America's neutrality, but the lying propaganda press of this country. It is our sacred duty to voice emphatic protest against such unfair falsification of facts. The American people must be informed. Truth will win. As an American poet once said: 'Truth, crushed to earth, will rise again; the eternal years of God are hers.' History will judge, for as Schiller said: 'World history is world judgment.' The mist of lies will vanish. The light of truth will triumph in the end. Some day America will have to be ashamed of her stupidity and unfairness. It would almost seem as if America

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G

- 9 -

GERMAN

II D 10

III D

Abendpost, Dec. 11, 1914.

III H

IV had lost her independence and become again a British colony. With a truly childish gullibility, our English newspapers copy all the fables that England transmits over here. Nothing is too fantastic for our American public. The Crown Prince has been taken prisoner at least ten times. General von Emmich has committed suicide because it took him a week to capture Liege. General von Beseler ditto, because he took Antwerp within ten days, and now General von der Goltz has put a bullet through his head because he was given the command over the Turkish army. How many times was General von Kluck discharged! And what wonderful victories did the British army win with their own Big Berthas, namely their big mouths.

"We German-Americans won't fall for such drivel. Is it not a wonderful, nay an inspiring fact that America's German element sticks together like one man, united with the old country by the same ideologies, so that even the second and third generation are beginning to be proud of their German heritage? And how marvelous is their spirit of sacrifice with which they contribute to the German Red Cross.

APR 11 1915
PROJ. 30275

I G

- 10 -

GERMAN

II D 10

III D

Abendpost, Dec. 11, 1914.

III H

IV

"I, too, was born in America. Even my grandparents were American citizens. I remember when I was a child and my father put me on his knee and told me about his experiences in the Civil War--of the battles of Shiloh, Lookout Mountain, and Missionary Ridge. I am glad about my American nativity, but I also consider myself lucky that I had a chance to go to Germany when I was twenty years old and could spend three years at German universities, where I had teachers like Wundt and Paulsen, Wagner and Schmoller, Harnack and von Treitschke. I was privileged to attend the last lectures of the latter before his sudden death. The impressions which were made upon my mind at that time have lasted ever since. It was then that I really learned to understand German culture and the German people. How empty of spiritual values my life would be if it wasn't for those German influences! Now they are trying to tell us that the Germans are suffering from delusions of grandeur and megalomania; that they believed their Kultur was unique and destined to conquer the globe. Of all this I have never found the slightest evidence. No other people are as friendly and polite to foreigners. The German has always overestimated foreign cultural values and never appreciated his own Deutschtum. He was only too willing to forget his language

100-111) PROJ. 30275

II D 10

III D

III H

IV and his German heritage when living in a foreign country, as for instance here in America. How many millions of her sons has Germany lost in this manner! All the treasures of world literature and philosophy have been translated into German, and no language is more suited to that purpose. The Germans have adopted Shakespeare, as it were. Foreign artists like Maeterlinck, Sarah Bernhardt, D'Annunzio, Leoncavallo, St. Saens, all founded their fame and fortune in Germany, even though they are now doing their best to brand the Germans as barbarians. Neither has the German Michel translators' note: Michel or Michael in English. German allegoric figure, wearing a night cap. He personifies the German character as to manner. Trusting and gullible and somewhat of a simpleton, he is easily taken in by the scheming of foreign nations. 7 evinced any self-confidence in this country; for here, too, he was content to take the back seat. Maybe our new allies, the Irish, will teach us a thing or two in this respect. When it comes to bragging and boasting, it is always the Englishman and not the German who toots the big horn. The Germans have never questioned French and English cultural values; only in regards to Russia and Serbia did they claim to fight for mankind's most sacred possessions against the barbarism of the Cossacks.

I G

- 12 -

GERMAN

II D 10

III D

Abendpost, Dec. 11, 1914.

III H

IV

The two symbols of the Russian regime are the Knout and the Siberian exile. It will take centuries for Russia to attain the economic, moral, religious, and intellectual level of present day Germany. Germany and Austria now have to stem the tide of the Russian hordes. Napoleon prophesied that within a hundred years Europe would be overrun by the Cossacks. Whose fault would it be if that should happen after all? It would be the fault of that so-called free and Christian England which made this unholy and disgraceful pact with the darkest despotism in the world today, against her own race. England is to blame if the clock of civilization is turned back several centuries. History will sit in judgment over the deceased King Edward VII of England and his hireling, Sir Edward Grey. And the same can be said of Japan in regards to the Yellow Peril. The time will soon come when England and her colonies will just be crushed between the Slav and Mongolian hordes.

"Furthermore, we are asked to believe that Germany has an insatiable greed for territorial acquisitions and wants to conquer the whole world including the United States--the little German Reich, not even as large as our state of

WPA (ILL.) 1937: 1027

I G

- 13 -

GERMAN

II D 10

III D

Abendpost, Dec. 11, 1914.

III H

IV Texas, while England owns one-eighth of the world and Russia another eighth. Is it not these two that can never get enough? Let nobody believe that Russia loves Serbia and the other free Balkan states. They are nothing but succulent morsels which will some day find their way into the Russian stomach. Peter the Great pointed the way to Constantinople. Russia does not fight Germany because she hates the Germans, but because she knows that the route to Constantinople goes through Berlin. Compared with Russia and England, the Germans have only fought just and unavoidable wars, and have never robbed anybody. What people would have shown as much leniency and justice toward a vanquished foe as the Germans did in 1864, 1866, and 1871? Denmark only had to give up Schleswig-Holstein, which had always been German. Austria in 1866 did not lose one square foot of her territory. France in 1871 only had to return Alsace and one-third of the original province of Lorraine, which had been in German possession for seven hundred years, and which were stolen by Louis XVI because Germany was too exhausted after the Thirty Years' War to prevent the robbery. The Germans just wouldn't be capable of exploiting a country in the way Napoleon exploited Prussia from 1809

WPA (111) 9901 30275

I G

- 14 -

GERMAN

II D 10

III D

Abendpost, Dec. 11, 1914.

III H

IV till 1813. Perhaps it would have been better if the Germans, after their glorious victories of 1870 to 1871, had taken more territory, especially Belfort and Verdun. Immediately after the Franco-Prussian War Bismarck said: 'Germany is completely satisfied.' Referring to France, the great Chancellor said in 1887: 'If the French would like to live at peace with us until we attacked them, if we could be sure of that, then peace would be guaranteed forever. What else could we want of France? Annex some more French territory? Even in 1871 I wasn't very much in favor of taking Metz. I should have preferred a language boundary line.' In regards to Russia he said in 1890: 'What have we got to do with Russia or in Russia? If we should actually defeat her, we would inherit nothing at best but a restive Polish neighbor.'

"Not on conquest was German policy bent, but on the preservation of peace. Germany had but one desire: to be left in peace. That has been German policy for forty-three years. Kaiser William II was a prince of peace. His most ardent desire has been to continue this peace uninterruptedly. He spoke the sacred truth when he said at the outbreak of the war: 'I have been forced to draw the sword.'

WPA (111) 2701 30275

I G

- 15 -

GERMAN

II D 10

III D

Abendpost, Dec. 11, 1914.

III H

IV

During the Morocco crisis in 1911 he had even withdrawn his justified demands in order to avoid a world conflagration. Russian greed for territory, French thirst for revenge, British envy and jealousy--these are the real causes of the World War. Germany is fighting for her existence. This war did not come unexpectedly. It has threatened for forty years. France, Russia, and England, particularly, are the guilty ones. None of the three would have ventured into the war singlehanded, but allied with each other the game seemed easy.

"Just as little Prussia under the Great Frederick had to fight for her existence seven years against France, Russia, Austria, and Saxony, the German people of today again have to struggle to hold their own against overwhelming odds. But is not the situation more favorable than it was then? Frederick had as an ally perfidious Albion, who would help him with money, but not with soldiers, although she herself was guided by selfish interests and took Canada and India as a bounty. Today, England stands shoulder to shoulder with Russia and France, while Germany is united with Austria, a far better ally. And above all other things today there is a great and united Germany whose potential resources seem

MSA 111, P701.30775

Abendpost, Dec. 11, 1914.

"How poor would Germany's chances be today if it wasn't for her army--the best in the world! Without this army there wouldn't be any German Reich. Without it, Germany's fate would be like Poland's. The German army is not the Kaiser's play thing. It is the entire German people in arms. The spirit of the War of Liberation [1813] is still alive in the German army. It is the spirit of von Scharnhorst, Gneisenau, von Bluecher and von Moltke. A nation like that can never be defeated. Not by a vanquished Germany, but by a Germany triumphant, can the peace of the world be maintained. If Germany were to be defeated by an overwhelming force, it would only be temporary. Just as Prussia was never greater than at the time of her most profound humiliation--when she was bleeding under the iron heel of Napoleon, but within five years was capable of bringing about the Corsican's defeat--so would Germany eventually rise again. But we are confident that Germany will not lose in the present conflict. Our faith in the German army and navy is unlimited. Only a victorious Germany will be able to free Europe from the bonds of militarism. When

APR 11 1971. 30275

I G

- 17 -

GERMAN

II D 10

III D

Abendpost, Dec. 11, 1914.

III H

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Germany's frontiers are safe, and she won't have to fear her neighbors any longer, then she will be able to guarantee a lasting peace."

Mr. Rubens then introduced the next speaker with the following words:

"Ladies and Gentlemen! The next speaker, who will talk to you in German, is known as an intellectual leader, a courageous German and a great orator, Dr. Emil G. Hirsch."

Amid loud applause Dr. Hirsch began his address:

"Ladies and Gentlemen! The way you have received me does me great honor and shows a change in the sentiments of the Germans. I can remember the time when I was looked upon as a second-rate German, firstly, because I was a 'dyed-in-the-wool Luxemburger,' and secondly--and you can tell by my face--because I do not belong to the Teutonic race. But I have always maintained that Deutschtum is rather a matter of mind and spirit and that it would be a crime

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30774

I G

- 18 -

GERMAN

II D 10

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Abendpost, Dec. 11, 1914.

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IV to judge it by blood and race alone. I am glad that the present critical times have again made the German people conscious of their national heritage. Surrounded by hatred, we who stand alone must love all the more. The Germans are misunderstood. A philosopher once called the Germans the best-hated people in the world. When I returned from Europe this fall and stepped on American soil, my heart was heavy when I learned that our country, too [U.S.A.], had joined the sinister chorus of the [German] haters, at least as far as the English yellow press was concerned.

"We did not ask anybody whose native tongue is English to love Germany, but we expected that at least the educated American would do justice to the German cause. But in that we have been disappointed, too. If anywhere, people should know in this country that we are not Barbarians, and that, if the German army is advancing, nobody should say that the Huns are on the move. In spite of our German birth, we are Americans all the way through. We have rendered great services to this country, and have kept the faith which we have pledged. When the Civil War broke out the Germans rushed to the colors while others were still thinking it

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G

- 19 -

GERMAN

II D 10

III D

Abendpost, Dec. 11, 1914.

III H

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over. The United States has given us many things, but for every gift we have received we have given something in return. Our sweat has watered the soil so it would bear good fruit, and into the wilderness of a sordid materialism we have planted a friendly idealism which has expressed itself in song and art. We are Americans, and in raising our voices tonight, we do so in this capacity as well as in our sentiment as Germans. If others, contrary to the spirit of neutrality, send war materials across the ocean in unlimited quantities, thereby prolonging the bloody conflict, let us send over the things necessary to heal the wounds.

"We are not just praying for peace. We do not implore the heavenly powers to interfere. These powers will restore the peace when the time has come and justice has triumphed; and will see to it that the future shall not belong to a shopkeeper nation--a people of slaves, who live in the past--but to a people who are conscious of their strength and fight for their rights--a people of the future.

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II D 10
III D
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- 20 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Dec. 11, 1914.

Germany's Militarism

"If we were to believe those British stories about the alleged German militarism, one would come to the conclusion that for forty-four years we had done nothing else but practice the ~~goose~~ step. In fact we have used that time to build up an efficient army. If we hadn't done so, our borders would have been invaded today from all sides. If England can build battleships in great numbers, more than are necessary to defend her coast, without any criticism from this country, even though England's domination of the seas is quite a nuisance, why has not Germany the right to concentrate troops at her borders in order to stem the invasion of the Barbarians east and west? But no, the Germans are Barbarians and the Russians represent culture! The Germans are the Huns and the Russians the apostles of the gospel of freedom! Is our memory so short? Have we forgotten the protest we made to Russia a few years ago, when she furnished proof of her culture, expressed in the one word 'Kischinew' [city in Bessarabia]? Has Russia changed? Oh sure! The Czar has promulgated an appeal to 'his beloved Jews'. He has promised them all the blessings and benefits of

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I G

- 21 -

GERMAN

II D 10

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Abendpost, Dec. 11, 1914.

III H

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Russian civilization. The Inout, the gallows, the raping of Jewish girls, the murder of the little babe at the mother's breast, these were the blessings of the House of Romanov. And why the hatred in Russia against the Jews? Because even today they still speak the German language! Because even today they still preserve their German culture, which they brought to Russia in the thirteenth century!

"The Russian Jews are speaking the German of the thirteenth century as it is still preserved in old documents. The Jewish minds and souls--with the exception of the Spanish Jews--reflect the German heritage anywhere on the globe. The Jewish Reformation was German inspired, because we, too, had our Martin Luther. [Translator's note: In this speech, "we" sometimes means "we Americans," sometimes "we Germans," and at other times "we Jews". Please watch!]

"We hear so much talk about liberty and democracy. An American who does not understand the German form of government, imagines that country being ruled by a sort of despotism. But we know that the German Reichstag [Parliament] is elected

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II D 10

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IV by general franchise, and that nobody can become a member who is not elected by an absolute majority of popular votes. Would you call that absolutism or real democracy? And furthermore: The Kaiser cannot declare war by himself, but has to have the approval of the Federal Council. If the English press speaks of the 'War Lord' as of an autocrat, they only document their ignorance or their malice.

The "War Lord"

"War Lord" means commander-in-chief of the armed forces. We could say then, correctly, that President Wilson was our "War Lord," but commander-in-chief is the proper term. With whom was Germany at war during the last forty-five years? With nobody, that's right! And it is the only country which can show such a record. To be sure, opportunities have not been lacking. Repeatedly Germany has been gravely threatened, but she has always displayed an unmistakable desire to preserve the peace. A war probably would have been advantageous to her on certain occasions, but she did not choose to take up arms. It wasn't such a long time ago that Russia and Japan had a 'little controversy'. What would have happened

I G

- 23 -

GERMAN

II D 10

III D

Abendpost, Dec. 11, 1914.

III H

IV if Germany had given her support to one of the belligerents?

"But such aid would not have been in conformity with German love of peace and the German democratic idea. Every nation has to work out her own destiny in order to become free. The philosopher Kant has taught the Germans that the only way to freedom is by doing one's duty. Now the German army is the incarnation of loyal fulfillment of duty, and therefore upholds Kant's philosophy. The reason Germany has become so obnoxious to England is because the former has built up her overseas commerce in such a truly efficient manner, which is characteristic of the German spirit. Germany owes her success, which, incidentally, caused England to make war upon her, to her diligence, integrity, and strict discipline.

"The German does not go out into the world saying: You must become German! He finds out what the world has to offer him and is glad to reciprocate by giving things in return. The result is the honorable reward for honest efforts. We hear a lot about the lack of order and efficiency in our city governments,

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G

- 24 -

GERMAN

II D 10

III D

Abendpost, Dec. 11, 1914.

III H

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and we point to the difference in the German municipal administration. The latter is the direct result of strict loyalty to duty, of subordination, and of co-operation throughout. In Germany, only he is free who performs his duty. That is why today our heart goes out to those men in the trenches over there, whose duty it is to stem the tide of the enemy hordes. To the German people, who today, regardless of class, profession, or religion, are fighting the hard battle, we say: Be valiant and courageous! Hold out for victory! If you win, America's German element will win with you!"

The principal speaker of the evening was introduced to the audience by Mr. Rubens with following words:

"Ladies and Gentlemen! Before I introduce the last speaker, on account of whom this splendid meeting was really called together, I want to call your attention to those charming young ladies sitting here in front of me, who will take up a collection after the meeting for the benefit of the war widows and orphans and I am asking you to make generous contributions. And now, I have the great

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G

- 25 -

GERMAN

II D 10

III D

Abendpost, Dec. 11, 1914.

III H

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honor to introduce to you one of the highest-ranking German statesmen, whose keen and superior intellect has offset to some extent the anti-German feeling manifest in this country, His Excellency, Dr. Bernhard Dernburg.

After the stormy applause which greeted Dr. Dernburg had quieted down, the representative of the German Red Cross began his speech. At the beginning he spoke German, later on English, and in the last part of his address he spoke again in the tongue of his native land, much to the satisfaction of his listeners.

"Ladies and Gentlemen! The first thing I want to say to you is a word of profound and sincere gratitude. Gratitude to those who have come to show us their sympathy, to those who have called this meeting together, to the Hilfsgesellschaft Aid Association, and to all the others who have felt that the time has come to extend aid to Germany. Truly, these are grave times! Germany is surrounded by a world of enemies, is dependent upon her own strength and that of her ally, cut off from all news services and therefore not able to tell the world her side

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- 26 -

GERMAN

II D 10

III D

Abendpost, Dec. 11, 1914.

III H

IV of the story, threatened by a blockade war of starvation directed against women and children and constituting the greatest infamy in world history. Yes, we do need sympathy. It will give us strength to know that we have the compassion of all people of German blood and tongue.

"But in the meanwhile we are passing through a perilous time, a time of worry and untold grief, especially for those who are hardest hit, the women and children, the widows and orphans. And to these, ladies and gentlemen, you have opened your heart and opened it generously, because Chicago is way ahead in contributions for this great relief work.

"You have come together here, to greet the man whose job it is to see that this relief work is making good progress and that the contributions will continue. The mere fact that you have come here in such large numbers convinces me that you will keep up the good work in taking care of those war widows and orphans.

"When I arrived in this country three months ago I felt as if Germany did not

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- 27 -

GERMAN

II D 10

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Abendpost, Dec. 11, 1914.

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IV have a single friend left in the world, but I found out soon enough how wrong I had been. The German-Americans are faithful and loyal! And tonight I have experienced a demonstration of true German spirit. Everybody here seems to say: I am proud to belong to such a great and heroic people!

"But, ladies and gentlemen, you'll find the going difficult in this country. Hatred and jealousy has done considerable damage to the minds of people. It will be hard to convince your Anglo-American countrymen and make them see the truth. Even so, you have done a wonderful job thus far. I have admired the poise and dignity with which you have rejected the accusations against the old country. But, ladies and gentlemen, there is a limit to patience. When your culture, your native land, and your forefathers are defamed and insulted by the application of the term 'Huns,' it is up to you to hurl back this obscene lie, this infamous calumny. This mass demonstration here makes me sure that no German-American will fail to do so.

"What are we accused of? Well, in the first place there is the case of Belgium.

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I G

- 28 -

GERMAN

II D 10

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Abendpost, Dec. 11, 1914.

III H

IV Germany is charged with a violation of Belgian neutrality and the breaking of a treaty. She stands accused of having trampled underfoot a small nation and of having torn up sacred pacts like scraps of paper. Therefore, Germany could not be trusted any more. How often has England broken treaties? England certainly is least fit to criticize others. She is certainly not the nation to lecture other nations on the sacredness of treaties and on general behavior. England is not the country which could tell other countries how to be honest and decent in international relations. How about neutral China, neutral Egypt, neutral Morocco, whose neutrality was just guaranteed by treaties a few years ago? Haven't all Germans and Austrians been expelled from Morocco on twenty-four hours notice under the jeering laughter of French officers? Why did not your Anglo-American press mention these things? It has to be admitted that the press is trying to be fair. The trouble is, they are ignorant of the situation. The foreign news reports are responsible for this. What is necessary is an accurate presentation of the facts which would permit the American people to judge things for themselves. Until they know all the facts, Americans should refrain from jumping

I G

- 29 -

GERMAN

II D 10

III D

Abendpost, Dec. 11, 1914.

III H

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to conclusions.

"I'd like to explain to you the case of Belgium. In 1815 the Kingdom of the Netherlands was established, which included present day Belgium. In 1830, a French army marched through Belgium, took Antwerp and compelled Holland to agree to the secession of Belgium. In the following year a treaty was signed, to which England was a partner, making Belgium a neutral state and forcing her to maintain neutrality toward all other nations from that time on. Thus Belgium was created as a buffer for England. An additional treaty was concluded in 1839, to which Prussia also was a signatory. Would you contend that a treaty signed seventy-five years ago could never be abrogated? Would you agree that the President and the Senate of the United States could conclude a treaty which would obligate your descendants for many years hence? Certainly not! And we feel the same way about it.

"We Germans have never signed that treaty. It was Prussia and the other powers. In 1870, when war broke out between France and Prussia, Mr. Gladstone /British

I G

- 30 -

GERMAN

II D 10

III D

Abendpost, Dec. 11, 1914.

III H

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Prime Minister had separate agreements with Napoleon [III] and with Bismarck to the effect that, if either one should attack Belgium, England would interfere. This time it was different. When Prince Lichnowsky [German Ambassador to England] asked Sir John Grey whether England would remain neutral providing Germany respected Belgium's neutrality, Sir Grey replied that on this condition, alone, England could not promise anything. When Germany went a step farther and offered guarantees depending on French integrity [of intentions towards Belgium], Grey gave a definite reply in the negative. He has never made Belgium's inviolability an essential part of his policy, but France and Russia had the assurance of British support, and so the foundation for the war was laid. The Chancellor of the Reich has admitted the violation of Belgium's neutrality and of international law. Two duties which we had to perform were opposing each other. The less important of the two had to make way for the greater one, on which depended the life of the fatherland and the existence of Germany. No country is immune from controversial issues of this kind. I do not like to quote examples from the history of this country where I am a guest, but American history contains a case in point which is so

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I G

- 31 -

GERMAN

II D 10

III D

Abendpost, Dec. 11, 1914.

III H

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pertinent to our subject, that I feel I must present it to you."

The fact that Dr. Dernburg used the English language in this part of his speech caused some protest among the audience. Some calls were heard asking him to continue in German. The speaker replied with a friendly smile that he'd be glad to do so, but that he first wanted to read a court decision in English. He then continued as follows:

"Your own United States Supreme Court rendered the following opinion in regards to the constitutionality of a law which excluded the Chinese [no details on it] and which seemed to come in conflict with certain agreements made years previous: [translator's note: the following is also translated back from German.]

"'Circumstances can arise, which would not only justify the Government's setting aside these treaties, but which would made it imperative, in the interest of the nation, for the Government to do so.'

WPA (44.) PROJ. 3077

I G

- 32 -

GERMAN

II D 10

III D

Abendpost, Dec. 11, 1914.

III H

IV "Complete disregard of a promise given by a nation would be intolerable, but not more so than the disregard of a word given by a ruler to his nation.

"Of all continental powers, Germany has by far the smallest peacetime army with the exception of Austria. This army is, incidentally, the least expensive too. It costs much less than France's or Russia's. Germany spends considerably less for her army and navy than does England. There is only one thing wrong with the German army and navy: They are too efficient.

"Our so-called militarism is not a German invention. Sadi Carnot, French revolutionary and general, introduced general conscription in France in 1791. And this first conscripted army overran and beat Europe under Napoleon. By 1815 Prussia had learned her lesson.

"It was always claimed that a democratic form of government and general conscription were ideologically incompatible. Let me point out Switzerland as an example: She asks military service of every male citizen and compels him to

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II D 10

III D

III H

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- 33 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Dec. 11, 1914.

keep his gun and uniform handy at all times. Switzerland considers this always available army an indispensable part of the nation, and the best guarantee for her independence and inviolability.

"So much about militarism. In the life of a people, the interest of the entire nation is entrusted to the government. The latter is under obligation to preserve and maintain these interests. The government, on behalf of the nation, must implement the measures of national defense and preparedness which are necessary for that purpose. Every country must have adequate armed forces to insure against disturbances from within, and to enforce the laws. That is, any self-respecting country should. As a matter of fact, L. M. Garrison, Secretary of War, has made this statement in a message to Congress with President Wilson's approval.

"In Germany we have the general franchise. All citizens without exception can vote in the Reichstag elections. The Reichstag appropriates every penny that is spent for administration purposes. It has to account for every expenditure.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G

- 34 -

GERMAN

II D 10

III D

Abendpost, Dec. 11, 1914.

III H

IV Since the sixties of the last century, only one appropriation has been made which was not authorized by the Reichstag, namely the emergency appropriation for the missionaries in Shantung, China. Even this expenditure was approved afterwards. Everything is accounted for painstakingly. Germany is the only country that does not know the term 'graft'.

"And now the Kaiser, the 'War Lord'! I have once stood before this august personage, shortly after what might be called his gravest hour after ascending the throne. An alleged interview with the Kaiser, published in the London Daily Mail in 1908 had aroused a storm [in Germany] because it was believed that utterances made by the Kaiser during this interview were liable to upset Germany's foreign policy. The Reichstag asked the Chancellor of the Reich, Prince Buelow, to induce the Kaiser not to interfere [with the Foreign Office] in this manner any more. Prince Buelow complied with this request and the Kaiser not only gave him this assurance, but has kept it ever since. That is German democracy, that is the German Kaiser.

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II D 10

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Abendpost, Dec. 11, 1914.

IV "And now I ask you to join me and give three cheers to Germany and Austria-Hungary. Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah!"

The cheering reverberated throughout the huge auditorium like thunder and the great demonstration came to a close.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Dec. 8, 1914.

BRITISH WAR AIMS

(Editorial)

England is willing to "sacrifice all," in order to defeat Germany. Her statesmen and diplomats are becoming more voluble than ever: They try to keep France and Russia in good humor to continue the war. That will give England time to take care of her "office details" and to grab the entire world market. When that is done, she will permit her Allies to think about peace. How secretly and tenaciously this objective is being pursued can be seen from a thousand instances, instances of such a brazen and violent nature that we are reminded of the era of pirates and buccaneers. England is not sincere if she claims to fight Prussian militarism or any other militarism. She is not even sincerely interested in Germany's economic ruin, because that would only strengthen the industrialism and trade of those nations which used to enjoy lively commercial intercourse with Germany. England's primary objective is

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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- 2 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Dec. 8, 1914.

nothing less than the total ruin of the German merchant marine, and, of course, the German navy. Germany may go on manufacturing, but she should ship her goods in British vessels, use British trade connections and financial institutions. London would be the clearinghouse and Berlin only a branch office. England does not want any German territory, and she will hardly go out of her way to secure any for France or Russia. That would not be in England's interest, because Germany would recuperate and reconquer the lost territory. If she could be kept within her own boundaries, having no means of [overseas] transportation to get her products to the consumer, England could skim off the cream and take away the greater portion of her competitors' profits in the form of commissions and overhead expenditures. And that is what England's "fight against Prussian militarism" really amounts to. But there is many a bitter drop falling into this cup of hope, because this gigantic task is even harder to accomplish than Germany's military defeat. Although England is ideally equipped for such an enterprise, first, because she monopolizes the cables, and second, because she has the necessary ships, she will nevertheless fail in the end,

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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- 3 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Dec. 8, 1914.

though initially successful, because she would have to make all other nations the slaves of the island kingdom at the same time. But the rest of the world will not put up with that, and no matter how strict the terms of trade imposed by England on the other nations, they would not be kept. As soon as these nations realized that they had only served English shopkeeper interests, they would unite with Germany against England. The present-day enmity between the Russians and the Germans and the French will make way for trade treaties directed against British monopoly. England's present allies will eventually turn against her, because England will abuse her present preferred position as the broker of the world, and will finally lose out. That is the inevitable end of any absolutism, be it political or economic.

But, like the ostrich, we would be burying our heads in the sand if we thought that the English would find their "economic militarism" too expensive to continue. Huge fortunes are made in world trade and it pays to make sacrifices for its continuance. Once England has attained her objective, she will exact

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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- 4 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Dec. 8, 1914.

her tribute from the nations, and the amount of this commission will be in direct proportion to the expenditures she made in order to close the deal. The Englishman looks at war expenditures as a capital investment. The larger the investment, the more interest the other nations will have to pay. It would not be the first time that England had figured it out that way. But in the end the collapse had to come just the same, and history proves the correctness of our theory.

When the American colonies rebelled against the mother country, England had to expend ninety per cent of her entire national income for war purposes. In 1781 it was as high as ninety-four per cent. As the consequence of this Revolutionary War, England became involved in war with France and Spain, and finally with Holland. The shopkeepers sacrificed gladly during the six years between 1775 and 1782, but then they became very apprehensive. England's commerce suffered such tremendous damage that in 1782 Parliament adopted an address to the King, branding as the enemy of the throne and the people, anyone who

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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I E

- 5 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Dec. 8, 1914.

advocated continuance of the war. Whereupon peace negotiations with the United States were inaugurated. England declared herself defeated and recognized the independence of the United States. The economic setback had compelled the shopkeepers to tell the King to make peace. During the wars with Napoleon, England once more had to rally her entire financial resources. During the fourteen years between 1801 and 1814 England spent fourteen million marks [translator's note: Mark is the German monetary unit. In 1914 one pound equaled about twenty marks] for the navy, the army, and ordnance alone. In 1801, her population was only 16,227,000. Once again England faced economic ruin, and once again it was the shopkeepers not the dictators who urged the peace.

The expenditures in the present war are incomparably higher, and although it must be admitted that England's financial resources are the equal of Germany's, if not greater, the day will surely arrive when the bill will seem somewhat large to the shopkeepers. They will find that the enterprise did not pay. As

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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- 6 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Dec. 6, 1914.

soon as the shopkeepers have realized that, the war will stop, no matter how much the Asquiths, Churchills, Greys, and Georges are shooting off their mouths. To throw money away is not exactly a pastime the shopkeepers like to indulge in. Let us not be deceived, therefore. The best means to make the shopkeepers see reason is the diminishing buying power of their money and a rise in prices. The gigantic [domestic] loans, which are being floated, are flooding the money market with such a huge amount of false values that even the most financially sound state [nation] will have to peg the paper money--as Russia is doing now--if a greater portion of supplies has to be imported from abroad. While between 1780 and 1789 the regular price for wheat was fourteen shillings per quarter [translator's note: The quarter in this case is an English dry measure, equivalent to eight bushels or sixty-four gallons.] it rose to eighty-eight shillings between 1810 and 1819. The prices of other commodities increased in the same proportion.

There is no lack of other examples which could show the British shopkeepers

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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- 7 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Dec. 6, 1914.

where the ambition to world domination can lead; as in the instance of Spain. This country, through her power politics, has managed to sink from the position of a world empire to a third-rate power and her situation was once equally as favorable as England's. Therefore those timid souls who are overawed by the display of bravado in British diplomatic circles may be reminded that there are repercussions which may act like a boomerang. The blockade against Germany, for instance, has already completely paralyzed Russian trade.

There may be only a few who have earnestly believed in the moral motives of the British Government. Unfortunately, we have to wait for the facts to materialize. Some firms engaged in international trade are already beginning to feel the pinch. The representatives of the American people, whether they like to or not, will have to make up their minds whether we are a British domain or an independent republic.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Dec. 7, 1914.

WHAT WE CAN ACHIEVE AND WHAT IS NECESSARY TO DO

(Editorial)

So much has been written about our "benevolent neutrality" that by now everybody should be familiar with the subject. For the Germans and Austrians this problem is destined to cause more heartaches than any other, because they see with increasing apprehension and even indignation how the "noble Allies" of all races are being provided with all the implements to continue their war effort against Germany and Austria for an indefinite period. And no matter how often the pertinent fact is pointed out that it is impossible to prohibit American manufacturers from selling and exporting shoes, clothing, riding material, and vehicles, in short, equipment of all sorts, the bitter fact still remains that till today practically only the "Allies" are buying from American manufacturers and are able to ship their purchases to their places of destination.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, Dec. 7, 1914.

It is very easy to act on an emotional impulse; in many cases it is almost the only motive out of which great movements are precipitated. All legal objections are then brushed aside; all arguments of reason are then responded to by the clamor of the mob. It must be admitted that once a people have arrived at a point where an alternative course can no longer be discussed with any chance of being adopted, they are fully justified in listening to the dictates of their emotions and disregarding the cold letter of law and justice. Because in the life of a nation or a state (and particularly in a republic based on democratic principles) the happiness of the entirety [community; all citizens] must always be the ultimate supreme law--and we would do good to keep that firmly in mind--for in reality only that can be considered good which the great majority want, i. e., what seems useful and desirable to them.

Laws are not eternal, but man is! If the majority of the American people should decide, out of ethical considerations, to prohibit the handful of manufacturers from producing war materials, or if the President should prohibit their export, the people as well as the President would be confronted with an unsurmountable

Abendpost, Dec. 7, 1914.

obstacle. The President cannot afford to judge by his sentiments; probably very often he has had to do something which was in open conflict with his emotions. What is being asked of him [arms embargo] could only be done by Congress, and Congress in turn is bound by the Constitution, the inviolability of which is guarded by the Supreme Court. There are actually things which neither Congress nor the courts have any jurisdiction over. One of them is the right of a citizen engaged in a constitutionally legitimate business to sell his goods to whomever he sees fit. Any restriction of this fundamental right is only permitted during times of actual warfare, wherein the United States was a belligerent, but would be illegal after peace was restored. This, of course, gives the Allies such a distinct advantage over Germany and Austria under the present circumstances, that one could indeed conclude that the United States was in alliance with the Allies--that is, the manufacturers and exporters. The United States Government does not come into consideration here at all, because its position regarding international law on one hand, and its dependency on domestic economic and political factors on the other, makes the Government

Abendpost, Dec. 7, 1914.

indeed a subject of opposing forces which were created by this international conflict. Too much is asked of this Government; too many things it is not able to do. Our country is not at war, and the Government has no emergency powers. We are at peace and our Government must act according to peacetime laws. At the same time we are surrounded by a war embracing four continents and coming ever closer to our own domain.

Agitation against favoritism toward the Allies by sending them war supplies from this country, overlooks the main point in this controversy; namely that the Central Powers could buy over here on the same conditions as do the Allies. Ironical as this sounds, it is true nevertheless. Capital is not concerned with sentiment or moral considerations. Corporations have no soul, and big business, heavy industry, and wholesale commerce are in the hands of corporations. Big business is only concerned with two things: Profit and loss. It hates the latter and would rather deal with its worst enemy to make a profit than sell to its own brother at a loss. And we cannot even call that a callous attitude; it is the law of self-preservation. The Central Powers, therefore,

Abendpost, Dec. 7, 1914.

could buy the same things over here which the Allies are buying, but here is where the rub comes in, or the irony, or whatever you want to call it: The Central Powers have no means of transporting merchandise across the ocean. England with her navy is controlling all the sea lanes and would capture any [enemy] ship. She even goes further than that: She seizes the merchantmen of neutral states; she tells them not to import certain goods and abrogates the inviolable right of the buyer to dispose freely of such merchandise as he can import. England dictates the foreign trade laws for Holland, Sweden, Denmark, the United States, Italy, Spain, and others. She uses her state of war with one nation to paralyze the trade of the non-participants also. Such treatment should be answered by the neutral nations with a declaration of war, or at least with an announcement that such a declaration would be forthcoming, if these nations care to maintain their honor and prestige.

The protest should, therefore, not be directed against our Government for permitting manufacturers to exercise their constitutional right, but against England

Abendpost, Dec. 7, 1914.

for making herself dictator of the seas and thereby creating conditions which make the natural right of our businessmen a gross injustice toward other nations, which was not intended as far as our manufacturers were concerned. But the protest must be made by the governments of all the neutral states and must be augmented by real power, a navy and an army. Resolutions won't do any good! Neither will it help to be afraid that the country may become involved in war. At certain times it is dangerous to give in to fear and worry and to submit to acts of violence without protest. England, with her arbitrary policy of telling the whole world what is contraband and what is not, has not one inch of legality on her side. But if the neutral powers submit to this piracy, it will become international law, because in cases like that most rules are made according to precedent, with the effect that international law will be nothing but Anglo-Saxon "law".

It is at this point, therefore, that pressure should be exerted! This matter is not only of special interest to the Germans and Austrians, but also of

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, Dec. 7, 1914.

importance to the whole nation. We admit that in addition to the legal aspects sentiment also plays a part with the Germans and Austrians, whereas with the Anglo-American citizen the fact that England is trying to infringe on his inalienable rights is the sole consideration. Influential commercial bodies, businessmen's clubs, chambers of commerce, manufacturers' associations, these are the agencies which must be aroused to take action. After that, nobody would object to mass demonstrations of sentiment as a means of providing moral support. But the cause which we want to support must have a foundation of legality.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G
I J

GERMAN



Illinois Staats Zeitung, December 5, 1914.

WHY ARE WE NOT NEUTRAL? Editorial.

As our Washington correspondent is in a position to inform us, President Wilson has, in regard to the resolution accepted here last Tuesday, observed that it is not in his power to prevent the export of war materials. It is only too well known that the president has no law at his disposal to hinder the export. The object of the mass meeting was to create such a law and the burning question is how President Wilson is going to conduct himself towards this plan. At this moment there can be no shirking. The administration as well as Congress will have to own up openly as to their theory about the neutrality of this country whereby war material can be exported, and it is regrettable that the fact that only Germany's enemies may take advantage of it satisfies them, or to take into consideration the fact that an export of war materials is taking place in spite of the possibility of equal treatment of all parties, was excluded from the beginning.....

And if nothing else was gained through the resolutions of the Chicago mass-meeting but only to compel the administration to declare its position, a



Illinois Staats Zeitung, December 5, 1914.

great deal has been achieved. The uncertain behind-hand excuses as to the intrenched position of our government are degrading and as we would like to convey the sympathy of this country to the just cause of Germany we would prefer an open, honest partiality towards England against Germany by which England profits - in place of a conduct, totally lacking in energy.

We find it explainable that President Wilson as an American citizen sympathizes with England.....The historian Wilson should not allow that the conception "nation" should be misinterpreted even if he might wound his own heart by doing so. An American "nation" is only in formation and it can not be made to appear certain that Anglo-Saxon ideas were giving it form and character.....Be it as it may, the fact cannot be denied that those who consider themselves as exclusive Americans take it for granted that they must fulfill national duties towards England.

I G

II D 10

I C

IV

GERMAN

Abendpost, Dec. 2, 1914.

MEETING IN THE BUSH TEMPLE

The Bush Temple presented a rare picture last night. The building was filled to capacity. Long before the meeting was to start, every available seat was taken, so that the police had to close the doors at half-past seven. The stage presented an attractive picture, with American, German, and Irish flags and beautiful floral decorations. Shortly after eight o'clock, Ballmann's orchestra started the meeting with the martial strains of "Unter dem Doppeladler" (Under the Double Eagle, Austrian March), which immediately created the right atmosphere for this kind of meeting. The Vereine Harmonie, Fidelia, Harugari Saengerbund, Schweizer Maennerchor and Mozart, which comprise the Vereinigte Maennerchoere (United Male Choruses) were nearly all represented. A snappy selection called "Sonntag ist's," conducted by Henry von Oppen, earned so much applause that the singers had to give an encore.

Mr. Ferdinand Walther, president of the Chicago branch of the Deutscher Nationalbund, opened the meeting with a few appropriate words, and introduced

WPA (ILL.) PP01 2027

I G
II D 10
I C
IV

- 2 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Dec. 2, 1914.

the chairman, Mr. James T. Clarke.

"It is a great honor for me to be your chairman," said Mr. Clarke, "because I'm an Irishman. As such, I and all my compatriots are greatly indebted to the Germans, because only on account of the German-American influence in this country has an alliance of the United States with Great Britain been prevented so far. We value the friendship of the whole world, but we do not care to ally ourselves with anybody. If the United States would pursue this policy, this meeting would not be necessary. We Irish should like nothing better than to cultivate the bonds of friendship with Germany, the land of order and discipline, and of high moral standards. It is foolish to talk of German militarism. Ladies and gentlemen, Germany knows no militarism, but only German patriotism, no matter what some fools like to call it. Militarism is known in one country only and that is England. Would it not be a grievous injustice, an irreparable mistake, if we were to provide that country with arms, munitions, and horses?

"Is it not a paradox for the chief of our nation to set aside a day of prayer

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G
II D 10
I C
IV

- 3 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Dec. 2, 1914.

to implore the Heavenly Father to restore peace, and afterwards to permit these peace apostles to supply a belligerent nation with the instruments of war?"

Loud applause greeted the fitting words of Mr. Clarke who, at the conclusion of his speech, introduced Judge Michael F. Girtten. Mr. Girtten, who spoke German, said the following:

"At a concert, if I should follow the artist's rendition of a song by reading the words from the program, and should keep on turning the pages, my neighbor would hardly be aware of it. But if the whole audience were to do the same thing, the noise would be enough to mar the performance. Meetings like this one are being held all over the country, and we hope that they create enough noise to make our fellow citizens aware that there are people who have a different conception of the war in Europe than has the Anglo-American press.

"Thanks to divine providence, we are not at war yet, although attempts have

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G
II D 10
I C
IV

- 4 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Dec. 2, 1914.

been made to drag us in. In that case, we should be confronted with the difficult assignment of drawing the sword against our own blood brothers.

"We love peace, and desire nothing better than to help Europe regain it. To make war, one needs soldiers, arms, and munitions. Soldiers without arms and munitions are not sufficient to conduct a war. If there are neither soldiers nor munitions, war will stop automatically. If we stop selling horses to certain nations, they cannot use their cavalry and field artillery. If we stop selling munitions, the battles will soon stop also. And, along with the miseries of war, all other ailments under which the world suffers will cease.

"In conclusion, I would like to say a few words about the German Society of Chicago. This year the facilities of the Society were heavily taxed, because it was not a "good year". During the months of August through November 1913 the Society took care of 218 families, including 600 children, and 511 single persons, while during the same period this year 301 families with 894 children, and 703 single people had to be assisted. Just imagine, ladies and gentlemen,

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G

II D 10

I C

IV

- 5 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Dec. 2, 1914.

what this means for the coming winter if the war should last. Until now, we haven't had any cold or bad weather. May God grant that peace will come soon, and that we will have less poverty and destitution over here."

The Judge was roundly applauded.

After the singers had sung a selection called "Zieh mit" (come along), Congressman Henry Vollmer, from Iowa, was introduced to the audience as the next speaker.

CONGRESSMAN VOLLMER'S ADDRESS

"Shakespeare had a wonderful understanding of human nature and the aspirations of the human heart. In his play "Hamlet," the king seeks refuge in prayer, as he is tortured by his conscience. He prayed, but in vain, because he did not want to give up the throne which he had unjustly usurped. On October 4 of this year, somebody else was imploring God on his knees, and with

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G
II D 10
I C
IV

- 6 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Dec. 2, 1914.

him were ninety million Americans praying for peace.

"Were they like that king? Were they willing only to preserve the formality, but unwilling to give up the material advantages which they had gained by their wickedness?

"Are we to pretend to God that we hate war, and at the same time make money out of the sale of war contraband?

"Can God acquit us of the crime of being accomplices to the European mass murder if we keep this horrible slaughter going?

"The fact that we are aiding only one side in this war belies our repeated assurances of being friendly to all nations. What changes has our "neutrality" undergone since the beginning of the war! There was indignation in high government circles, at the outbreak of the war, when American bankers wanted to make loans to belligerents, because the latter might have bought arms with

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G

II D 10

I C

IV

- 7 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Dec. 2, 1914.

that money. But we are not so scrupulous any longer. For hard cash we can supply the arms ourselves.

"We were asked to act strictly neutral, and were rapped over the knuckles like naughty children if we ever violated neutrality in our speech.

"The cutting of the German [transatlantic] cable is the only noteworthy deed of heroism of the British navy since the outbreak of the war, because now the British can lie to their hearts' content without fear of being contradicted.

"As Lincoln has said, the human mind is like a piece of blotting paper, which can absorb only a certain amount of ink and no more. We let ourselves become hypnotized, instead of fighting back. We were silent when the Allies poured their ink on the blotter in such quantities that many of our fellow citizens firmly believed the stories invented by the British. But the latter have overdone their job of pouring the black ink of calumny.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G
II D 10
I C
IV

Abendpost, Dec. 2, 1914.

"During the Civil War, our dear English cousins became convinced that right was on the side of the Confederacy, and that the Union armies were guilty of many atrocities, according to Professor Burgess. At that time, Lincoln sent Henry Ward Beecher to England to spread propaganda for the Northern States and convince the dear cousins of the righteous cause of the Federals. But the South had already poured a lot of ink on that blotting paper [British public opinion], and even the famed Beecher could not do anything about it, but had to leave England without fulfilling his mission. Modesty is certainly a great virtue, but I believe there is little advantage in being overly modest and permitting other people, not so constituted, to wipe their dirty boots on us. As a native, but hyphenated American, I have grown pretty tired of being a doormat for other people. Not only is my own dignity insulted, but also that of the great nation from which I came, and of which I am proud without having to renounce one iota of my Americanism.

"Nobody has the right to question our American patriotism just because we evince loyalty to our native country. Are we to be fooled by that false

I G

- 9 -

GERMAN

II D 10

I C

Abendpost, Dec. 2, 1914.

IV

argument that America is fighting militarism? How about English militarism? Did not the British admit that their navy had to be twice as strong as that of any other two world powers combined? England could have prevented the war, because, without England, Russia never would have ventured into it. England with her trade jealousy, Russia with her desire to make Peter the Great's dream come true, Japan with her intention to convert the Pacific into a Japanese sea and to close China's open door, even to us--how glad would America be some day, if the Japanese problem ever became acute, to have a strong Germany at her side!

"If we just refrain from helping the Allies, Germany will defeat this motley gang within three months. But no matter how long the war lasts, no matter how much aid we extend to the Allies, the latter will never defeat Germany on her own soil.

"No country other than America is capable of pouring out war contraband in such large quantities. Sweden and Norway have promised not to export any

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G
II D 10
I C
IV

- 10 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Dec. 2, 1914.

contraband. Is the American standard of ethics lower than the Scandinavian?

"I shall propose a law which strictly prohibits any and all exports of war contraband. But if this war should last, let us at least grant the Germans the one thing upon which we always pride ourselves, and let us observe the rules of fair play even where they are concerned. Let us be honest."

Mr. Luby, who sang two Irish songs, "The Wearing of the Green" and "Mother Machree," also earned great applause.

The orchestra now played the German battle and victory hymn "Die Wacht am Rhein," which was sung by the whole audience, and which reverberated through the auditorium like a thunderbolt.

Mr. John S. Leahy, from St. Louis, was next introduced, and was greeted with hearty applause.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G
II D 10
I C
IV

- 11 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Dec. 2, 1914.

JOHN S. LEAHY'S SPEECH

"When I look at this great audience, my thoughts go back to the man without whom no meeting was held, when it came to fighting for the country which we both loved. I have in mind John Finnerty. Every thinking person in this great country will deeply regret the present war, and will eagerly look forward to the cessation of the great slaughter. If we have come together here today to protest against the export of war contraband, we can base our demand on elementary principles of international law. The request of the chief executive of our country, that we refrain from making any partisan remarks or comments with respect to the belligerents, is nothing more than a virtual observance of the neutrality law. But a neutrality declaration is of value only if we live up to it one hundred per cent.

"It serves no purpose if the action which we are condemning today is excused with the argument that the people responsible for that action did not quite know what constituted war contraband and what did not. The term is easily

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G

II D 10

I C

IV

- 12 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Dec. 2, 1914.

comprehensible to all who want to understand its meaning. It means the exportation of goods, the possession of which will provide an advantage to one belligerent over the other. Special circumstances may permit exceptions. Food-stuffs, which are, strictly speaking, war contraband, must necessarily be made an exception, since they are absolutely essential to sustain life.

"We are going to adopt a resolution here today which is based on a much broader principle than the mere demand to carry out our duty as a neutral power. Our resolution is based on the principle that we are all children of our Heavenly Father, believing in the brotherhood of all men. Right here and now I want to declare that I not only approve of every word in this resolution, but that I also pledge myself to live up to it strictly and unreservedly. Let us live according to the principle laid down by Jefferson: "Peace, commerce, and friendship with all nations, alliances with none." After the founders of this nation had liberated themselves from British tyranny, they invited all liberty-loving nations of the world to find an asylum on these shores. This invitation has made our nation the greatest in the world. England has forever attempted to

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G
II D 10
I C
IV

Abendpost, Dec. 2, 1914.

break the might of this country and in doing so has stopped at nothing.

"You Germans love your native land, and if you didn't, you wouldn't be worthwhile American citizens. Monarchs in general may mean little to you as American citizens, but the German emperor is one of your own, and therefore you are justified if you say, 'Hurrah for the Kaiser!'

"The Irishman, too, loves his homeland, that country of tears which he has traded for this free country. But this love for the native soil strengthens the love for the adopted country, a country where freedom reigns. But although we are neutral in spirit and action, nobody can prevent us from showing sympathy and admiration for the German people in this, their gigantic struggle, which was forced upon them."

The noble spirit which was expressed in Mr. Leahy's address carried his listeners away. The spontaneous applause that followed grew louder as the

I G

II D 10

I C

IV

- 14 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Dec. 2, 1914.

well-known veteran representative and champion of everything that is German, Mr. Richard Bartholdt, stepped onto the rostrum.

It took minutes till the storm of applause died down and Mr. Bartholdt could begin his speech. The last speaker of the evening was Judge Joseph Ryan who, after a few introductory words, read the resolutions published elsewhere in this issue. Attorney O'Donnell also earned much applause with his fascinating remarks.

ON THE STREET

On the street outside, an overflow crowd listened to speeches by John H. Leahy of St. Louis, O. Doederlein, Judge Girtten, Karl Huertang, and others.

Telegrams and other communications were received from United States Senators James O'Gorman of New York, Joseph Chamberlain of Oregon, Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin, and Thomas Walsh of Montana; also from President Hexamer of the Deutsch-Amerikanischer Nationalbund [German-American National Alliance],

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G
II D 10
I C
IV

Abendpost, Dec. 2, 1914.

President M. J. Ryan of the Irish National Alliance, and Professor Hugo Muensterberg of Harvard University. All telegrams and communications were read.

I G
III D
III F
I C

GERMAN

Abendpost, Dec. 2, 1914.

MASS MEETINGS

Demand Embargo on War Materials; Ask for Legislation

Mass meetings were held last night in the North Side Turner Hall and in the nearby Bush Temple for the purpose of preparing the way for embargo legislation on war materials to the belligerent powers, because it is argued that, under present conditions, Germany's enemies are the only ones to benefit by these shipments, which is contradictory to true neutrality. It is assumed that such an embargo would soon put a stop to the bloody slaughter. The meetings were supposed to be German-Irish demonstrations, but, although the German-Irish Alliance had issued an announcement to that effect, very few Irishmen could be found in the audiences. But the Germans came in such numbers that both meeting places were filled to capacity one-half hour before the beginning, so that the police had to close the doors. A few hundred people could be accommodated in the gymnasium on the ground floor of the Turner Hall, but the rest had to remain outside. In order not to disappoint these people altogether, a number of speeches were given outside.

I G
III D
III F
I C

- 2 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Dec. 2, 1914.

IN THE NORTH SIDE TURNER HALL

The North Side Turner Hall, just like the Bush Temple, was decorated with German and Irish flags, flanked by the Stars and Stripes. In order to entertain the public and create a patriotic atmosphere, Ballmann's orchestra played a few German and Irish folk songs, military marches, and so on, and shortly after 8 o'clock the chairman, Mr. Horace L. Brand, opened the meeting with an address in which he explained the purpose of the demonstration. The Vereinigte Maennerchoere (The United Male Choruses) sang "Das teure deutsche Herz," after which Congressman Richard Bartholdt, of St. Louis, was introduced to the audience; he was wildly acclaimed. He delivered the following speech, which was received with great applause by his listeners:

"It is a matter of great concern which has brought us together here tonight. We don't want to take sides in this issue, but merely render a verdict. Somebody once said that the human heart could never be completely neutral, that it is inclined to be partial, and perhaps he was right. But it is a totally

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G

III D

III F

I C

- 3 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Dec. 2, 1914.

different matter when the official policy of this country is involved. In that case absolute neutrality is imperative. As American citizens, we have a right to find out whether our Federal Government is actually neutral, and today we are going to make use of this right. We want to make sure that our government can command the same respect among nations after the war as it enjoyed before.

"To begin with, we have to concede frankly that there exists no law concerning war contraband. The sale of arms is not mentioned any place in the statute books, and is therefore not prohibited. Thomas Jefferson was of the opinion that, regarding the export of arms, nothing more was involved than that each belligerent would attempt to confiscate the shipments destined for the other party, and this rule has prevailed ever since. If, therefore, the American manufacturers would sell their products to Germany and Austria-Hungary as well as to the Allies, we would have no reason to complain. But the whole thing takes on a decidedly different aspect if we sell to one side exclusively, as is the case now. Since England dominates the seas, as we all know, Germany

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

I G
III D
III F
I C

- 4 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Dec. 2, 1914.

and Austria-Hungary are automatically excluded from any overseas trade, which fact makes for a violation of the neutrality spirit.

THEORY VS. FACTS

"It is argued that it is not our fault if one of the belligerent parties is unable to buy from us, but in my opinion this excuse is not valid enough to clear us of the accusation of being partial. Grover Cleveland once said that there was a difference between mere theories and concrete facts. And in this case we are dealing with facts. The former Attorney General and Secretary of State Knox recently made the statement that, in his opinion, Germany and Austria-Hungary certainly had a legitimate cause for complaint. As a prominent authority on international law, Knox surely must know what he is talking about. British purchasing agents can buy everything they want over here. One cargo ship after another, loaded with war materials, is leaving our ports for the war zone. It goes without saying that business activity is temporarily stimulated by it, and that a number of workers will find temporary employment

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G
III D
III F
I C

- 5 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Dec. 2, 1914.

at high wages, but are we not selling our neutrality for British gold? Would not the friendship and good will of one hundred million Germans and Austro-Hungarians be more worth while for our country in the long run than the profit which some wealthy manufacturers are reaping now?

"A short while ago I brought this matter up before the House Foreign Affairs Committee, pointing out that, under the circumstances, our neutrality was nothing but a farce. The matter was referred to the State Department and I have never heard of it since.

UNITED STATES RESPONSIBLE

"If things continue to be as they have been in the past, the United States will have to assume the responsibility for the continuance of this most terrible war, because it is only too obvious that the arms and munitions sold by us make the continuation of the conflict possible. The Allies are determined to annihilate Germany! As if they would ever be capable of doing that!

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G
III D
III F
I C

- 6 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Dec. 2, 1914.

Behind those three million German soldiers fighting at the front stands the entire German nation, willing to make the supreme sacrifice in order to live peacefully in the future. England is rich because she transferred the treasures of India and Africa to London, but Germany is richer, because all she owns was earned by the sweat of her working people. How could a nation like that ever perish? But Germany will not be the only one to enjoy the fruits of victory. It is probable that for Ireland, too, the dawn of long-expected liberty will break.

AT THE END OF THEIR ROPE

"The Allies are at the end of their rope. Their war supplies are exhausted, and if the United States would stop sending them materials, the war would soon be over. Is it right that we provide the means for its continuation, that we lend a helping hand to further bloodshed, just so some manufacturers can get rich? The gold that flows into their coffers keeps that blood flowing in the German trenches. The President of the United States can stop

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G
III D
III F
I C

- 7 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Dec. 2, 1914.

the conflict with one word. Will he speak it?

"There is enough precedent to enable him to adopt such a procedure. In 1898, Congress adopted a resolution empowering the President to put an embargo on coal and war materials; in 1905 President [Theodore] Roosevelt issued a proclamation prohibiting the export of arms to the Dominican Republic, and only recently did President Wilson lift the arms embargo to Mexico for the purpose of putting the insurgents on an equal footing with General Huerta.

"In order to bring the matter to a head, I will introduce a resolution in the House of Representatives on December 10, which would empower the President to put an embargo on war materials of all kinds until further notice. This would enable the chief executive of our nation to replace his preached neutrality with practiced neutrality. It is impossible for me to imagine how any American can remain indifferent to our charge that we are actually marching, together with Russian barbarians and English shopkeepers, to destroy Germany's culture. We want to make American neutrality honest and aboveboard, so that the day may

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G

- 8 -

GERMAN

III D

III F

I C

Abendpost, Dec. 2, 1914.

not be far off when peace will reign again in this world. We want to be prepared, when the time comes, to act as a mediator of peace, as befits the greatest of all neutral nations. The United States has the power to bring about an early peace, and we hope it will take advantage of this opportunity."

The next speaker was the well-known Irish leader, Patrick O'Donnell. He first read the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, Ten nations of the Old World are at present engaged in the greatest war the world has ever witnessed, not only exhausting their own resources, but also importing huge quantities of war materials and munitions from the United States; and

"Whereas, These arms and war materials, supplied by the United States, tend to enlarge the world conflagration in Europe and to step up the loss of human lives, already terrific, and to destroy property and lay waste whole countrysides and to prolong this most horrible of all wars; and

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I G
III D
III F
I C

- 9 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Dec. 2, 1914.

"Whereas, We, as a people, raise our voices and pray for the cessation of hostilities, yet, as a nation, are keeping this war going by putting our privately owned arsenals at the disposal of Europe's belligerents; and

"Whereas, Our government has declared for strict neutrality and has given assurance to us American citizens of all races, as well as to the belligerent powers, that we will not give support to either side or by our actions as a nation jeopardize the good will and friendship of any of these [belligerent] nations with whom we are living in peace, and, although we do not want to cause strife and dissension in our own country among our citizens [of foreign extraction] by showing partiality towards their homelands, we nevertheless have supplied war materials and equipment to nations ready and able to buy them, knowing full well that England, with her century-old domination of the seas, also controls all the contraband, and that she and her allies alone could profit by this unholy trade, and that by our departure from strict neutrality we are hurting our old friends, Germany and Austria, by every possible means short of actual warfare; and

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G
III D
III F
I C

- 10 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Dec. 2, 1914.

"Whereas, The American people had once before delegated power to our government to withhold arms and war supplies from warring nations, when this government put an embargo on munitions shipments to our neighbor state Mexico, whose armed hordes were arrayed in battle against each other, but which now is putting unlimited quantities of fighting equipment at the disposal of the most powerful nations ever engaged in a conflict; and

"Whereas, The United States would not remain true to its traditions if it kept a foreign war going by supplying the means for its continuation while this nation is passing through an economic crisis and hopes only for peace to regain its former prosperity; be it therefore

"Resolved, That we, who are assembled at this German-Irish mass meeting in the city of Chicago, declare that it is the duty of the Congress of the United States immediately to enact the necessary laws which will give authority to the President of the United States to put an export embargo on all war contraband, excepting foodstuffs, thus depriving the belligerent powers of any support by this

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G
III D
III F
I C

- 11 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Dec. 2, 1914.

Republic for the continuation of the war. Be it further

"Resolved, That we express our agreement with the efforts of the Christian churches of this country in imploring God for an early peace, but that we reject the hypocrisy and nonreligious commercialism of this country, which responds to our peace prayers by shipping instruments of destruction and death to the fighting armies of Europe. Be it further

"Resolved, That we, as united nationalities who have contributed our part to the preservation of peace under the American flag and have worked for American Christianity and American civilization, appeal to all Americans with the request to join us in our efforts to have strict American neutrality enforced, not to give support to any of the belligerent powers, and to see to it that American resources are prevented from abetting the destruction mania and slaughter going on between nations with whom we enjoy friendly relations. Be it further

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G
III D
III F
I C

- 12 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Dec. 2, 1914.

"Resolved, That the chairman of this meeting appoint an executive committee whose job it will be to work for the enactment of a law which would provide the President with the necessary authority [to enforce neutrality], and that this committee send a copy of these resolutions to every member of the House, the Senate, and the Cabinet of the United States."

O'DONNELL'S SPEECH

Following the reading of the resolutions, Mr. O'Donnell made an address, the topic of which was the demand for an arms embargo.

"The Irish have contributed a goodly share to the civilization and development of this country," he said, "and therefore have the right to be heard now. It has always been the policy of this nation to treat all her citizens alike, and to give comfort to the oppressed. But lately all this seems to have changed, because we can notice a hostile attitude of America against her best citizens. When war was raging in Mexico under President Diaz, and bullets were flying across the border, the United States stopped the export of war

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- 13 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Dec. 2, 1914.

contraband to that country, thus making it impossible for the insurgents to murder their fellow citizens. This arms embargo met with general approval at that time. Then we heeded the laws of humanity, because we could not bear to see our Southern neighbors cut each other's throats. Then the Congress gave the President the power to prohibit the export of arms. Why can't it be done now, when it is so much more important? Every ship that we are loading with war materials, every gun that we sell, means further bloodshed. When the war broke out, everybody over here knew that our arms trade would benefit only England and her allies. Arms exports and neutrality are two irreconcilable things. We arm Germany's enemies, let them ride into battle on American horses, supply them with cannon, powder, and lead, and at the same time claim to be neutral.

WANT TO SHOW THEIR GRATITUDE

"When the Irish came to the United States from their Emerald Isle, they were considered a bunch of ignoramuses. It was said that they lived on a very low

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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III D

III F

I C

- 14 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Dec. 2, 1914.

level of culture in their homeland, and that they wouldn't be much good to their adopted country. It was the Germans who dissipated this prejudice by unearthing the treasures of Old Irish literature and pointing out the beauty of the Irish [Gaelic] language. Ireland has every reason to be grateful to the Germans, and this debt of gratitude the Irish mean to repay now.

"There is much talk about the violation of Belgium's neutrality by Germany. But when, a few weeks ago, 25,000 Canadian troops, on their way to the battle front, marched through the entire state of Maine, nobody raised a complaint. There is also much talk about German militarism. Is it not strange that Americans suddenly object to it, whereas formerly they never complained about it? When our armies were wading in blood at Valley Forge, when the dispersed remnants of a defeated army followed the heroic George Washington, was it not a German, Baron von Steuben, who taught these Americans military tactics and made real soldiers out of them? Did anybody object to German militarism when the integrity of the Union was imperiled, and thousands and thousands of Germans followed the call of Abraham Lincoln? It is not German militarism that

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G

- 15 -

GERMAN

III D

III F

I C

Abendpost, Dec. 2, 1914.

is threatening the world, but British navalism. In the name of a poor and oppressed country I say to you, put an end to British tyranny. Only when that is done will Ireland's green flag wave gaily in the breeze again."

Following this address, the chairman appointed a committee consisting of Messrs. J. T. Clarke, M. L. Carmody, Peter Ellert, M. English, G. F. Hummel, J. L. Meyer, Charles Heckl, August Lueders, P. H. O'Donnell, James O'D. Storen, Joseph E. Ryan, George Landau, and Horace L. Brand, who are to take care of all further details.

The third and last speaker was Henry Weismann, president of the German National Alliance of Brooklyn. He spoke as follows:

"Never before in the history of the United States," Mr. Weismann began, "has it been more necessary for us to stand firmly together, to preserve the peace, our self-respect as a nation, and the security of our future. Before many months will have passed, the Old World will turn to us for help in this

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G
III D
III F
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- 16 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Dec. 2, 1914.

conflict which threatens to engulf the globe. The fighting is now so bitter and murderous--it is no longer a battle between armies, but between whole nations and races--that the end cannot be predicted. It is a horrible aspect that is unfolded before the eyes of those whom divine providence has still blessed with peace. But this very fact offers us an opportunity to interfere. A sacred duty is assigned us--to reconcile as quickly as possible the warring nations, to restore peace, and to save of civilization what is left to be saved.

TWO IMPORTANT TASKS

"Two tasks are confronting us, if we want to do this successfully: We must try to obliterate the wrong impression which certain elements are trying to create concerning Germany's responsibility for this war and her intentions in case of [a German] victory. We must insist on the observation of true neutrality on the part of America, a neutrality in letter and in spirit, a neutrality which does not aid the war efforts of either of the belligerent parties, either directly or indirectly. We must insist on strict neutrality,

WPA (LL.) PROJ. 30275

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III D

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I C

- 17 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Dec. 2, 1914.

which would refuse to render any support to a warring power, thus making the continuance of the war impossible.

"If America cannot keep her shield of honor clean from the blemish of partiality, and cannot overcome her prejudice against the Germans and their cause, she will not only fail in any eventual attempt to restore peace but, in case Germany should win the war, which seems pretty certain now, the mother country [England] will become enraged and alienated, and there is no telling the economic and political consequences, which might prove disastrous for the United States.

WHAT GERMANS AND IRISH SHOULD DO

"It is the patriotic duty of those of our fellow citizens who can read the handwriting on the wall, and who are not blinded by petty prejudices, to assume leadership in this important movement. This wonderful demonstration tonight is an indicator of the course that must be followed, and shows which

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III D
III F
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- 18 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Dec. 2, 1914.

elements must pursue this mission.

"These elements," the speaker continued, "are the German and the Irish elements in the United States, which have always fought shoulder to shoulder in all the battles for their adopted country. These two elements must take it upon themselves to fight against the anti-German prejudices which exist in this country, and which certain parties keep going by all possible means."

"After describing the causes for these prejudices, which can in part be traced back to historical developments, and after making a brief comparison between Germany on one side and England and Russia on the other side, the speaker discussed the second topic of his address, namely, the maintenance of strict neutrality on the part of the United States.

THE BLUNDERS OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

"Our country and people are being misled by false reports and the machinations

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G
III D
III F
I C

- 19 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Dec. 2, 1914.

of shyster diplomats in the service of the Triple Entente, who are trying to dupe our Federal Government. On behalf of Germany and her ally, and in the interest of America, we demand that all exports to Europe be stopped, with the exception of foodstuffs. Every shipload of arms and munitions which is sent to Europe under the present circumstances means aid to the Triple Entente and a continuance of the war. Our American assurances that we want to restore peace are pure hypocrisy, as long as we permit the export of arms and munitions to Europe. The same goes for our neutrality. Washington made a blunder in favor of England by closing the transatlantic wireless station in Tuckerton. Washington made a blunder in favor of England and her allies when it afforded the Belgian commission an opportunity to disseminate officially the propaganda stories of atrocities in Belgium. Likewise, when Washington refused to listen to a reply by our own German-American citizens, who tried to erase the bad impression which these stories had made on the American people. Washington made a mistake when it refused to come to the aid of German-American citizens whom the British had taken off neutral ships, brought to England, and put in jail. Every day Washington forgets to

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G
III D
III F
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- 20 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Dec. 2, 1914.

interfere when British warships off Sandy Hook stop and search neutral ships. Washington committed a grave error when it acted as England's policeman by demanding information from a South American country about the wireless service used by German warships. Wahsington made a great mistake when it permitted Japan, without protest, to occupy German possessions in the Pacific Ocean. Our Federal Government is making the gravest mistake right now by permitting the sale and export of arms, munitions, war supplies, trucks, cannon, horses, and barbed wire fences to the amount of two hundred million dollars, despite official German protests. These supplies will bolster the sinking morale of the other side [Allies] and prolong the bloody struggle.

LASHES LLOYD GEORGE

"Some weeks ago, the British chancellor of the Exchequer, Lloyd George, did something which can be considered an infringement on American independence. With typical English tactfulness, which is a hallmark of British civilization, this gentleman reminded us that we owed England five billions. That is

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G
III D
III F
I C

- 21 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Dec. 2, 1914.

the golden chain with which Lloyd George is trying to strangle American independence, whose shrine will then be removed from Philadelphia to Wall Street. He forgot to add that actually we owe only two hundred millions, and that the rest is British capital which is safely invested in lucrative American enterprises. These are the methods employed by men like Lloyd George, Asquith, Winston Churchill, and Grey, in order to show the world that America is espousing England's cause. To preserve our independence, we must fight now.

BLAMES FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

"We have to ask ourselves whether we want to condone any longer the attitude of our weak-kneed State Department and President. Our over-zealous State Department had to admit that it made a mistake in the case of the Tuckerton wireless station. It had to permit the reopening of the station which, strange as it seems, immediately afterwards had to shut down again because of a mechanical breakdown.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G
III D
III F
I C

- 22 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Dec. 2, 1914.

"I should like to refer Mr. Bryan to the Blue Books of the Monroe Doctrine, compiled by President Cleveland's Secretary of State Olney in the Venezuela case, and ask him to submit them for study to the British. Instead, he [Bryan] submits to the demands of Great Britain concerning the South American republics, and makes the State Department a stooge for British interests.

AMERICA'S GOOD NAME AT STAKE

"On October 4, the entire American nation, at the request of its chief executive, turned to God Almighty in prayer, to put an end to the bloody conflict in Europe. Immediately afterwards the news spread all over the country that America's factories and shops are manufacturing hundreds of thousands of instruments of death and destruction to be sent to Europe. Can anybody imagine a more shameless hypocrisy? If such a thing is possible, have not Europe's people the right to accuse us of hypocrisy, to point a finger at us, and to consider our assurances and holy speeches as pure eyewash?

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G
III D
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- 23 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Dec. 2, 1914.

DEMANDS EMBARGO

"For the sake of America's reputation, for the sake of the friendship which has united us with Germany and the German people for over a hundred years, for humanity's sake and, last but not least, to make a return of prosperity possible, which only the conclusion of the war can bring about, I myself, and millions of German-Americans in the East, join in the demand of the citizens of Chicago that Congress enact a law prohibiting the sale and export of any kind of war materials to Europe while fighting is in progress, foodstuffs being the only exception."

After the audience had sung "The Star-Spangled Banner," the meeting came to a close.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Nov. 29, 1914.

GERMANY AS LIBERATOR OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

(Editorial)

"The present war will bring about a more or less thorough emancipation of the world from British domination and guardianship," writes Dr. Paul Rohrbach in the Sueddeutsche Zeitung [Native German paper]. This refers not only to international power politics, but also to the news service. Germany is learning right now by practical experience what this lie system of British news reporting can mean. But next to the Germans, the North Americans are the ones who suffer most, as anyone knows who reads the transatlantic news reports transmitted to this country.

This absolute dependence on the British cables is as damaging as can be, not only for ourselves, but also from the American point of view. England controls all the transatlantic cables and, by this means, exercises a sort of guardianship over the world. Any time England so wishes, the whole world

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G
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- 2 -

GERMAN

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Nov. 29, 1914.

will either get news reports of purely British origin and sentiment, or none at all. England, through her cable service, dictates to all the newspapers in the world what they are to publish. She is not in the least concerned with South American or Chinese interests, for example, but considers only her own interests, in so far as this cable service is concerned. Every news item of economic or political importance is first filtered through the sponge of her own selfish interests. The nations in general do not at all realize to what extent they have become England's hirelings in this respect.

Even in America [U. S. A.] there is only a tiny group of people who are aware that the American people are looking at world events, not from the prospective of their own interests, but from the British point of view. The entire transatlantic cable service, dealing with European affairs, has a decidedly British tone. The European correspondents of the great American daily newspapers are oftentimes Englishmen, and even the Americans among them are mainly dependent on English sources for their news dispatches, because they know only the English language. Then too, most news reporting does not even originate

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G
I C

- 3 -

GERMAN

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Nov. 29, 1914.

on the European continent, but is doctored up in London to promote British interests, not American. During the first two or three weeks of this war the American newspapers, with hardly an exception, contained nothing but news which breathed hatred and enmity for Germany. The reaction of the majority of the American people was marked. Not only were Americans convinced that the Germans were in the wrong, but they also believed that Germany was being licked by her enemies consistently, from the first day of the war on. Only weeks later, when German newspapers reached these shores, and a large number of Americans came home from Germany, could a change in attitude be observed.

If you look at it objectively, is it not simply incredible, and unworthy of the United States that during such a tremendous event as this World War a nation of one hundred million people--a world power--should be completely at the mercy of alien British news reporting? If the Americans had had a transatlantic cable connection of their own, if they had had an independent news service

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- 4 -

GERMAN

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Nov. 29, 1914.

not subservient to British interests, if they had not been conditioned for decades by British reports on Germany and other European countries dressed up to serve British interests and their own, Americans would be able now to form a correct picture of the causes and aspects of present events abroad. As it is, they are groping in the dark. We have never heard of such colossal insolence in all the world as that of the English who, from their official government communiques down to the wildest press agency, tell all America fake stories about the origin of this war, in the same way that a crooked horse dealer would try to soft soap a yokel. The Americans would learn a good lesson for the future, if they realized how unworthy and damaging it is for them to be helplessly dependent on British transatlantic cable monopoly. America, immersed in a cloud of lying propaganda, caught in a trap laid by a gang of demagogues, presents a grotesque aspect. And if Americans ever rediscover their self-respect and dignity in this matter, by demanding to read the truth from overseas rather than falsified reports, they themselves will gain by it even more than Germany would. One good thing about German victories is

11/29/14

I G
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- 5 -

GERMAN

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Nov. 29, 1914.

that they cannot be successfully lied away. But it would be nice for Americans to obtain the facts immediately, instead of first being led around by the nose for a couple of weeks.

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EDITORIAL: RETURNING THANKS AND THE GERMAN-AMERICANS

The American citizens of German descent did not need to be challenged by a message of the President to give thanks for the blessings in which they have participated. The sense of gratitude is a characteristic trait of the Germans on this and the other side of the ocean. They always gave voluntarily, obeying an inner impetus, to God and Caesar, what is due to God and Caesar. Over there, the Hohenzollerns gave the Germans a home. Over there, the Hohenzollerns united the Germans into our nation, which is compelling respect in such measure that the respect is accompanied by fear and envy, and because a Hohenzollern has, for decades, in a peaceful way enriched the nation with ideal and material goods, because a Hohenzollern stood as a laborer for decades in the service of German thought, German culture and the economic welfare of the German nation, the German nation responded in the hour of danger to the call of the Emperor, that they may repay their debt of thanks by bringing the necessary sacrifice and by shedding their blood for the just cause. On this side of the ocean, where the German has found a new home and in this home an opportunity to utilize German knowledge and German diligence in this country, it was also not necessary to appeal to the duty of thanks from the German. The German has always repaid every dollar he owes to this country with 100 cents of gratitude. He not only was ready to serve the country in every respect, but he was to be found in the first ranks. He served the country as a



Illinois Staats Zeitung, November 26, 1914.

of culture. The German in this country has never done any half baked work in any sphere. In many cases he had to defend the fundamental principles of the Republic against the pretended Democracy of the original children of this country. Especially since the last few months, during which the American people, the American Press and the American Government have caused the same German painful wounds, they do not cease, even today, to be true sons of this country. They are willing even today to subordinate their own interests to the interests of the Republic. People, Press and the Government have in a treacherous manner with drawn from the Germans. People, Press, and Government, have pushed aside their best friends, to humbly lick the English hand, which had previously beaten, and is still beating them. People, Press, and Government, to wound the German, have disgraced the spirit, which led to the founding of the Republic. Lies have become the leading principle in this once idealistic country and in the Government places, as well as in the Editorial rooms, altars have been erected to hypocrisy. Today is, upon instructions from the President, Thanksgiving Day, which we German-Americans should also celebrate in a festive way. Even if we cannot participate on Thanksgiving Day in the manner the President prescribes, we shall pray nevertheless, fervently and devoutly. We shall pray that a beam of light fall upon the soul of the Government, shrouded in darkness, that they may acknowledge and fulfill the true duties they owe to all the citizens of this country. Our prayers, which originate in an honest heart, and are poured from honest lips, might be sooner

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GERMAN



Illinois Staats Zeitung, November 26, 1914.

listened to, than that, which was murmured in accordance with a higher command and from old habits, and the fountain of which is not the wishing heart.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Nov. 25, 1914.

BRITAIN HOLDS UP JEWISH BANKERS

(Editorial)

In large sections of the country there is a suspicion that the sympathies wealthy Jews in America are on the side of the Russians, English, Japanese, Serbs, and French. To make sure of this it would be necessary to interview some rich Israelites, because we would not say offhand that there was any truth in this rumor. But we do know for a fact that there has been no lack of effort to make the rich Jews--who'd bother about the poor ones--come into the British camp. Very popular are those strong-arm business methods which characterize the British war effort. For instance, the "liberal" British Government adheres to and enforces the medieval principle that an Englishman (a private individual or a bank) who owes money to a citizen of a state or nation with whom England is at war does not have to make payments to his creditor, but to a "trustee" appointed by the British Government. The money

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3027

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- 3 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Nov. 25, 1914.

still Albion's "army". With this army, always mobilized, she has conquered one-fifth of the world's territory.

This terrorism of business, exercised at present on the international bankers, is designed to a large degree to hitch "Jewish wealth" to the chariot of British imperialism. It amounts to an enforced loan which the Israelites have to extend to the British Government; all foreign assets in England are frozen, and if the American Jewish bankers--Kuhn, Loeb, Schiff, Warburg, etc.--do not want to make any loans to the Russians, French, Belgians, and Serbs, these frozen assets will be loaned out by the "trustees of the British Government". That's the English way! Do not be amazed. It always was the English way as long as history can remember.

From an ethical point of view, we could compare this procedure with a highway robber saying, "Stick 'em up!" to his victim. But at least these "Knights of the Alley" do not claim to represent a liberal Christian Government. If they were caught, their last plea for defense would be to say that they "only wanted

WPA (LL) PROC. 30275

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I C

- 4 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Nov. 25, 1914.

to hand over the loot to a trustee for safe keeping, who at some later date would surely restore the property to its rightful owner". No burglar would be stupid enough to assume that a judge would permit such a plea of not guilty. Anyone who knows British policy would feel like that judge. No more than the sea would give up its dead, would John Bull let go anything that has come within reach of his tentacles.

Besides financial strong-arm methods, there are still other ways to exert influence on the "wealthy Jews". The poor ones naturally do not count, because you can't squeeze blood out of a turnip. That well-known Tribune correspondent, Wile, first in London, then in Berlin, then in Chicago, and now back in London, for whom the honest name of his father, Weil, was not good enough, or not English enough, has seen fit lately to have his [anti-German] propaganda articles written by less notorious authors than he, himself, turned out to be. Two weeks ago he sent in a literary hodge-podge by an author named Galsworth (sic). Before that, G. B. Shaw got into the Tribune, and last Sunday we could

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- 5 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Nov. 25, 1914.

enjoy Zangwill. Maybe next Sunday another Jewish literary genius will grace the editorial page of the Tribune.

The British Government probably expects Zangwill to make a tremendous impression on the Golden International. [Translator's note: G. I., a term adopted from the Red International. Meaning here Jewish international finance.] This name is a sure-fire hit, because he is the author of a dramatic play with a terrific climax, although the solution of the problem betrays the mentality of a ten-year old. This pact, and that's what makes him suspicious, is being employed as the latest big gun to fire away at Prussian militarism, using the Tribune's columns as a medium. You can bet your life that if authors like Shaw, Galsworth (sic) and Zangwill start to talk about Prussian militarism, they have obtained their information, and maybe their remuneration, from the official London Press Agency [propaganda outfit]; for the word "Prussian militarism" is a specific London term which stuck in the authors' throat, because they really meant to call it "German barbarism". When a British author believes himself to be

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G
I C

- 6 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Nov. 25, 1914.

somebody, he is careful not to refer to the Germans as barbarians, generally speaking, because he'd be ashamed of such calumny. There is some sense of decency left in any human being, even if he is an author in London. The only exceptions are Americans, as, for instance, a certain Sullivan. He knows that he is a nobody, so he does not have to bother with a sense of ethics, as can be seen by the latest issue of Colliers Weekly.

Zangwill's diatribes are pure British stuff. England should pay him one pound [sterling] per line, because America's "rich Jews" are now probably going to fall for Britain hook, line, and sinker! And if they don't, it certainly isn't Zangwill's fault. With his last article Zangwill has extinguished a great name. In the future he will be remembered as one among many literary nonentities.

What he said about Germany and Prussia we must forgive, because just like any other Englishman, he does not know a thing about its social structure. About Russia he should have displayed better judgment, remembering the persecution of

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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I C

- 8 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Nov. 25, 1914.

be impossible. Russia would immediately have to elevate her people to the democratic 'standard' set by her allies, England and France. This is the point that Jews should keep in mind. Great Britain--to say nothing of France --freed from the Prussian nightmare, will bring pressure on Russia to make her declare the emancipation of the Jews.

"In a letter to me, Sir Edward Grey has already pledged himself to encourage Russia to liberate her Jews."

That's enough! There are many more pearls of the sheerest nonsense contained in this communication to the Tribune, thinly camouflaging the deliberate betrayal of his people by the author. His reference to the British Foreign Minister, Sir Edward Grey, shows clearly enough on whose direction this letter was written. Wile and Zangwill--there you have two worthy renegades of their race.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Nov. 23, 1914.

BRITISH PIRACY

(Editorial)

England's sea warfare resembles the practices of the pirates and buccaneers of bygone days. In order to understand this, let the following questions be answered: Who gave England the right to assume police powers on the high seas and to proceed according to her own arbitrary rules? Why did the rest of the nations yield to England's domination of the seas? Nobody could object if a belligerent nation stopped and seized vessels traveling under an enemy flag, but our sense of justice is outraged if ships of neutral nations are stopped and detained under some pretext. The same power which assumes the privilege to disregard utterly the rights of neutrals just because she has the strongest navy, determines also what is to be war contraband and what is not. This is extremely unfair, and the only reason neutral nations put up with it is because they are too weak to make an affective protest. The real

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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- 2 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Nov. 23, 1914.

nature of the pirate now becomes obvious. His motto is: "Might before right!" It makes no difference whose trade rights are violated; be it the United States, Holland, Sweden, or Italy, England just laughs about it. She has the largest navy and can get away with it without fear of punishment. And the worst aspect of this brutal tyranny is that the neutral states do not even have the moral strength for a concerted protest against this piracy on the high seas. If England is permitted to declare any kind of merchandise contraband, under the pretext that it might strengthen the war effort of the enemy, then this assumption of power may easily lead to an absolute domination of the seas which should be free traffic lanes for all nations. This is only a step short of actual war, and for all practical purposes England today is engaged in warfare against the commerce of all seafaring neutral nations.

This piratical nation [England], which is still unjustly called civilized, not only aims to protect herself by cutting the enemy's supply lines, but clumsily attempts to concentrate all world trade in her own hands. That

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G
I C

- 3 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Nov. 23, 1914.

seems to be her main and ultimate purpose in the present conflict. The chicaneries against neutral shipping can only have one aim: to establish a monopoly for the British merchant marine. The business world will be compelled to do their shipping in British vessels, since neutral boats are so "unreliable". This is the practice of a crooked, unfair, and conniving competitor who would destroy the means of livelihood of a rival by unfair methods. While Russians, French, Japanese, Hindoos from India, and savages from Africa are fighting for their "honor," Britannia is sitting in her office, conducting a business war against Holland, Sweden, Norway, Italy, and America, employing gangster methods. The profit motive is never lost sight of. When the war is over, this "noble," "righteous," and "pious" bunch of highjackers hope to have cornered the larger portion of all world trade. "Might before right!" What the Germans were accused of by these bigoted Pharisees, is now being carried out to the last brutal consequence by the British themselves.

Britain's objective is to regain the lost domination of the high seas. She

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G
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- 4 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Nov. 23, 1914.

has never fought for ideals, no matter how many times she professes to "fight for European civilization and against Prussian militarism". The world should know by now that such words do not mean a thing when they are uttered by English shopkeepers. Civilization to a Britisher means the monopoly of world trade and nothing else. His strength lies in his geographical position. The English Channel is the gateway through which world trade must pass. John Bull, the pirate, is waiting in his hideout to pounce upon the unsuspecting wayfarer. London is to become the clearing house for all overseas trade.

Once it was that way. France and the German free cities [Hamburg, Luebeck Bremen] could tell a tale about it. Calais, which is today the most important point on the French channel coast for German military strategy, was once wrested from the British after stubborn fighting. But the French were unable to press their advantage. The English Channel provided a monopoly for that island pirate's nest, a monopoly which neither France nor Germany were able

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G
I C

- 5 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Nov. 23, 1914.

to break. Before this war broke out, the latter almost put a dent in the British trade monopoly. The present war is being waged because of it. Britain is hellbent to regain her lost superiority in world commerce. Her very existence and future depend on it. To achieve her purpose will take time, that's why England announces that "the war will last for years". She says she'll never give in. Such statements are supposed to bluff her allies and the rest of the world. It is obvious that Britain cannot gain control over the entire world trade in a few short months. Neutral shipping cannot be wiped out that quickly. Worth-while things take time to accomplish. Therefore, the Allies have to keep on fighting until England has reached her goal. At least that is the secret desire of the London gang of diplomats. But the public is fooled according to a different recipe: "We are fighting for civilization and the independence of Belgium and the little countries, which Prussian militarism would like to swallow."

The gigantic joke which is being played here on the emotions and sentiments

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

I G
I C

- 6 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Nov. 23, 1914.

of people will never work. The arrogance and insolence displayed by a relatively small gang of shopkeepers cannot be tolerated any longer by the world. On the contrary, it is the trend of the times to grant equal rights to even the smallest nation in the great family of nations. Universal democracy will spell England's doom. These hypocrites have done more to discredit the idea of democracy than even the Czarist regime. All idealistic and ethical concepts have been brazenly aborted by this shopkeeper tribe. In view of this fact, we are truly amazed at the tender love displayed by the American press for British interests, to tally disregarding our own American interests. The American press should rise in unanimous protest against England's interpretation of international law regarding contraband goods, and against her arbitrary laws to be obeyed by American businessmen. A German protest would probably have an adverse effect. Our own arguments would a priori be rejected as being subjective. We would promptly be accused of speaking for Germany and Austria-Hungary, and even if we should affirm a thousand times to be speaking for the United States,

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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- 7 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Nov. 23, 1914.

it still would do us no good. But a day will come when the Anglomaniacs will come out of their trance. Then we will find out who can claim to have been a "real American". We can safely predict today that precious few of our leading newspaper owners and editors can be counted among them.

The open partisanship for "Dear Old England," an obvious betrayal of American principles, will bear bitter fruit! There is no civic pride to be gained by it. On the contrary, it seems that some people are beginning to be ashamed of being Americans. But once a people have ceased to fight for their unalienable rights, it will be just too bad. We would not give three pennies for such a state or nation. It is certainly nothing to be proud of to belong to a nation of moral cowards!

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Nov. 20, 1914.

BRITISH SHOPKEEPERS HAVE LITTLE TO CHEER ABOUT

(Editorial)

The British Lion has already lost a goodly number of teeth. It is only that one half of all the English officers now fighting in France--probably half of all officers Britain has altogether--have been killed, but even the British navy has "suffered heavy losses" although, as the First Lord of the Admiralty, Winston Churchill, confessed in Commons yesterday, the navy has not yet been engaged in a sea battle. This most arrogant of all arrogant Britons once coined the word "luxury fleet" when referring to the German navy. Judging by the complaints over their losses, the luxury, i.e., the expensiveness, seems to be indulged in by Britain. Even the Anglo-American press is beginning to realize that the prestige of the British navy has suffered a heavy blow, since until now it has not achieved anything outstanding. The British navy so far has lost 222 officers and 3455 enlisted men as casualties; 37 officers and 428 men are reported wounded, and 5 officers and one man are missing. These figures do not

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G

- 2 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Nov. 20, 1914.

include the losses sustained at Antwerp and during the sea battle off the Chilean coast, otherwise the number of casualties would have been increased by 1875. In addition to this confession of the loud-mouthed Admiralty chief [Churchill], there is another item. The battleship Canopus has disappeared without a trace. Since the sea battle off Chile Mr. Churchill has not had any news from this warship.

Under such circumstances it is no wonder that the British cabinet is getting panicky. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had to admit in Commons that Great Britain's war expenditures would reach \$2,250,000,000 for the first year; this is more than twice as much as the cost of the four-year campaign in Africa. The Chancellor announced a war loan of one and one-quarter billion and new taxes to raise another billion. In return for that, the British cannot point to one single success, but they have an abundance of fear, which they are trying to hide by adopting the "most un-christian" measures. To

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 302/5

Abendpost, Nov. 20, 1914.

accuse of espionage and to incarcerate persons with German-sounding names is the lowest and most despicable form of vengeance for the great disappointments which the shopkeepers have suffered through German efficiency and alertness. The whole civilized world will laugh at the story that fifty thousand German spies, or persons suspected to be spies, have been at large in England, and that only fourteen thousand of them have been arrested. The British Government is just trying to cover up their own inefficiency, that's all. The German Government had to resort to retaliatory measures. It is not that the Englishmen now living in Germany constitute a menace. Let them observe and hear all they can and report to London; it will do no harm. But in order to secure humane treatment for the Germans now languishing in English prison camps, the German authorities were compelled to arrest all Englishmen found at large on German soil. But the Germans will never forget the respect that is due human beings; the world may be assured of that.

But this will not appease England's fury. The worst disappointment for these

Abendpost, Nov. 20, 1914.

scummy shopkeepers is the fact that the blockade directed against Germany hurts their own people as much as it does the Germans. That is why we see these arbitrary procedures against neutral shipping. With Turkey's entry into the war, the Russian grain supply is cut off, and if the Turks are successful in their attempts to occupy the Suez Canal, the island kingdom will really be in a fix. Perhaps their shopkeeper spirit would have restrained the British government from plunging into this war if they had not been so fully and firmly convinced that they could wrest Germany's entire world trade away from her within a few short weeks. This wonderful prospect was dangled in front of the shopkeepers as bait to make them "enthusiastic" about this war. In the ministries, this fairy tale was honestly and implicitly believed! But by now it has become obvious that a portion of the British textile industry cannot be maintained without German dye products, that chemical supplies are almost depleted, and that they cannot be replaced. Instead of taking over Germany's export trade as they expected, the customers of German export houses are telling these Britishers that the war has to come to an end sometime, and that then they would buy from the Germans again anyway. That's bitter medicine! The British shopkeepers really

Abendpost, Nov. 20, 1914.

would have gone to some lengths to steal the German trade. But it seems that in business, too, an unethical operator is despised: he who would fire his competitors warehouses in order to get his customers. But that is not beneath the British!

Shopkeeper ambitions started to sprout over here too. But they have wilted just as they did in London. A Mr. William Dawson even wrote a book giving all necessary advice how to "catch" the German market. The instructions were not meant for the "Yanks," it is true, but the latter believed that what was good for the Britons was good for them also. But their hopes were soon dashed. The inexperience and the clumsy methods of the English, as well as those of the American shopkeepers, amaze us. Even the London Times had to call the whole thing off. They write as follows:

"There is much talk about the opportunities, created by the war, to take over the German market. The territories which we will occupy with the help of our fleet,

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- 6 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Nov. 20, 1914.

will not remain in our hands once normal conditions have been restored. Germany has built up her trade honestly, by the knowledge, hard work, and intelligence of her business pioneers. Only by employing the same qualities could we hope to conquer and keep those markets." That's sensibly spoken! But the "shopkeeper-government" thought it could burn down its neighbors storage houses and then inherit his customers!

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Nov. 18, 1914.

"ENGLAND'S SITUATION IS EXCELLENT"

(Editorial)

The British Prime Minister, Lord Asquith, has discussed the "situation" in the House of Commons. It is too early to say what impression his speech has made on "the outside world". All England is dark; no lights are permitted, not even in the railroad trains. It is therefore impossible to see the long faces. The press is begging for news from the war front. Asquith cannot afford to lift the censorship or even to relax it, because the French Chief of Staff, Joffre, won't have it, so--"We have to make the best of it, since France has to carry the main load of the struggle".

The spy scare of these stolid Englishmen can be compared with the witch hunts of the Middle Ages. More than fourteen thousand persons are interned, twenty nine thousand [suspicious characters] are "at large," so Asquith tells us. The

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, Nov. 18, 1914.

conscientious Asquith has probably taken a census. The spies are carefully counted. There are twenty-nine thousand of them, not more and not less. Why they have not yet been apprehended, since they are so well known--they were counted, you remember--is a mystery indeed. Probably the heroic British people must not be kept from having their thrills and chills. Or perhaps the liberal government would like to have an ace in the hole, and will attempt to justify unforeseen defeats by holding these twenty-nine thousand spies responsible. And this is why they have to remain at large.

According to Asquith, "everything is fine" and that was probably the reason why he asked for a credit of \$1,250,000,000, a war loan as large as Germany's. That would increase the English national debt fifty per cent. But England has to "loan" her colonies; she has to make loans to Belgium and Serbia, and perhaps to France and Russia too. The "loans" to the Australian colonies and to Canada are practically refunds of armament expenditures incurred by these dominions. It seems that the "Mother Country" has to finance that "voluntary"

WPA (LL) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, Nov. 18, 1914.

war effort of her self-governing colonies. That is as it should be. It is probable that even Portugal and Japan have to be paid for their assistance, because both countries are laboring under a huge deficit. But since England "has the money" and always "wins the last million," as Lloyd George so nicely expressed it, "everything is alright" and final victory "cannot be doubted".

The uprising in Africa has not yet been noticed officially by the Prime Minister, neither did he comment on the declaration of war by the old archenemy of England, the Emir of Afghanistan. The insurrection in Egypt and the rebellion in India are of such "little significance" that the Prime Minister did not bother to mention them. But Kitchener, the Minister of War, was careful enough to send those Canadian rookie soldiers, who had been in England for quite a while, to the Egyptian front. Fearing political reverberations, he did not dare send them to France, because if none of these Canadian "elite" troops had returned, their widows and orphans would have derived the wrong idea about the invincibility of the "Mother Country". If these fellows are killed while fighting

Abendpost, Nov. 18, 1914.

the Mohammedans in Egypt, "Christian" England could console the Canadian people by telling them that their heroes had died in defense of Christianity.

The world feels relieved to hear that things are "alright" in England and for the Britons. If need be, they can get along without lights and conduct their shady business in the dark. Not that they are scared! It may be due to nothing more than plain economy.

If we can believe the reports and utterances made by members of the House of Commons, the entire people stand behind their government. We do not care to dispute that, because we cannot prove anything to the contrary. According to Asquith's estimation, there are about seven hundred thousand men under arms, i. e., troops capable of front line duty, plus three hundred thousand territorials, who can only be used for home defense. Another million recruits have been approved by the House of Commons. Unless we are entirely devoid of logical reasoning, it can safely be said that these latter will never see the

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, Nov. 18, 1914.

battleground of France. As soon as they are capable of carrying a musket they will have to be shipped to Asia for duty. The war in India, Egypt, Syria, Arabia, and Afghanistan, against the Turks and other natives, will probably last a while longer than the war in Europe. But "everything is alright in England".

A British "Laborite" found nothing wrong with the idea of England making "loans" to her satellites. But his comment revealed that he did not believe the fairy tale that England would ever see a penny of it again. For the time being, this representative of labor consoles himself with the wishful day dream that "later on we will collect this money from the German Kaiser, anyway". This confidence is worth as much as Asquith's claim that "everything is alright in Great Britain!"

So nothing has changed in England, except that there are blackouts. And for that there may be a thousand and one reasons. The Britons don't need light to nurse their fear along! Maybe it is more consoling not to see those flying monsters overhead at night. Since the Britons are so sure that the Germans are going to be defeated, they may as well close their eyes and wait. The liberal

I G

- 6 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Nov. 18, 1914.

government could even go a step farther and decree that the "free" Britons go to bed from sunup to sundown, so they won't even be frightened by an airship during the daytime. Close your eyes and you won't see the bogey man!

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Nov. 17, 1914.

[THE TRIBUNE AND ITS CORRESPONDENTS]
Letter to the Editor

Dear Editor: What would be the reaction of an Englishman, living in a neutral country, to a newspaper account of a letter, found on the person of an English war prisoner and written by his wife, in which this English woman, probably a mother herself, admonishes her husband not to spare women and children in this war?

Well, my dear German fellow citizens, the Chicago Daily Tribune of November 12 published just such a story of a German soldier, in an article entitled, "King Albert of Belgium, the Hero of All Europe". A female namesake of the President of the United States [Wilson] made this fantastic claim. Although any German newspaper would reject material of this kind, and brand the story as a shameless lie, regardless of whether the subject happened to be an English, French, Japanese, Hottentot, or even a Belgian soldier's wife, the "World's

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 20275

Abendpost, Nov. 17, 1914.

"Greatest Newspaper" publishes the story as a special news report from a correspondent.

How would an Englishman react if one of his countrymen deserted and joined the German side, and later, as a correspondent in a neutral country defamed the land of his fathers in the most despicable manner?

Well, a native German, named Friedrich Wilhelm Weil--he has changed it to Frederic William Wile--is engaged in this apparently lucrative business; he is writing for the Chicago Tribune. The above mentioned issue contains one of his daily fabrications. Among other things he says that the morale of the German soldiers was not nearly as high as was generally believed. According to him, the soldiers sold and traded their uniforms for civilian clothes, in order to escape to Holland. Mr. "Wile" also makes the startling discovery that the Germans were using special incendiary bullets in Belgium, as part of the German culture which they had imported to Belgium. Mr. Wile

APR (H.L.) PROJ. 30273

Abendpost, Nov. 17, 1914.

considers this discovery no less important than the one made by his colleague, James O'Donnell Bennett, this white raven among Anglo-American war correspondents, who described the horrible mutilations caused by the dum-dum bullets used by the English and French. And how this famous Mr. Wile has obtained for the Tribune a "Psychology of War" of the "Eminent Author and Humanitarian, and profoundest observer among contemporary English writers". [Translator's note: Words in quotation marks appear in English in the original text.] The upshot of it all is that the German motto: might is right, attributed, by the way, to the German Reichs-Chancellor Von Bethmann-Hollweg, was responsible for this war and was the only reason why Belgium's neutrality was violated, which in turn brought about England's participation in the war. And although the Tribune as a rule thinks very little of the military and political utterances of poets, scientists, and artists, it nevertheless publishes in full these extremely biased opinions of this great novelist and miserable historian.

I am asking again, What would an Englishman do in such a case?

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G

- 4 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Nov. 17, 1914.

What are we doing? What we have always done--nothing. Shall we be good boys and behave like good citizens while the others humiliate us and make fools of us?

Well, a number of German-Americans and I will do at least one little thing, and it is the least we can possibly do for the sake of our German heritage. After having sent a friendly warning to the Tribune, and after having received a courteous reply emphasizing "impartiality" and stating that Mr. Wile was of German descent as far as they knew, we [German-Americans] pledged ourselves not to buy the Tribune any more as long as this German renegade and that other mud slinger are employed as correspondents by that paper.

Yours truly,

[signed] Hermann Brandall,
Chairman of the Kaufmaennischer Verein
[Commerce Club] of Chicago.
1840 West Monroe Street.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Nov. 16, 1914.

THE BLEEDING HEART OF PEACE

(Editorial)

We do not dare to doubt the sincerity of the President's and his Secretary of State's sentiment. Both have declared repeatedly that they want strictly to observe this country's neutrality. They have continually repeated that they were ready to make any sacrifice in order to restore peace in Europe. Before such assurances we must respectfully and humbly doff our hats; especially if we consider that the President has laid special emphasis on his oral assurances, or has he not displayed his feelings for neutrality, when he refused to see Mr. Horace L. Brand, who wanted to bring him a petition of 10,000 German-Americans? It must have hurt the President terribly to have been compelled to receive the representative of the best citizens of this country. But it is the obvious proof of his neutrality that he acted like that, and he brought the same proof when he criticized Congressman Barthold because he dared to open his mouth and speak in friendly terms about the Germans and even promised him

WPA (LL) MOJ.30275



GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Nov. 16, 1914.

an official censure. And we can understand, how the President's neutral heart was bleeding when Congressman Gardner in the House of Representatives stormed against Germany and Senator Burton loosed speech in Cleveland, which dripped with hatred towards Germany. And we fully approve that he passed over these anti-German speeches in benevolent silence. He did not want to give them any further publicity. For the same reason, and only for the same reason, did he allow that noisy woman from London, Mrs. Parkhurst, to yell in Washington and allowed the English writers to incite America towards a war against Germany. His neutral soul was bleeding, and his heart of peace writhed in pain, although the otherwise talkative lips remained closed. The whole misery of humanity must have gripped the noble minded President in view of the fact that his people, whom he wanted to lead to the clean heights of statesmanly and human ideals, prefers to dance around the golden calf and instead of to the all bountiful Jehovah to bring sacrifices to the heathenish Baal. Tears stream through the answering telegram which Secretary of State addressed to the Oshkosh citizens. The citizens of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, notified the President that a train loaded with arms and ammunition passed through Oshkosh on its way

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275



GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Nov. 16, 1914.

to Canada, and Secretary of State Bryan saw himself compelled to inform the Oshkosh citizens, who seem to have peculiar views about neutrality, and do not seem to appreciate the rise of American trade, but instead believe in the President and his high ideals, that if the cannons and other war materials were sold in the United States by regular commercial treaty and had also been shipped, a breach of neutrality had not occurred. We want to make an end to the embarrassment, and the suffering connected with it for the President. The deplorable, because helpless position, of the mighty friend of peace in the White House cuts deeply into our heart. And if only to make an end to this shameless derision of the President's wishes and to help him to realize his dreams about a genuine neutrality, have we arranged a mass-meeting to be held December 1, in the course of which a resolution to be adopted will request Congress to create a law that during the continuance of the European war the export of all war materials should be prohibited. Only with such a law, only with such a means of power in his hands, will the President be able to realize his peace ideals. Is there a friend of peace, can there be a friend of Wilson who would not welcome this movement with joy and would not go heart and hand

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275



GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Nov. 16, 1914.

with it? In the interest and for the purpose of promoting the true neutrality of Mr. Wilson's advocated peace efforts, we request all German newspapers, particularly our Chicago colleague, the Abendpost to reprint the above article. The bleeding peace heart of the President shall be healed, the neutrality of the United States shall, in the noble sense of Wilson, be guaranteed.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Nov. 14, 1914.

WHERE IGNORANCE IS BLISS

(Editorial)

What one doesn't know doesn't hurt, but neither does it prevent one from making errors and mistakes. We cannot expect even a fairly good appraisal of the responsibilities for this war from the average Anglo-American, because he simply does not know the real causes. Neither could we ask for any such knowledge and understanding, because he has not the slightest inkling of the economic, political, and racial background of Europe. Neither can we expect him, without any assistance, to evaluate the great potential danger which England's alliance with Japan constitutes for this country. The American will find it difficult to see that this country may eventually be plunged into the war, thanks to this country's British-controlled press and the Anglophile attitude of large and influential sections of the population. The American does not know his own American history, and least of all does he understand the true relationship between England and the United States; he is not aware of the many shady deals by which the beloved "Mother Country," under the cloak of

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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- 2 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Nov. 14, 1914.

friendship, has duped him.

For example, the American does not know the story of the former "military" boundary of the state of Maine, established at the conclusion of the Revolutionary War. This boundary followed the watershed between the St. Lawrence River and the Atlantic Ocean, ran north to a point about twenty miles from Quebec, and then along the mountain crest at the southwest bank of the St. Lawrence River, thus controlling the southwest bank, the opposite Canadian bank, and all connecting highways between the provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, Quebec and Montreal, including a hinterland nearly 150 miles deep; the (average) American does not know that in 1842 the beloved "Mother Country" succeeded in talking Uncle Samuel out of this strategically important frontier and in moving it south into the flat country, where it was dominated by the Canadian mountain range with the result that Canada's highways are now completely safe, but the United States is left without any Canadian frontier that can be defended successfully. The (average) American does not know that by pretending

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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- 3 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Nov. 14, 1914.

to be a friend England managed to make this Republic give up a small, but extremely valuable strip of territory situated west of Lake Superior and containing an abundance of minerals; and further, that in 1846 they [the British] succeeded in inducing the United States to relinquish the "Fifty-four forty" frontier (54.40 north latitude) west of the Rocky Mountains, and to be satisfied with the present northern boundary of Washington, whereby the English secured British Columbia with her important Pacific coast. And so on. The average Anglo-American does not know the history of his own country, at least not the history of Great Britain's relations and dealings with this country, because he either was not taught at all or, if so, with a biased and incorrect interpretation. The school textbooks were written by Englishmen from the British point of view, whereas older history books, telling of British perfidies, frauds and crooked deals, were withdrawn from circulation.

The Anglo-American, thanks to his ignorance, is compelled to believe blindly and

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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- 4 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Nov. 14, 1914.

to repeat that which was told him regarding the past, and he can therefore judge contemporary events only superficially, by their outward appearances. But even at that, some things should have become clear to him by now; if he would look toward Mexico, for instance, he might try to find the solution for the constant strife and unrest which prevails there. The smartest "Philadelphia Lawyer" would be at a loss to explain intelligently what these men, Carranza, Villa, etc., are fighting for--so long as he tried to find the solution in Mexico itself; neither could he locate the source of the funds which those various generals still seem to have for their revolutionary campaigns--as long as he looked for that money in Mexico.

Nevertheless, the fighting goes merrily on in Mexico and the leaders of all parties involved seem to have plenty of dough. But where did they get it? Who could be interested in keeping trouble rife in Mexico, especially with the possibility that the United States might also become involved? Who else but Japan, which has or had a secret treaty with Mexico, and which loves us so much

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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I J

- 5 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Nov. 14, 1914.

on account of our policy in the Far East, and England, which was helped by Japan against Germany and therefore is obligated--especially since she expects Japan to help her some more!

WPA (111 L) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Nov. 12, 1914.

TARTUFFE AS PROMOTER OF CIVILIZATION

(Editorial)

[Translator's note: Tartuffe is the title character in a play by the French author Moliere. The name has become a synonym for a cheat and hypocrite.]

They have been shooting off their big mouths again in London! The occasion was the inauguration of the new Lord Mayor of London. The noise was supposed to fool the rest of the world outside of London. But it does not fool us!

A reply is not necessary. Nevertheless, it would be good to illuminate that illustrious event by presenting a few cold historical facts. It is useless

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, Nov. 12, 1914.

to try to convince Americans. The Allies are held together by the same hand that keeps a gang of burglars together. Every member knows all the tricks and crimes of all the others, and all of them know the misdeeds of each. Everyone of them could send everyone else to the gallows. That's the only guarantee against the doublecross! If one of them should ever start talking, God help the rest of the gang! That is why even the worst among these criminals is treated like a **gentleman**, and **everyone has to** return the compliment. How long will that harmony last? Forever, they say. We'll see!

How do the Allies fight for civilization? It is interesting to find out. Only too often have we had to refer to their works of "culture". England is known in all corners of the earth. She is feared because she dominates the seas. And that is the only reason why her colonies are still safe, for the time being. The moment this authority is relaxed, her colonies would revolt.

Abendpost, Nov. 12. 1914.

The English have done some civilizing work. They went to India with the Bible and opium. The Indians rejected the Bible because (and this is a matter of fact) they already had their own religion, and a much older one at that. They did not need a new one, because their own was good enough for them. But they took to the opium, and what the Indians could not consume the Persians and Chinese had to take. What Christian value was there in the distribution of millions of Bibles, if the distributors of them drove women and children into the arms of this horrible demon opium? England's civilizing influence! That could make Satan laugh! The "most Christian" nation has no objection if millions of girls are married off at the age of ten. Why certainly! England is fighting for civilization; she has made a gigantic house of prostitution out of India. Why don't England's dear cousins on this side of the Atlantic talk about this "work of culture" of their dear relatives? Have those barbarians, the Teutons, ever done anything of the kind? Civilized! Not one of the traders who sallied forth from England to conquer India could ever talk or read the flowerlike language of the Hindus.

Abendpost, Nov. 12, 1914.

How, then, could they exert any civilizing influence on India's teeming millions? The British did not even gain respect as great military conquerors, because they did not come as warriors, but as merchants and traders, with opium as a dope.

"Instead of a nation of heroic warriors, they appeared to the Indians as a horde of tradesmen", says an Indian scientist named Tahore. Of all the nations, these shopkeepers alone were too yellow to fight: they hired their "heroes" to fight for British civilization, i. e., business. As a nation, or in the field of administration, England cannot boast of a single cultural achievement. Her sole purpose and objective was business! Australia and Canada have become civilized without England's doings. England's highest dignitaries, who made speeches in London, were fortunate that nobody asked them when and where England had promoted culture after her missionaries and mercenaries had once obtained a foothold. Since the fall of the Byzantine empire, no nation more arrogant, frivolous, and cowardly has ever sprawled all over the earth. She made herself

Abendpost, Nov. 12, 1914.

mistress of the seas, because she had stolen and hoarded enough wealth to outdo all other nations in building her navy. Other nations had to do the fighting for England's glory, and had to make great sacrifices. England herself knew only how to grab! And that's what her "big shots" call "civilizing"!

It is hard to see how England could do any civilizing. Her scientists would have to have some measure of ability. When her present ally, France, had become weak, the sneak thief stole into Egypt. Besides India, the land of the Pharaohs is known as one of the oldest seats of culture in history. What were these shopkeepers looking for on this ancient and sacred soil? Only money, and they made it any way they could, honestly and otherwise. The research and development that has been done during the past fifty years in Egypt and ancient Babylon was principally the work of German scientists. No Englishman was ever able to read a book in an Oriental language before German scientists had translated this ancient literature. Up to today, all Arabic works

Abendpost, Nov. 12, 1914.

are printed in German. The English can thank German scientists for being able to read something about the four religions of the Orient, Mohammedanism, Zoroastrianism, Buddhism, and Brahmanism. But it is England which "civilizes" people! She did not produce one scientist who knew the literature of the peoples she had the crust to subjugate. The "German babarians" had to help the shopkeepers get acquainted with Oriental culture.

Treitschke--and Emerson agrees with him--says of Macaulay, the greatest English historian: "Macaulay shows a lack of philosophical education which a German "Fuchs" literally [Fox, German student expression for freshman] would be ashamed of."

It is not saying too much if we predict that, in this war, the British "shilling soldiers" will, for the first time, have to do actual fighting. From the battle of Blenheim to the battle of Belle Alliance [Waterloo] the Germans had to come to their rescue. It was the young Dessauler [Prussian general] who saved Marlborough. Gibraltar was taken by a German prince for the benefit of

Abendpost, Nov. 13, 1914.

the British shopkeepers. One June 15, 1815, Bluecher [Prussian general] saved the battle of Waterloo for the Duke of Wellington. Truly, the English are some promoters of civilization! "During the Boer War," writes Delbrueck [German historian and statesman], an absolute authority, "the 'shilling soldiers' tied Boer women together and used them as a shield against the enemy by driving them before them." The "shilling soldiers" used to throw up their hands in surrender by the time every tenth man of them had been wounded. And these yellowbacks Lord Kitchener refers to as "our courageous British army". But this time they won't be able to dodge, either to the right or to the left, because the French are flanking them.

The leader of the French radical party, Caillaux, whose wife had shot and killed the editor of the Paris newspaper Figaro, went to the front as a volunteer. Recently he was sent to the guard house for a week and when Joffre, commander-in-chief, learned of his case, the punishment was doubled. And what was the crime? Caillaux had criticised the British army! And in a

Abendpost, Nov. 12, 1914.

German prison camp, Englishmen and Frenchmen had to be given separate quarters, because they were fighting with one another every day. The French have experienced England's friendship to their sorrow, even though we hear a lot of hokum today about their alliance, which is supposed to be as solid as a rock. And the Russian? He didn't have anything to say. He only ate and drank. Maybe Asquith, Balfour, and Cambon remembered, just in time, an essay of the Danish author Alse in the Copenhagen Dageblad, in which he made the assertion that, at the time of the Boer War, the Czar of Russia had made the proposal to Kaiser Wilhelm II to attack England and divide up the British Empire. Supposing Wilhelm had been like England or Japan? But! The Allies are fighting for civilization, and the Germans are barbarians!

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Nov. 11, 1914.

THIS HYPOCRISY IS TRYING OUR PATIENCE

(Editorial)

Don't misunderstand us! We are not against philanthropy and charity. Let the Belgian orphans come over here and be adopted! Collect money for the relief of the war victims! But do not forget to request your "British cousins" on the other side of the big pond to let foodstuffs pass through to the European continent. That would soon stop the distress over there, even in Belgium. "Oh, Mistress of the Sea, Have Mercy!"

Witnessing continuous German-baiting on behalf of Belgium and for Albion's greater glory, it becomes necessary for us, once and for all, to set this matter straight, and to call attention to the one all-important and pertinent fact, that the Belgians did not get any more or any less than they themselves asked for, according to all calculations. Their women and children should certainly not have to pay for this, but sentimental considerations must not allow us to condone

WPA (111) PROJ 29275

Abendpost, Nov. 11, 1914.

deliberate falsification of facts without a protest.

At the beginning of the war, it was possible for hypocritical England and her hirelings to make political capital out of the violation of Belgium's neutrality. The chancellor of the German Reich, who took painstaking care not to be ambiguous, had announced that Germany had to violate Belgium's neutrality. The chancellor was acting in good faith by assuming that Belgium was a neutral state. But at that time he did not have any knowledge of those secret military documents which later fell into the hands of the Germans when Brussels was taken. These documents give irrefutable proof that the chief of the Belgian general staff in Brussels and the British military attache, Lieutenant Colonel Bernadiston, had worked out all the details of landing a British expeditionary force [in Belgium]. The plan originated in England on April 10, 1906, and was officially approved by the chief of the British general staff, Lieutenant General Sir James Grierson. Dunkirk, Calais, and Boulogne were designated as points of debarkation. There were also documents outlining a spy system for the Rhine provinces.

Another important document which was found proves the existence of a Belgian-

Abendpost, Nov. 11, 1914.

French alliance before the war. It includes a map informing the Belgian general staff of French army positions. The date is December 23, 1911. There are some more documents which prove beyond all doubt that Belgium would have let the French and the English pass through to the Rhine. Conclusion: Belgium neutrality did not exist, and could, therefore, not have been violated.

Belgium forced Germany to make a tough war. Nothing would have been destroyed if the [Belgian] army had not put up resistance. And when that army was beaten, women and children would have remained unharmed. No German soldier would have touched a hair of their heads. Why did this stupid rabble, living less than half a day's journey from the Rhine, believe all those wild and superstitious tales? Of course, there is an extenuating circumstance: Great sections of them cannot read! This "luxury" a "wise" Belgian government could not afford for its people. Frenchwomen do not take to their heels when they hear that the Germans are approaching. Instead of remaining in their homes, these foolish Belgians grabbed the arms which had been distributed among them according to a plan; the fair sex was no exception. But only when this practice became a habit did the

Abendpost, Nov. 11, 1914.

German military authorities resort to the inevitable war measures against snipers.

Thanks to these irrefutable facts, Germany can now afford to stand on international law. If homesteads were destroyed in Belgium, if women became widows and children orphans, Germany can reply: "You can blame your allies for it, and yourselves. 'Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap.'"

But the Belgian incident is being kept alive on purpose. The fund-raising mania and the sudden love for orphans serve as the means to continue the agitation against the Germans under a camouflage. If it were inspired purely by charity and philanthropy, why is it necessary to emphasize those "German atrocities" and to keep on playing that old ditty called "neutrality," played to death long since?

Nobody takes this pretense of indignation seriously any longer!

But we do know how England and Japan have respected Chinese neutrality. Only

Abendpost, Nov. 11, 1914.

by violating neutral Chinese territory were those yellow scoundrels able, with the aid of their British pals, to make war on the Germans in Tsingtao German colony7.

And how will England and Russia justify their attack on Persia? Did not an American named Shuster give the world the whole dope about it? The "scrap of paper"--an agreement between England and Persia--guaranteeing the latter's independence, was torn up by the same Sir Edward Grey who, sitting on his high horse and turning pious eyes toward heaven, prayed: "Oh Lord, I thank Thee that I am not like those." And what did that crooked, bloodthirsty, yellow ally of Grey do? Russia, France, and England, together with Japan, had "guaranteed" the independence of Korea. With the knowledge of her three allies, Japan grabbed Korea, but not until her hired assassins had first removed the queen in about the same way that Alexander and Draga had been removed in Belgrade. Grey and his pious accomplices remained in the background, rubbing their hands. But, to the world, they showed their well-known innocent faces.

In order to conquer the Boers, the British army, without qualms of conscience,

Abendpost, Nov. 11, 1914.

marched through Portugese territory and landed troops in Delagoa Bay. As a reward for that, Portugal had to send troops there, allegedly for protection against German attacks, but in reality to help defeat the rebellious Boers. When and where did these British diplomatic scoundrels ever respect their own signature or keep their word of honor, unless it was an advantage to do so? A true friend of humanity feels righteous indignation, watching these hypocrites whine about the "distress of the Belgians," which was nobody's fault but their own and that of the Allies.

A few years ago, when money was collected for the starving Hindoos, the German Kaiser headed the list with ten thousand dollars, if we remember correctly. Using the most powerful magnifying glasses, nobody could have found the names of the British royal family on that list. Now they like to show off as good Samaritans and "heal the wounds" which they themselves have inflicted, the dirty hypocrites!

There is one more thing of which we want to remind our Americans who, just

Abendpost, Nov. 11, 1914.

like the English, shed crocodile tears after Louvain, the "city of science," was destroyed. The incident took place on August 27, 1914, and was an act of wanton vandalism, according to our English cousins. Exactly one hundred years and three days before the destruction of Louvain, on August 24, 1814, these British cousins burned down the White House in Washington. What do you think of that, fellow Americans, whose hearts are beating so warmly for England? If that wasn't vandalism, what was it?

Go ahead and alleviate distress; it's a fine thing to do. But cut out the hypocrisy. We have some more aces in the hole!

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GERMAN



Illinois Staats Zeitung, November 9, 1914.

DO WE WANT THE STARS? Editorial.

In these hard times which have come over Germany as well as over the German-Americans, light is very much needed. Light for us that we may recognize the way which leads to respect, and light for our adversaries so that they may be able to find the truth from the chaos of lies. And while this newspaper is honestly endeavoring to create light - light for the Germans and light for our opponents - another German newspaper made it their mission to cross our endeavors; to leave the Germans of Chicago in the dark about their own position and rights in this country and to speak a word in favor of our opponents.

President Wilson has, disregarding all diplomatic usage, received the envoys of a belligerent nation, who complained about cruelties which never took place, while he at the same time showed a cold shoulder to German citizens who in all politeness requested him to preserve the neutrality of this country and not allow the hatred of foreigners to get further nourishment. Why? Wherefore?



Illinois Staats Zeitung, November 9, 1914.

President Wilson permitted the Allied-inspired lies free entrance and full publication while he censored the wireless stations. After the station at Tuckerton, in a peculiar and unexplained manner got out of order and finally through the energetic intervention of Messrs. Horace L. Brand and Fred Britten again was put in order, the government decreed again yesterday that Tuckerton should be closed once more until further notice. Why? For what?

President Wilson proclaimed the strictest neutrality, and even dared to prohibit the citizens of German descent from expressing our sympathies for our afflicted fatherland. He has, with unctuous mien, ordered prayers to be said for the finish of the war, but at the same time showed himself well pleased that the Allies are given every means to continue the war.

I G
III H

GERMAN

Chicago Daily Tribune, Nov. 7, 1914.

CHICAGO IRISH JOIN IN PROTEST WITH GERMANS. WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

Plan Meeting To Condemn Shipping Of Contraband.

p. 4... German and Irish citizens of Chicago will hold two large demonstrations December first in Orchestra Hall and the North Side Turner Hall in condemnation of the exportation of contraband articles of war from the United States to the belligerent nations of Europe.

Among the Germans appointed to make arrangements for the meeting are Horace L. Brand, Editor, Illinois Staats Zeitung; C. H. Hornell, Peter Ellert, H. Lueders, and Albert H. Wy. Irishmen identified with the movement are James T. Clarke, President of the "United Irish Societies" of Chicago; James C'Donnell Storen, Francis E. O'Gallagher, P. H. O'Donnell, Judge Joseph E. Ryan, Michael Hartnett, Joseph Fogarty, Thomas P. Bonfield and James L. Devyer.

It is the object of the demonstrations to urge the passage of laws for the promotion of peace by the prohibition of exportation from the United States of all contraband, except food stuffs. The meetings are called, "In the

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- 2 -

GERMAN

Chicago Daily Tribune, Nov. 7, 1914.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

"Name of Mercy and Humanity," on the theory that to stop the supply of contraband will bring the war to an earlier close.

Invitations to speak at the demonstrations have been sent to Hugo Muensterberg of Harvard University, Congressman Richard Bartholdt of St. Louis, Henry Vollmer of Davenport, Iowa; Senator George Chamberlain of Oregon, Michael J. Ryan of Philadelphia, and James Larkin, the Irish labor leader of Dublin, who is now in New York.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Nov. 6, 1914.

GERMAN FRIENDS AND GERMAN ENEMIES

(Editorial)



While they are trying to indoctrinate the Germans of Chicago with the infamous doctrine that while supplying the Allies with war materials, which brings in dollars and cents, every German should rejoice that Germany's enemies receive the means from "neutral" America to continue the war, there is one dyed-in-the-wool Democratic newspaper, of a different opinion. The "New Yorker Staats Zeitung," which in all political questions followed the Democratic Party through thick and thin wrote an editorial about the annihilating defeat which the Democrats suffered in the State as well as in the city of New York, and concluded with the remarkable essay: The Administration in Washington, for their often criticized deportment in the neutrality question, deserve a box on the ear, there is no doubt, that many voters of German descent, who were Democratically inclined, will withhold their votes from the Democratic candidate for Governor. Are they going to deduct the consequences from this



GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Nov. 6, 1914.

lesson in the Federal capitol, Not only in the capitol, but also in editorial offices of some German Newspapers, the lesson should be taught, that the spirit of liberty, the spirit of respectability, cannot be disgraced for party considerations. And especially, in the editorial offices of German newspapers, where they lately seem to side with those, whose object, it appears to be to put on the hypocritical mask, to cover their partiality, should take cognizance of the fact, that only frankness will lead to the goal, and that with distortions they only hurt themselves.

There is not one German in this country, who wants to cause economical damage to the Republic, for the simple reason of merely justifying his German sympathies. But no German can, conscientiously, support a Government, which first falls on its knees to pray to the Almighty to finish the war, and in the next moment, for vile profit taking sanctions the prolongation of the war. Against such methods, the population of this country, showed its attitude last Tuesday, when, in some parts of the country, it simply swept



GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Nov. 6, 1914.

away the Democrats, even after President Wilson's announcement, that he would consider the results of the election as an expression of confidence or as a vote of censure towards him personally. And we hope that the assertion of the New Yorker Staats Zeitung, that German Democrats, owing to the Government's attitude, were voting against the Democratic Party, is correct. Everywhere in the country, the Germans, regardless of their party affiliations should oppose energetically a policy, which after having first caused the economic ruin of the country, drives it now in to moral bankruptcy.

The defeat of the present administration, is felt to be a deliverance by the business world, and already a fresher wave of air is fluttering through our commercial life. But this defeat has been received with even greater satisfaction by those citizens, who can not defend themselves with a policy of miserable hypocrisy and helplessness.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Nov. 5, 1914.

A MUDSLINGER!

(Editorial)

The British agent, Gilbert K. Chesterton, who writes his hatred-inspired, anti-German articles in the New York Times for the consumption of a patient American public, does not deserve to have a German paper earnestly deal with the unqualified claptrap which this so-called "American" has crust enough to dish out to his fellow citizens. It is simply incomprehensible how a man, supposed to have common sense, can write such nonsense. That the Times prints that kind of stuff is not so amazing, because this paper gobbles up lies and calumnies about the Germans--the more the better. It is unfortunate that there are still Germans to be found who take the trouble to send in articles to the Times and similar British propaganda agencies, trying to justify the German cause. Such a justification is no longer necessary. Americans who care to learn the truth have now plenty of opportunities to do so. And those ill-advised Americans who are determined to follow

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, Nov. 5, 1914.

England's hypocritical politicians through thick and thin will certainly not change their minds by reading articles from German sources, especially if the editorial in the same issue offsets their effectiveness. Such people we can leave alone with their own stupidity and maliciousness. They'll learn only by hard experience.

German-Americans will not let the Chesterton articles sink into oblivion, but will remember them when the proper time arrives. Such occasion may not be so far off as the Times would like to have us believe, in its present arrogance.

The time will come when this New York yellow sheet, now so busily engaged, with the aid of a Chesterton and other worthy contemporaries, in slandering and defaming the homeland of one fifth of the American people in the most contemptible manner, will beg for the very aid and support of the same fellow citizens whose most sacred feelings and sentiments are now brutally trampled under foot. If the Times were out to split the whole country into

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, Nov. 5, 1914.

two hostile camps, it could not do it more effectively than by printing these smutty articles, intended to poison the minds of its readers.

It need hardly be said that those articles are full of clumsy lies and calumnies. The author of these contemptible scribblings, which may not even find their equal in England, would not get very far by telling the truth, so he has to resort to falsehoods and clumsy defamations to accomplish his purpose. It is an old saying that "he who becomes abusive must be wrong". And Chesterton is not only abusive, but downright filthy. And that's just what the Times wants, because it makes its otherwise indigestible stuff spicy and sensational, and so promotes circulation. On the other hand, it is a good indicator of the low moral level which this New York newspaper has reached.

In his latest article, Chesterton makes the rather questionable remark that the Russian czarist regime is not nearly as despotic as the rule of the German Kaiser. We can spare our readers the reasons he advances for this argument. Just to mention one of the "facts," he claims that the Poles were much better

Abendpost, Nov. 5, 1914.

off under Russian rule than under the Prussian. Probably that is why the Poles are now fighting on the side of those hated Prussians and Austrians, and the Polish representatives [in the Polish parliament] have voted unanimously for war appropriations to fight Russia. In the same article, Chesterton says that the Germans had no right to complain about the enlisting by the British of the aid of the Mongolians [sic], because the Germans had protected the Turks in Europe, and had prevented their being driven back to Asia. The only people who had opposed the Mongolians were the Russians, who had driven back the Tatars. History certainly is one subject Chesterton did not learn in school; otherwise he should know that the Tatars were decisively beaten by the Germans in Silesia in 1241, and that the descendants of that Mongol tribe are leading a comfortable existence in Russia today. In various parts of European Russia there are living today about a million and a half of them. Otherwise there is no analogy between the protection of the Turks by Germany and the enlistment of the Japanese by the British in the fight against Germany. Chesterton should be ashamed to make the assertion that the Germans, or the "Prussians," as he insists

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, Nov. 5, 1914.

on calling them, were never to be found when a fight for liberty was to be waged. On which side did the Germans fight in all American wars, and where did the British stand?

America is a free country, and anybody may give vent to his feelings, unworthy though they may be, but it would be desirable to have them kept within the bounds of propriety and decency. We consider it beneath our dignity to take issue with Chesterton's vituperations against the German Kaiser, although such diatribes look strange in the columns of a newspaper which the President has cautioned, together with all other papers, to make strictest neutrality their foremost duty. Anyway, we don't have to defend the Kaiser, because the monarch stands so high above this little scribbler that he cannot be harmed by mudslinging.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, October 30, 1914.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Editorial.

PEACE ON EARTH.

President Wilson yesterday issued his Thanksgiving Proclamation and designated November 26th as the day of Thanksgiving. Like all of President Wilson's proclamations, this also is a masterpiece of composition. Whoever reads this document, without knowing the circumstances under which it was written, feels obliged to bend his knees before the author and to congratulate the nation for having at its head a man of clear thought, of deep perception, of statesmanlike wisdom, and imposing humanity. Under the searchlight, showing actual conditions, produced through truth, that document, we regret to say, assumes a different feature, a strongly reduced value. Whoever knows conditions and can judge events correctly, will, no doubt, enjoy the exquisite language of the document, but at the same time will put it aside with great regret. He will only have found words which soundlessly fade away, because they do not sprout from reality. The President calls special attention to the fact, that it was allotted to us, to live in honorable peace and to be able to help the sufferers. This assertion regrettably, is, only the delusion of a man, who is removed from actual life, and entangled in his own ideas. We certainly live in peace, but this peace cannot be called honorable. We live in peace, because we comprehend our duties wrongly. Had this country recognized its duty honestly, it should have made an end long

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Oct. 30, 1914.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

ago to the incendiarism in the neighbor Republic, even at the risk of war and should not have stood by with folded arms while the unfortunate Mexican people carry on an endless fratricidal war. To separate quarreling parties, is a more honorable task, than to let them thrash each other till utter exhaustion, and then to praise peace with eyes turned towards heaven. So speaks only downright egotism, which only thinks of itself. Whoever, as man or nation, is placed in front of a mission, must fulfill this mission with the sacrifice of his or its own peace, and will be satisfied only after this mission has been fulfilled. And also in respect of Japan, our peace can not be called an honorable one. We promised the Asiatic Sister Republic Neutrality, and when Japan, without compulsory reasons, and only driven by war lust, invaded Chinese territory, he tried to make believe, that this occurred, from military necessity, simply because it was more convenient and safer for us to live in an honorable peace. And also with the help which we grant to the sufferers and needy in Europe, we have no right to boast. It is not the all forgetting human feeling, which guides us by doing so. It is partly greediness, partly blind prejudice, against those who do not need our help.

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Oct. 25, 1914.

HUMANITY, DEMOCRACY, CHRISTIANITY, AND ENGLAND

(Editorial)

Democracy (in contradistinction to autocracy) has flopped in so many instances that we should really pronounce it bankrupt. But that would be unfair, because democracy itself can never go bankrupt; it is rather the ideas which are called democratic but which, on closer examination, are not that at all, which go bankrupt. During the few months since the European war started, dozens of venerated and cherished ideals have been dumped on the scrapheap of history. When the present generation has forgotten all about them, the next one will dig them up again and pass them off as brand new bits of wisdom. "Nothing exists today that has not existed before." There is more truth in this sentence than in a ton of campaign literature.

Reform philanthropists, humanitarians, and democrats (in the general sense) have denounced and assaulted German militarism with the fury of a maniac.

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Oct. 25, 1914.

According to them, it is the job of the Allies to annihilate this "foe of all progress" once and for all. To be sure, they mean German militarism or, as the Britons call it in more precise fashion, "Prussian militarism". The militarism of France, Russia, and England is not mentioned, and yet these nations are the equals, if not the superiors, of Germany as far as their military budgets are concerned. But it is only German militarism which allegedly threatens the peace of nations and civilization. The British navy, which, as everybody knows, rules the waves and could throttle the commerce of nations, constitutes no danger to peace. Not much!

It is the irony of fate that at this moment Americans, enthusiastic about the "holy mission" of the Allies, get a practical demonstration of what this Republic would have to face if Britannia should ever find any fault with Columbia. Britannia, you know, is a very moral lady; the kind we find described in novels sometimes, who punishes her charges, if they are naughty, by sending them to bed without supper. That is punishment and profit combined. If "Lady Britannia" thinks she has a reason to punish, it must be

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Oct. 25, 1914.

made to pay. Britannia has always brandished the cat-o'-nine-tails in one hand and the prayer book in the other. By this method she has stolen one fifth of all the valuable territory in the world. Did she fight for it with the sword in her hand? Or did she, perhaps, give any cultural values for the acquisition of these lands and peoples? Not at all! How could she fight? The pious soul had at no time more than twenty-five thousand "shilling-soldiers"! Her weapons were the trick and the ruse, the Bible and opium, tin jewelry and printed cotton. The navy was used to protect the stolen goods in all parts of the world. Is this the sort of justified militarism which, according to our American humanitarians, is now engaged in a "holy mission"? What a pitiful misjudgment of past history! England as the protector of liberty and democracy! Of her own liberty, no doubt! But to protect the liberty of others? He who believes that doesn't know Albion. When and where did Britannia ever help the weak?! The native peoples in Australia, America, Africa, and Asia know better.

We could almost get a laugh out of it, if the whole thing were not so

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Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Oct. 25, 1914.

downright contemptible, watching this self-righteous, bigoted old hag Britain capture every mercy ship which, flying the American flag, sailed for Europe to bring relief to hungry people. If we wanted to be scornful, we could say to the sympathizers with the great cause of England: "There are your dear relatives for you!"

But there is no room here for frivolity. All the good and noble instincts in the human soul rebel in righteous indignation against this greedy nation of shopkeepers Britain which takes the bread out of the mouths of starving European children. Where is the God to wreak his vengeance on the perpetrators of this heinous crime? How self-complacent must these Christians feel in the knowledge that, through the starvation of innocent women and children, they may gain what they are too cowardly to fight for in an open battle. They do not care to risk their own lives for their "good cause," and because they dominate the high seas, they feel perfectly justified in condemning millions of noncombatants to slow starvation.

And afterwards this jackal Britain would boast about his "victory" and his

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Oct. 25, 1914.

successful crusade "to save democracy".

If anybody is still puzzled about the hatred many nations feel for Albion, here is the answer. A people of this type deserves contempt: And he who sympathizes with their cause and what they stand for will get his equal measure of condemnation when this chapter of history is written. Graft, buying off enemies, using others as a shield, sniping from ambush, calumnies and intrigues: these are methods typical of the English. Ireland and France have found that out. Let us hope that the Teutons will wreck this villain among the nations.

The object lesson which the mother country is providing for America should work wonders. But it is too much to expect that Americans should be familiar with German history. Young as this country is, it has assumed so much of the arrogant attitude of old England, that there is nothing worth knowing over here except the Manchester school of thought. Were it not for this philosophy, prevailing in American schools and in society, the single fact that the British

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Oct. 25, 1914.

Empire is compelling all other nations to be armed against it should make us recognize the whole disgraceful business for what it is. And if this glorious Republic doesn't want to become the laughingstock of other nations, she had better start feeling ashamed that a nation of forty millions should dare to lord it all over this nation of ninety millions, by ruining their overseas commerce without being called on the carpet for it. Because that is what "dear old England" has been doing since the time of the Revolutionary War.....

And what does this mighty Republic do about it? She lets her ships be captured. What else can she do? The Hague Convention stipulated that bread is to be considered contraband, if it is destined for the enemy. Since England, surrounded by water and protected by her mighty fleet, can import all the breadstuffs the island needs, this stipulation is very good--for England! In her "Christian spirit," she has approved of this clause which, by its very nature, could only be directed against Germany.

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Oct. 25, 1914.

By this method the Christian nations have made an original English doctrine an international one, namely: In the name of civilization, do not take the sword, but starve your enemy, and his women and children, into submission! That is the English way, that is the Christian way and it is also the democratic way, as Albion understands it. This war will put an end to this humbug.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 20, 1914.

CAN YANKEES REMAIN NEUTRAL?

(Editorial)

The strict preservation of "our" neutrality becomes more difficult every day. From the time that the neutrality regulations were promulgated, telling us how "we" should behave, almost all of these rules have been violated. Neither the press nor the public has paid any attention to them. The English language newspapers have hardly changed their original prejudiced attitude. Occasionally, impartial reports, based on incontrovertible facts, find their way into an American newspaper, but the next day, sure enough, the same old unreliable and unqualified news items appear again. The reports, which seem to have an objective character, are so only because the cold facts cannot be denied any longer. Facts talk louder than prejudices or sentiments. Facts cannot be suppressed for any length of time. But these undeniable facts are not welcomed very much and, in some quarters, even tend to increase the dislike for Germany. The true sentiment then reveals itself, namely, a hostile attitude toward Germany

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G
III F
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- 2 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 20, 1914.

and her ally, Austria-Hungary.

English-speaking lecturers and orators never miss a chance to tell the citizens of this Republic about the noble and sublime cause for which the Allies are fighting. Not only politicians, but even scientists are unable to control their temper any longer, and the more the Allied armies have to retreat before superior German technique and morale, the uglier this temper becomes. Dr. Charles W. Eliot, too old to function as the head of Harvard University any longer, declared that it was the duty of the United States to support England and France. Of the same opinion are Professor Leo Wiener, Congressman Gardener of Massachusetts, our humane, "superdreadnaught," Roosevelt, Dr. James R. Day, Chancellor of the University of Syracuse, and many others. In the New England States, a silent sympathy for "Dear Old England" has given way to an openly hostile attitude toward Germany, and this attitude is not frowned upon, in spite of our official neutrality. If any further proof were needed of this secret love for Johnny Bull, it was furnished by that passionate outburst of the long-suppressed feelings of Congressman Gardner of Massachusetts. Let us not deceive ourselves: It

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

I G
III F
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- 3 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 20, 1914.

is not the French, it is not the Belgians, who cause those pangs in the breasts of New Englanders, but only and solely the plight and fate of Old England, which New England is still making her own. The Declaration of Independence never meant, to New Englanders, more than a beautiful piece of literature. After all, all they did was oppose some obnoxious tax, imposed by England. Otherwise, there was no quarrel at all between those Puritans over here and the ones across the Atlantic. The spiritual and cultural ties between Old England and New England never did suffer on account of "Independence". On the contrary, they have become more firm and solid. We have to reckon with these facts, and the day may come when those voices which, for the time being, demand moral support for the Allies, will swell to a mighty chorus and openly advocate practical military aid for England. This is the whole thing in a nutshell.

It can hardly be supposed that a Yankee could become enthusiastic over France's political welfare, or that of the Belgian king and his people. Still less could he warm up to Russia and her type of culture.

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III F
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- 4 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 20, 1914.

When a Yankee talks about the Allies, he has in mind the land of his ancestors and nothing else. We cannot believe that such learned men as Eliot, Day, and Company do not know what Germany has given America. They know that it is sheer nonsense to praise France and England as America's sole benefactors, and from this to assume definite duties which this Republic must fulfill in return. If these gentlemen were really interested, in a scientific way, in finding the sources from which this country gained knowledge and wisdom, they could not name England and France without mentioning Germany also. It seems to us that, with these Anglophiles, it is considered good form to condemn any culture, except the Anglo-Saxon, as a lamentable phenomenon which should really be ignored. Within a short time, this question will become urgent: Is this country still a British Colony or has the American of today, composed of many races, vitality enough to shake off, at last, the yoke of Old England? This Republic is not the land of the Yankees any longer. The blood of all white nations courses in the veins of the present-day American, and the Anglo-Saxon heritage is certainly not the most valuable one in this mixture.

The fact that the Pilgrim fathers arrived here some years ahead of the Germans,

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Abendpost, Oct. 20, 1914.

Dutch, Scandinavians, and Slavs, does not establish any property rights to the country for the descendants of the former. When we watch these "noble" descendants [of the Pilgrim fathers and Puritans] strut their Yankee stuff to-day, let us bear in mind that their forebears used to colonize according to the proven formula of Old England, namely, by driving the natives [Indians] from their possessions, by slaughtering them, and poisoning those who were left with bad whiskey. The day is not far distant when this "pure-blooded Yankee caste," with its arrogant behavior, will have to step down as the ruling class of this Republic, and hand over the reins to the true Americans. The hyphenated Americans are essentially better American citizens than the Yankees in New England, now going crazy over Old England.

The Germans and their descendants, who have found a home over here, reject the insinuation that they intended to remodel this country in German style. And just as emphatically do they reject that fixed idea of the Yankees, according to which immigrants are only tolerated here. The latter have not received any benefits from the former. On the contrary, the immigrants proved of immeasurable

I G
III F
I J
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Abendpost, Oct. 20, 1914.

value to the Anglo-Saxon American, and helped him to acquire vast riches, which he believes were the result of his own smartness. The Yankee knew well how to exploit the diligence, the conscientiousness, and all the other virtues which characterize a good citizen. It is so typically Anglo-Saxon to let others do the hard work and then claim the credit for having built up this Republic! The credit that Eliot and Company give to the English and, to some extent, to the French, should, for the greater part, really go to the Germans. We do not claim any special privileges for the Germans at the expense of other national groups; we realize, better than any other people (and that includes the Yankees), that every individual within the framework of the community can produce material and cultural values which, in the nature of things, are of benefit to all. But neither do we concede any privy to any other national group, least of all to the Yankee, who is definitely on the decline, who has long ceased to be creative, and is destined to be absorbed as the less vital part in the mixture of races from which a strong American nation is growing. The last stronghold of Yankeedom is in the East. In the Central, Southern and Western states it has no foothold. We are not at all amazed to see men of learning in the Eastern universities try,

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

I G
III F
I J
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- 7 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 20, 1914.

again and again, to revive the Morribund idea of the "historical cultural union" between this Republic and Old England. The last representatives of this fossil idea are now attempting, more eagerly than ever, to foist their doctrines on the great masses in this country, knowing full well that their influence is on the decline. The progressive forces in this Republic will certainly not be found in the East among the direct descendants of the British, but rather among the hardy Teutons and Scandinavians and--let us be fair--the Slavs, living in the Middle West and in the Northwest. There is the cradle of the America of the future. At present, we can barely discern the beginning. The speeches of the Roosevelts, Eliots, Gardeners, and Days reflect nothing but an impotent rage at not being able to come to the aid of their "blood relatives" with a powerful army and a fleet. The same people who are raving against "Prussian militarism" would like nothing better than to import a similar brand over here, and with all the trimmings--if they only could! But we say to them that a Yankee cannot be good at everything, and least of all does he possess any talent for organization on a large scale. He will always and forever remain an individualist; community spirit and interest in the common good are not among the things that worry him

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G
III F
I J
I C

- 8 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 20, 1914.

much. That is why his pretended sympathy for France and Belgium is nothing but a cheap sham. The Russians are not even worthy of mention. They are hated for the same reasons as are the Germans.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

I G
I C
I J

GERMAN



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Oct. 16, 1914.

Editorial.

THE PRESIDENT HAS THE FLOOR.

The president of the United States a few weeks ago expressed his disappointment and his deep grief that his neutrality proclamation had not turned to blood in all American citizens. This reproach was directed mainly against the citizens of German descent because they had the unheard of nerve to request the highest peace and neutrality apostle of this country not to permit the Belgian emissaries to kindle the fires of passion in America. The president branded this peaceful demand of American citizens a violation of neutrality, and assumed himself the right to give us lessons. And the Germans gulped this lesson and remained silent. They did not consider it necessary to treat us with consideration, and Germany's enemies found vast support and encouragement in words and deeds. They supposed that the twenty million citizens of German origin would not have the courage to revolt against the anti-neutral and anti-German decrees. And they were not disappointed. "Michel" clenched his fist in his pocket, "Michel" bit his lips in impotent rage, but "Michel" kept silent. And this spiritless silence has encouraged the opponents of Germany to such a degree that finally today, in the national legislature, they showed a hostile attitude towards Germany. Whether Mr. Wilson's heart will also bleed on account of this anti-German demonstration, and whether he will be induced to demand respect for his neutrality proclamation from congress, which he rules, the respect



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Oct. 16, 1914.

which he asked from us Germans at the wrong place and at the wrong Time? Mr. Gardner, whom that same state Massachusetts sent to congress which at a time when the desire for liberty lived in their hearts and from where the movement to shake off the English yoke was started. Mr. Gardner tore up the president's neutrality proclamation, and threw it in his face. Mr. Gardner avowed his principles and openly proclaimed to the world that he considers German's cause unholy, as a danger to the principles of true democracy. And while a nation, at the president's command, has lately prayed for an early peace, Mr. Gardner has, in the national congress of this country, executed another prayer: he implored the war god to crush the Germans! We do not care much about the personal feelings of Mr. Gardner. A lot of Gardners are running around in America, trying to hide their empty-headedness behind bombastic, demagogical figures of speech. And Mr. Gardner of Massachusetts has undoubtedly filled his mouth because he wants to be noticed and because abusing Germany, is today the most effective means of acquiring notoriety, which otherwise would be denied to empty headed people. As little as we want to trouble ourselves about the views and feelings of such an unimportant man as Gardner, this Gardner is a member of the national congress. And while we do not hold the president responsible for the enunciations of unimportant demagogues, it is, nevertheless, the supreme duty of the president, to stigmatize openly this miserable demagogism, in case the president wants to be taken seriously and wishes



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Oct. 16, 1914.

that his honest intentions should not be doubted. In his unreasonableness, in his straining after effect, which borders on treason, this Gardner painted the danger of war with Germany on the wall, and introduced a resolution, that the readiness for battle of the American forces should be investigated. For as Germany is concerned, this resolution is laughable. But it is the seed from which the poisonous plant of fraternal strife might rise. Therefore, it is the duty of the president to stamp out this seed. Whoever loves peace, will try first to maintain it between its own four walls. If he does not do it, then his procedure is nothing else, but a loathsome disgusting act of hypocrisy, which we as citizens of this country are unwilling to tolerate. The president of the United States has the floor!

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 28, 1914.

WHAT ELSE CAN ONE EXPECT OF THE TEUTONS!

(Editorial)

The well-known book "Germany and the Next War," by F. von Bernhardi, has been used to a great extent by the Anglo-American press for anti-German propaganda. By this book they hope to prove that "Germany systematically prepared for war". In connection therewith, the English [language] press refers to the spirit of Treitschke, a Prussian historian, whose basic philosophy was that a nation was doomed to perish which had lost her fighting spirit and had grown soft during a protracted period of peace. From this it is concluded that the German people, being aware of this basic truth, not only longed for war, but deliberately started this one.

We cannot say that these accusations against Germany are happily chosen, because what is true of Germany is also true of the other European powers.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G
I C

- 2 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 28, 1914.

All of them are armed to the teeth. The only exception, England, which has just an army of volunteers, appears in an entirely different light, if we consider that her navy promises the same protection for her as a land army does for the continental powers of Europe. England believes herself to be safe on her island fortress, because she hopes to prevent any landing of hostile forces by means of her navy. We will see very soon whether this confidence is justified or not.

If Germany, therefore, is to be held responsible for this war, which is supposed to be a product of militarism, it stands to reason that the other nations share this responsibility equally, because they have armed with the same fervor, and Germany's increase of her armed strength was never anything but a reaction to the additional armaments of France, Russia and the Balkan nations, which latter had only recently become a menace to Germany. Suppose that Germany, located in the center of Europe, had remained unarmed. Would British statesmen and diplomacy have guaranteed the peace of Europe? Would

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, Oct. 28, 1914.

they have been able to do so? No, and a hundred times no! The Germans do not care to justify their armaments. The European situation was justification enough. They have reached the point where they do not even protest any more against the accusation of having started the war. The simple fact alone that not only are the three most powerful military nations of Europe --Russia, France, and England, fighting against the German Reich, but that they are wooing the Asiatics, Africans, and Americans to join them and become their allies, is proof enough that this war was planned and started by Germany's enemies. Maybe it was a surprise for this unholy alliance of Asiatics, Kurdes, Cossacks, Mongols, Japanese, Bengalese, Turks, Moors, Serbs, Montenegrins, Russians, English, and French, to find the Teutons fully aware of, and prepared for, the danger which threatened them. Germany's enemies did not reckon with such a display of strength, although they believed that they had a fair estimation of her power. That they expected much is amply proved by the fact that thirteen of them ganged up on one. The "valiant" Britons,

I G
I C

- 4 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 28, 1914.

in particular, sensed the danger pretty well when they enlisted the help of a few sluggers and sandbaggers to slay the young Siegfried from behind, in case things should go wrong otherwise. If our English-speaking contemporaries [here in the United States] would use their brains a little, they could easily come to the logical conclusion that Germany did not have the slightest incentive to provoke this war as long as she was faced with such a coalition of enemies. She could afford to wait and make friends and eventually success would have been hers. England knew this, and went into action by sponsoring a policy which made war inevitable. The British Military clique had recently informed a liberal government, in no uncertain terms, that a campaign against the "Ulster rebels" was out of the question for the time being. The military party had other fish to fry and the official mouthpiece, the Times, expressed it, a war with Germany. Generalissimo French forced the government to give in and eat humble pie. The minister of war was sacrificed on the altar of militarism, and disappeared ignominiously. Asquith took over the war ministry himself. He was followed by Kitchener, the "hero of the

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

Abendpost, Oct. 28, 1914.

Sudan," the idol of British imperialism. Keen-minded Yankees could not fail to see that the precarious domestic situation in England called for a diversion of these forces of restlessness into other channels. It would not be the first time that a revolution at home was prevented by a war on the outside. The emperor of the French lost his job thru an experiment like that in 1870. In England's case, only the Irish will hold the bag by losing the home rule which they were so sure of; but, on the other hand, the Anglican Church will retain its power. Our English contemporaries are not blessed with too much gray matter; otherwise they could probably think straight.

But we can make some concessions to the defenders of Britan's policy (her allies have none; they depend on England's smartness). We admit that the Teuton spirit differs from the Anglo-Saxon. A Slav spirit does not exist yet, and the French spirit is a thing of the past. A French hegemony in Europe cannot be visualized any more. Even a unification of the Latin countries (France, Italy, Spain, and Portugal) could not revive the old spirit again. The days of French imperialism are as definitely past as those of the former Spanish empire. There remain, then, two races and peoples struggling for

I G
I C

- 6 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 28, 1914.

world domination, the Anglo-Saxons and the Teutons. This war is in reality nothing but a conflict between the Teutons and the Anglo-Saxons. The objective is world domination. England likes it to be that way, and it's all right with us. England's allies over here, the American "newspaper soldiers," are trying to rub it in to us. That won't be necessary. We do not deny it. But they contend that it is the exclusive privilege of the Anglo-Saxons to rule the world, at which the Teutons laugh, and so do the Slavs. Some people know that this British impudence and arrogance has no justification whatever, because--and here again we make a concession to our contemporaries--the loot which England has grabbed together was acquired not by the sword but by tricks, ruses, and deceptions. The Teuton despises such a nation, which does not give her all for her honor.

Now it really makes very little difference whether our American contemporaries and journalistic colleagues call it the spirit of Treitschke, Nietzsche, or Bernhardi. The fact remains that it is the Germanic way to fight

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G
I C

- 7 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 28, 1914.

for possession of a thing, and not to steal it or haggle over it. Treitschke, Nietzsche, and Bernhardi make this fact clear. We also admit that the Germanic spirit is essentially rooted in this concept. He who rests on his laurels will get soft. Therefore, a sturdy Germanic race rejected foreign influences--like the Italian and the French--because they would lead to the degeneration of the race. Why should Germans be ashamed of this? Why should they ask permission of the Anglo-Saxons, if they want to fight for a place on the top? What right has America to criticise Germany's proclamation of a sort of Monroe Doctrine for Europe? Has not the American Union done the same thing? This Republic will have to face the facts. The whining and howling about the "triumph of barbarism" will have to stop when history once renders its verdict. Teutonic rule means a bulwark against the influence of Asia and, when this struggle is finished, the Anglo-Saxons will have to fight side by side with the Teutons, to civilize the Slavs. The Teutons could do it by themselves, but the Anglo-Saxons could help. If the latter will co-operate, so much the better; if not, it [civilizing the Slavs] will be done in spite of them. But the Germans will not be stopped in their

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

I G
I C

- 8 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 28, 1914.

fight to reach their objective. There you see! The Germans are really frank and candid. What they say, they mean.

Abendpost, Oct. 14, 1914.

A GERMAN MISTAKE

(Editorial)

The old fairy tale that the Allies, and first among them "democratic" and "liberty-loving" Britain, were concerned only with fighting German or Prussian "militarism," and with liberating the beloved and respected German people from its hands, makes even the ordinarily gullible Americans smile. Neither does the alibi any longer work that only the Kaiser and the "military clique" surrounding him wanted this war and should be held responsible for it. Eventually, people come to realize that the entire German people stand behind the Kaiser and his government as one man, and that, if they are inclined to find fault with the Kaiser, it is rather because he has hesitated so long, and not because he has acted too quickly. And developments compel us to admit that the German people must have had very good reasons, in fact did have plenty, to abandon that peace which had made them great and strong, and to stake all the splendid achievements of the past twenty-four years--

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30215

Abendpost, Oct. 14, 1914.

their hard-gained prosperity, their liberty, and their very existence--on the chances of war. The stories of alleged German atrocities have long since ceased to be taken seriously by serious-minded people; these tales have no audience and will die a natural death.

All the assertions made by Germany's enemies, in order to secure for the Allies the sympathy and good will of neutral nations, all the efforts made to discredit the German cause, have vanished into thin air, and have come to naught. Nothing remained, with the exception of one item: Germany violated Belgian neutrality, infamously tore up that sacrosanct neutrality guarantee, and forced a peaceable, innocent and peace-loving people into this horrible war, which turned their country into a battlefield, destroyed their cities, took the lives of thousands of their sons, and made hundreds of thousands homeless and destitute. This accusation, the gravest of them all, remained and seemed justified, because authoritative German sources had admitted that Germany had committed an injustice in the case of Belgium. Germany did not make any attempt to deny the violation of Belgian neutrality,

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, Oct. 14, 1914.

but only justified this act by pointing to the difficult position in which the Reich found herself; military strategy called for it, and "all is fair in love and war". That was admitted [by the Allies], but it was denied that Germany's position was of such extreme difficulty and precariousness, and the [German] announcement that a "scrap of paper" must not stand in the way of a nation's vital interests was regarded as "cynical," "brutal," and "barbaric". The violation of Belgian neutrality still remained as the gravest accusation which could be made against Germany.

According to radio reports received yesterday, it was claimed that German military authorities had discovered documents in the archives at the Belgian general staff headquarters in Brussels, which proved that England and France not only had the intention not to respect Belgian neutrality in case of war with Germany, but that, as a matter of fact, they had broken this neutrality long since, and with Belgian co-operation; that Belgium not only had ceased to be a true neutral years ago, but had even made an alliance with England and France against Germany. That means that the German military

Abendpost, Oct. 14, 1914.

authorities are supposed to have found the proofs for a suspicion which they have had for a long time.

Reports from Washington indicate that the publication of this news item by the German embassy had aggravated, to a great extent, the "diplomatic tension" prevailing in that city. The British and the French embassies had declared the overseas report a fabrication designed by the Germans to counteract the prejudice which Germany had incurred by violating Belgium's neutrality. This reaction is only natural on the part of the Allies. Their denial of truth and the cry, "Hold that thief!" have become as natural to them as lying and robbing. It must be expected that their [the Allies'] version will find much credence, and the Germans will have to prove their latest claims by furnishing documentary evidence if they want to be believed, because, in this country, and in almost every place outside of Germany, people are not as conscientious in these matters as the Germans have demonstrated themselves to be. Supposing, in this country, one had been as convinced of Belgium's underhanded methods as the German authorities

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 36075

Abendpost, Oct. 14, 1914.

had been for so long. In that case, Americans, without any scruples, would have claimed it to be a fact, and "as for the proof, well, we'll furnish that when the time comes, and meanwhile we'll do a little invading, just to be on the safe side". Americans would not have dreamed of apologizing to anybody, or of accepting the stigma of a violation of neutrality. And if Germany had been a little less scrupulous in this case, she would have looked a little smarter in American eyes.

But perhaps it is better the way matters stand now. The truth will out sometime, and Germany, thanks to her incorruptibility and conscientiousness, will be regarded as a greater nation than ever, because of it.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 14, 1914.

THEY'VE HIT THE BULL'S-EYE

(Editorial)

Fortunately, we have advanced to the point where our British-minded newspapers feel compelled to furnish some excuse for their attacks on Germany and her government. A large part of the public has so energetically rejected the unreliable reports of the associated news agencies, and such a keen appreciation of decent impartiality has developed by this time, that even the worst dyed-in-the-wool German-baiters are forced to give an explanation as to why they are attacking the German Reich, German policies, and the German high command by blaming them for this war and its consequences.

And the sturdy old alibi, which they have used in all their attacks, has always been the violation of Belgian neutrality and the German attack on Liege. If this wonderful alibi should ever turn out to be a flop and be unmasked as a delusion, as has happened to so many hoaxes before, it would really take the

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, Oct. 14, 1914.

wind out of the sails of all those who so eagerly have joined in this denunciation of Germany as the sole perpetrator of this war. We have read little or nothing in American English-language papers to the effect that the Belgians had binding agreements with England and France in case of war, that Belgian fortresses had been constructed with French capital and designed by French engineers, that there were British munition dumps in Maubeuge. We have not read a thing about the communication from the Belgian Minister at St. Petersburg to his government in Brussels which, by a fortunate accident, was intercepted by the German postal authorities. From this letter it was learned that Russia's war-provoking policy was the result of a British guarantee to France.

And now we hear this alleged Belgian neutrality denounced from a different source, which intends to furnish proof that all this yelling about Belgian neutrality, all this artificially created clap-trap about England's moral obligation to protect the sovereignty of small nations, did not have the slightest foundation in fact, and that a true neutrality of Belgium never existed. This bull's-eye hit was made by the Vital Issue Magazine, in its latest issue, in

Abendpost, Oct. 14, 1914.

which John W. Burgess, a well-known exponent of truth and justice, has taken up this matter.

We quote: "England has called Belgian neutrality 'a sacred thing,' but its preservation is not a moral issue, but rather a matter of a search for truth. The treaty of April 19, 1839, which separated Belgium from Holland and made the former a traditionally neutral state, was originally concluded between these two nations. On the same day, in London, England, Prussia, France, Austria, and Russia signed the so-called "Five-Power Agreement," which recognized and guaranteed the above-mentioned treaty between Belgium and Holland. In the following May, the German Federation became a co-signatory to the Five-Power Agreement. This Federation was dissolved in 1866, and in 1867 the Norddeutsche Bund [North-German Federation] came into being. Have these changes had any influence on the treaty of 1839? The European political situation in 1870 can supply the answer to this question. England was always strongly interested and affected by Belgium's neutrality. Gladstone at that time declared before Parliament: 'I do not share the opinion that the simple fact of the existence of a

Abendpost, Oct. 14, 1914.

[neutrality] guarantee would be binding to all parties involved, if changed conditions and circumstances warrant a reconsideration.' This opinion of her prime minister induced England afterwards to demand, separately, special guarantees from the French and the then German governments. The neutrality of Belgium consequently was guaranteed for the duration of the Franco-Prussian war and for another year thereafter. In 1872, these treaties expired, and the German Reich never again signed any agreement which had Belgium's neutrality as its object. If the treaty of 1839 [guaranteeing Belgium's neutrality] was, in British opinion, worth so little by 1870 that it needed bolstering up, what are we to think of it now, in 1914, when forty-two years have passed since the additional guarantees have expired, Burgess asks. And those guarantees were then given by the North-German Federation, not even the German Reich. And finally, the provision of the Hague Conference of 1907 that "the territory of neutral nations is inviolate" has been ratified neither by England, nor by Germany, nor by Austria-Hungary, nor by Italy. Russia was not represented on that occasion.

"And this," writes Burgess in conclusion, "amply explains the remark of the

Abendpost, Oct. 14, 1914.

[German] chancellor that the very existence of the German Reich should not be put in jeopardy on account of a 'scrap of paper'. England, on the other hand, refused to remain neutral, even on the condition and promise that Germany would not march through Belgium or attack the channel coast. She even declined to name or accept any conditions on which she would preserve neutrality."

This article, writes the editor of Vital Issue, has been at the free disposal of the great English [language] dailies for two whole weeks. Not one of them has published it. And why? Because it clearly proves that Belgian neutrality was only a pretense put up by England; because it proves by logical reasoning that England wanted war, and, finally, because this article hits the bull's-eye and puts an end to a convenient alibi.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 5, 1914.

PRAYER FOR PEACE

(Editorial)

America was praying yesterday for peace--in Europe! Living at peace with all the world themselves and, as their trustful appeal indicated, with their God as well, the American people implored the heavenly powers to put an early stop to this horrible mass slaughter in Europe which threatens to spread to Asia and Africa. Everywhere in this great and vast country, in churches and synagogues, the faithful prayed and sang psalms of peace. Other countless thousands probably prayed for early peace in the solitude of their homes, but no less devotedly or sincerely.

It is not permissible to doubt the sincerity of this American prayer for peace. Neither would it be proper to investigate the motives or to insinuate that particularly selfish reasons motivated this peace longing. America is a pacific and

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G
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- 2 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 5, 1914.

good-hearted nation and although she has not succeeded yet in protecting human life in her own territory to the extent that homicide is a thing of the past, nevertheless the horrible bloodshed of this war, subjecting women and children to abject privation and bitter destitution is an abomination in the eyes of this nation. There is certainly no doubt that the millions united under the Stars and Stripes were utterly sincere in their prayer yesterday for an early termination of the war and the return of peace, and that the rest of the people, though not actually participating in the prayer, were equally desirous of an early conclusion of this war.

But if we would ask how and on what conditions these many millions would have peace come, one would find that even in this neutral America opinions would vary greatly; and if we could, like the Lord of Hosts, look into the hearts of the people who prayed last night, we would discover that almost all of them had attached their own individual conditio sine qua non to their peace prayer. Peace, yes. Peace we all want, but only a peace that suits our taste--a peace that seems right to us. Well, what could be expected of these naive children,

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- 3 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 5, 1914.

little and big? At best it would be a confession of their own lack of judgment or their weakness, or an admission of their doubt in the justice of that great cause which they espouse and which they like to be successful [allies' cause]. Anyone who does not see it that way has to admit that this peace prayer was only meant by many to serve as a beautiful front, a kind of hypocrisy in other words, and that would be worse yet.

The war is now nine weeks old, and during this time we have had ample opportunity to get to know each other's attitude. It has been demonstrated that a portion of the Anglo-Americans--a large portion if we care to believe the English language press--are entirely pro-British in sentiment and judgment. Now who wants to believe that these people would welcome any other peace than one which could be had at the price of humiliation of the German Reich, or that the Englishmen, Frenchmen, Belgians and Russians living in this country would hear of any other? We also know that the Slavic tribes which are so strongly represented here, the Poles, Czechs, Croats, etc., are even more pan-Slav than their brethren across the sea, that they remain firm in their hatred for Austria-Hungary and we can safely

WPA (ILL) PRO. 5-1-13

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- 4 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 5, 1914.

assume that one condition for the peace which they desire so much would be nothing less than the annihilation of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy. We have good reason to believe that the Swedes would only desire a peace that would remove the potential Russian danger from their homeland, and that the vast majority of the Irish-Americans hope for complete independence [home rule] of the Emerald Isle through a victory of the German arms; and a peace which would not accomplish that would certainly look worthless to them.

But as for us German-Americans, well, it would seem to us a betrayal of the old country, a betrayal of the German people, a betrayal of the justice which we hope is still ruling this world, if we would even consider a peace that had not come about by a decisive victory of the German arms. We love peace, sincerely and ardently, and just because we love it so much, just because the entire German people love it so much, we cannot think of any other peace than one which would have as its prime condition the complete victory of the German cause. We do not care for any other kind of peace, because it would be of no value and would lead

WPA (ILL) Proj. 80076

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I C

- 5 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 5, 1914.

very soon to new and worse struggles, which might even involve our adopted country.

We do know that the dishonesty and hypocrisy, the revengefulness and envy, the ambition to dominate, and the lying propaganda of the Allies have tricked the German people into this war, that German arms are fighting against pretense and for the truth! And we German-Americans in this country should disown the truth and keep up a cheap pretense and say: Yes, we too want peace, at any price? Never! We do not pray and are not praying for such a peace. Instead, we are praying for a complete and decisive victory of the German arms, knowing that such a victory is the only guarantee for an honorable and lasting peace.

With this prayer, and trusting in the might of the German armed forces and the justice of our German cause, we confidently enter into the tenth week of the war. May this week bring us news of glorious German victories!

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 2, 1914.

AN EXAMPLE OF AMERICAN JOURNALISM

(Editorial)

The systematic defamation of Germany by the English-language press is not, as many people seem to assume, a by-product of the war, but dates back to the early days of German immigration. The German immigrants have at no time made a collective protest against this German-baiting by Americans, except during the Know-Nothing movement, when they were physically assaulted. Then somebody got a beating, and quiet was restored.

In the first place, the Germans lacked organization and competent leadership, and in the second place they did not trust one another any too well. Split up and divided into factions, into singing, turner, and rifle societies, into the Catholic and various Protestant churches, the Germans were never able to find a natural and common basis which would have enabled them to gain respect and recognition. There were always plenty of advisers telling them to be

WPA (U) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, Oct. 2, 1914.

humble and throw their [German] national pride over the "fence" into the Atlantic ocean. "Just do your best to adapt yourselves as quickly as possible to American conditions; submerge yourselves without delay in the great melting pot of nationalities"--that was the "good advice" given the Germans by people "who knew", mostly political climbers and parasites. There was a great deal of such advice, but all of it was wrong. No natives of any other nation, whether they had landed on the shores of the Atlantic or the Pacific, have so earnestly and so successfully endeavored to make themselves useful in this country and to assimilate themselves; but for all that, no others have been treated, and continue to be treated, with such contempt as the Germans. Not only are the "War Lord" and "Prussian Militarism" endlessly condemned, but even the cultural, scientific, and industrial achievements of the Germans are very frequently derided, scoffed at, and criticized as of little value or else as a cheap imitation of the real thing. All this is beginning to get on our nerves.

Some papers, it is true, boast occasionally of their impartiality, but, taken

Abendpost, Oct. 2, 1914.

altogether, their attitude is either unfair, or malicious, or downright slanderous. There can be only one reason for this: HATRED. The Germans will always get their full measure of blame, but never the Russians, the Serbs, or the Japanese, never the French, the Belgians, or the British. We are still waiting for the first editorial berating these belligerents for the barbarous way in which they conduct the war. No Serb, no Japanese, and no Russian in this country can complain about an unsympathetic Anglo-American press. They have every reason to be satisfied; they do not have to go out of their way to devise propaganda for themselves. The Anglo-American press does that for them very efficiently by raving against the Germans. This saves the others the necessity of talking and agitating for their own cause. Germans and German sympathizers may say and write whatever they want to, but their arguments will always be met by the stereotyped reply, "That's pro-German," which means, "Watch out, it must be a fake!"

"Belgian neutrality was violated by Germany!" It is useless to point out that France and England had made preparations which were tantamount to a

I G
III A

- 4 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 2, 1914.

Belgian mobilization against Germany. England's demand that Germany respect Belgian neutrality is hailed as a heroic act, but nobody mentions the fact that England did not care to give a similar guarantee to Germany. Sir Edward Grey guaranteed respect of Belgium's neutrality on behalf of France, but not on behalf of England. But German diplomats knew this British shyster politician well enough to determine their course of action by what he kept to himself rather than by what he openly proclaimed.

An impartial and unbiased press, if it were really interested in seeing justice triumph and in improving the judgment of their readers, should make it their business to uncover any evidence that leads to the truth.

But nothing of the kind! It is more profitable to defame and slander. England has more money to spend. If ever the Germans had to learn a bitter lesson, they are learning it now, during these grave days. Not only are their culture

Abendpost, Oct. 2, 1914.

and the achievements of their native land maliciously belittled and German institutions **ridiculed**, but, to add insult to injury, they are now told that, if they want to be called "good Americans," they must spit on themselves and on the land of their fathers. How different all this would be if those millions of German immigrants had not forgotten so quickly that they were Germans, and instead had stood together and had united as fellow nationals! To be an American, it is not necessary to deny one's German national pride. This pride does not take anything away from good American citizenship, nor does it infringe on the duties of a citizen, as is proven, mutatis mutandis, by the presence of Americans on German soil, in Dresden, Stuttgart, Munich, and Berlin, and proven even to the **satisfaction** of our biased **Anglophiles**. Let us stop distrusting one another, let us forget our jealousy of one another when great issues are at stake. Then we will win respect even in the minor details of life, where we now get nothing but kicks in the pants.

The acme of impudence toward things **Germanic** was reached by Collier's Weekly, a publication which enjoys a large circulation among the German element. The latest

Abendpost, Oct. 2, 1914.

copy shows a cartoon reproduced from the Lustige Blaetter at the time of the Zabern incident in 1913. In this cartoon, Collier's gives German Militarism the name "Destroyer". Underneath is the editor's comment: "Prussian Militarism lives up to its name [destroyer]. It has torn up the 'scrap of paper' which all other nations regard as sacrosanct (referring to the violation of Belgian neutrality); it has destroyed Aerschot; Louvain, one of Belgium's most beautiful cities, with its churches, university, library, and homes of forty thousand people, has been reduced to ashes and ruin. Prussian Militarism is about to destroy Rheims Cathedral, the most beautiful ornamental Gothic edifice (French Gothic, the editor calls it (as if that were something special). Christianity was preached in this region at the end of the third century; Consul Jovinus was one of the first to be converted"--all this Collier's learns from a German tourist guide, where Rheims is described. "After the Vandals and Huns had ceased to be a menace, Rheims became the center of Christianity."

Abendpost, Oct. 2, 1914.

But this center of art and medieval craftsmanship could not be saved from the modern Huns, either by its own intrinsic beauty or by the Red Cross, which also protected wounded German soldiers in the city. These Prussian generals have the edge on civilization in this war; they can destroy the works of God and man without batting an eye. "Blessed are only the weak and the gracious," says Ruskin, and a German can be neither the one nor the other. When the Germans make their appearance in Lombardy, they will shell Venice and steal its art treasures (which they don't know how to appreciate) and will ruin the entire countryside, morally and physically, leaving behind them misery, vice, and intense hatred wherever their cursed boots have trod. They are doing this in France now. They crush and loot her, creating destitution, shame, and cold fury, then they go home, lick their chops, and sing a "Te Deum". This is how the Germans look to editor Mark Sullivan of Collier's, which calls itself a "national weekly"!

Although this pathetic "connoisseur of art" knows all the counterarguments, although this clumsy fool has no other mental equipment than his abysmally

I G
III A

- 8 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 2, 1914.

stupid insolence, this fellow, who in all his life has never amounted to more than a fourth-rate political ward heeler, nevertheless has the colossal gall to parade in front of a million readers not only as a historian but also as a connoisseur and protector of art. This disgrace of American journalism is making a mockery out of President Wilson's "regulations for strictest neutrality".

How do you like it? Isn't it an object lesson for the Germans? And--What are you going to do about it?

I G
II B 2 g
III B 2

GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 1, 1914.

PROTEST--BUT WITH MODERATION!

Editor-in-Chief of the Amerikanische Turnzeitung Sounds Warning

Germany and America

"Let us be moderate in our protests against the anti-German attitude which has become prevalent here in America since the outbreak of the war in Europe; let us not become victims of hysteria, and let us be careful not to create the impression that we are a segregated part of the American people and thus antagonize the Anglo-Americans against us "--this was the essence of the warning which Martin L. Bunge of Milwaukee, editor in chief of the Amerikanische Turnzeitung, gave hundreds of Germans who had gathered last night at the North Side Turner Hall in response to an invitation from the Committee on Intellectual Interests of the [Chicago] Turngemeinde. The subject of Mr. Bunge's talk was "The Political Relations between Germany and the United States, a Historical Review".

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G
II B 2 g
III B 2

- 2 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 1, 1914.

Before the lecture began, Chairman Kusswurm talked about the importance of "mental" training and pointed out that the turners had advocated such laws as abolition of child labor, direct election of United States Senators, etc. long before anyone dreamed that such laws would ever be enacted.

The Turner Maennerchor, conducted by Julius Renke, gave a splendid rendition of "Gebet waehrend der Schlacht" and "Das Deutsche Lied" Frau Mathilde Kahler, who had promised her co-operation, sang the aria "Kennst Du das Land" from the opera "Mignon" and also a melodramatic ditty called "Mei Bua is ma aanzige Freid," which, since it described the feelings of a young girl whose sweetheart is about to go to war, met with great applause.

International Ethics

Mr. Bunge was then introduced to the audience. He began his lecture by

WPA (ILL.)

I G
II B 2 g
III B 2

- 3 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 1, 1914.

saying that he was going to keep himself strictly to the topic under discussion, namely, the political relations of the Republic of the United States with Germany. The speaker emphasized, right at the beginning, that during these times, when patriotic sentiments [for the old country] were rekindled among hyphenated Americans, special care should be exercised not to condemn a whole nation on general grounds. The political world situation should be judged from a viewpoint of "international ethics" and one should bear in mind that decent people are to be found everywhere. The German blood, said the speaker, is not any better than that of other nations, but German culture should be honored and respected.

In broad outlines, the speaker then presented a historical review of the relations between two countries. He declared that the German princes at the time the young transatlantic Republic was born were nothing but a gang of unscrupulous scoundrels. The only exception was the king of Prussia,

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G

- 4 -

GERMAN

II B 2 g

III B 2

Abendpost, Oct. 1, 1914.

Frederick the Great, who at that time was at the height of his power and glory, and who sent his general Von Steuben to America to make soldiers out of the Americans.

But Frederick the Great aided [America] not only by sending Steuben; he did equally as much by immediately recognizing the new-born nation, a fact which should receive more space and emphasis in American school and history books. The speaker then touched upon the tariff treaties negotiated between the two countries in the early forties, which engendered the enmity of England, and he described in detail how Prussia's attitude during the Civil War, unlike that of France and England, had helped America immeasurably by strengthening her credit in Europe. He then gave some details of the important services which the American Ambassador in Paris, Washburn, had rendered in 1870-71 to many Germans who had been expelled (ausgewiesen). After the speaker briefly mentioned the Samoa incident, and tried to explain the questionable attitude of the German fleet before Manila Harbor during the Spanish-American War, an attitude which caused an anti-German outburst in

MPA (111) PROJ. 30275

I G
II B 2 g
III B 2

- 5 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 1, 1914.

the Anglo-American press, he concluded his historical review by expressing the hope that in the future, should Germany win the war, both countries, as the greatest powers in the world, might work for permanent peace on this globe. Mr. Bunge then urged the audience always to remember that they were Americans first, and Germans second, and to do nothing that would bring them in conflict with their Anglo-American fellow citizens.

Although there was considerable applause, it was nevertheless evident that the audience was more pleased with the historical facts presented to them than with the speaker's personal opinions.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, Sept. 29, 1914.

PUT YOUR OWN HOUSE IN ORDER FIRST!

(Editorial)

Winston Churchill is the First Lord of the British Admiralty, and as such can display the largest amount of stupidity which a human being can cram into a space of 250 cubic centimeters. It was he who once said, "It is purest luxury for Germany to maintain a navy." When the "Panther" called at Agadir, Morocco, England made as much fuss as if the entire German fleet had landed at Southampton. England had announced that no other power could maintain a naval base within a distance of 250 miles from a British port. And all the nations had to or were willing to respect this policy. That this provision was intended at the time as a challenge to Germany, all other nations were pretty well agreed. German diplomacy came out of this affair with mixed feelings and was received at home accordingly. England's arrogance was not noticed in the United States; at any rate, this country pretended not to be aware of it. We hate to think what would have happened if Germany had proclaimed a similar doctrine.

In Mexico, the Germans gallantly helped the American refugees reach safety when

WPA (LL-2) 100-1-30275

Abendpost, Sept. 29, 1914.

hostilities broke out. German ships and German homes provided shelter for them. During all that time, the British envoys in Mexico and in Washington were intriguing against the policy of President Wilson. If those "cousins" over there had succeeded, we would have had war with Mexico. Let us try to visualize what would happen if the German Ambassador to Mexico were to conduct himself the way the Britisher did! We cannot even begin to imagine the howl of outrage which would have come from the Anglo-American press, carefully nurtured by our "cousins" from overseas. We think Americans are capable of pretty good judgment as long as their press does not embark on a campaign to distort that judgment. But God help them if that happens!

Now this Churchill has made another pronouncement! He said to a group of American journalists: "Germany's motives in this war are her lust to conquer and her desire for world domination. It is a fight of democracy against aristocracy." The American journalists listened to this incredible balderdash, paid their respects to the First Lord of the Admiralty, and telegraphed his wise words to Washington, but not before they had rehashed the tripe and substituted their

Abendpost, Sept. 29, 1914.

own version. According to these wise words, Russians, Japanese, African negroes, and Moroccans are fighting for democracy against Germany--and aristocracy. Churchill expresses himself somewhat euphemistically. The word he meant to use was barbarism, but it would have been too ridiculous to imagine Algerians and Moroccans, [East] Indians and Sudanese fighting against barbarism. But our country, the United States, is not taken in one bit by this piece of irony. No statesman in Germany has made any remarks about the enemy since the war broke out. One has heard no calumnies, no boasting utterances. With unshaken faith in their righteous cause, the Germans coolly pursue the war.

Edwin D. Mead, director of the World Peace Foundation, who is familiar with the English version of the cause of this war, has interrogated prominent men in Germany to learn their opinion on the question raised by Churchill. Wilhelm Forster, astronomer, as well known in London and Paris as he is in Berlin, Wilhelm Wundt, Professor Quidt, Dr. Caspar Rene Gregory, a naturalized German, Dr. Drechsler, secretary of the American Institute in Berlin, the theologians Schreiber and Spiecker, Professor Julius Richter, Professor Karl Lamprecht, a

Abendpost, Sept. 29, 1914.

historian who is considered an authority in England and France, Edward Bernstein, one of the most prominent socialist writers, all agree on the following, according to Mead: "Our cause is absolutely just. War had become inevitable once Germany was surrounded by greedy and jealous enemies. Now we have to fight for our existence." That is all! Not one of them is boasting that Germany is fighting for this or that doctrine. Not one is trying to provide American journalists with a thrill. Whatever is uttered in England or France, whatever is dictated to American correspondents in London and Paris, is designed to praise the Allies and their noble cause. The same tactics are pursued in Africa, Asia, America, and Australia. In the face of that universal hatred there is nothing left for the Central Powers, Germany and Austro-Hungary, to do but to act according to the old dictate: Since you don't want to be my friend and brother, I'll have to blow your brains out!

Occasionally one finds spokesmen for the just cause. The reports of James O'Donnell Bennett and Joseph Medill Patterson of the Tribune are impartial and fair. We ask nothing more. A just cause needs no advertising. Let us quote

Abendpost, Sept. 29, 1914.

two statements which are in harmony with an article published in this column last Saturday.

Bennett writes: "Considering the efficiency which the German (military) machine displays before our eyes, we cannot help being profoundly disturbed. Waiting here in Aachen [Aix-la-Chapelle], the ancient empire city of Charlemagne, the idea presents itself whether we are witnessing the formation of a new Teutonic empire, one which may dominate Europe for the next hundred years, an empire which would be invincible, economically and politically, huge and efficient, orderly, contented, and magnificent."

Eduard Bernstein made the following remarks to Mr. Mead: "We consider this war as a life-and-death struggle of a people. By giving our support to the fatherland, we have nevertheless not repudiated our fight against imperialism and militarism. Reinforced by the liberal parties, we will start a campaign against the entire military system of Europe."

After this struggle, general disarmament could easily be visualized and liberal

Abendpost, Sept. 29, 1914.

ideas will gain so tremendously that the [German] government will have to reckon with them. The German people will take care of that themselves, without the aid of the "reform" democrats [Patent-demokraten] and the eminent "fighters for liberty," as Churchill likes to call Russia, India, Canada, and Australia. When that time has arrived, the Germans will say to Churchill, Delcasse, Sazonov, and Company: Put your own house in order.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Sept. 28, 1914.

WHY THE GERMANS ARE BARBARIANS

(Editorial)

In the last analysis, it is only success that counts. This homely truth was the alibi of Alexander, Caesar, Richelieu, Mazarin, Cromwell, Frederick the Great, Metternich, and Bismarck. So let us keep that in mind. If and when the German and Austrian arms are victorious, the Americans will probably give them their "sympathy". At present, however, when the fortunes of war are still in the balance, German arms will have to carry on without America's blessings, and we suppose they will carry on. The "German barbarians" were never able to please anybody no matter what they tried.

The topic of German atrocities in this war has changed its pattern somewhat. It has been given a new "twist". A writer for a magazine tries to prove scientifically that the word "barbarian," in its true meaning, is applicable to the Prussian officer. His logic simply overwhelms us. "Russia, England, Serbia, France,

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Abendpost, Sept. 28, 1914.

Montenegro, Japan, and Morocco are fighting for a noble cause and against the barbarians." This amazing "scientific thesis" of an author of repute is a sensation all by itself. We can dispense with any arguments, for as far back as 1870--and our author, Mr. G. K. Chesterton bases his theory on this--a learned and dispassionate Frenchman, M. Hanotaux, had made this statement: "An outcry is heard by all peoples: Down with the Barbarians!" That suffices for Mr. Chesterton, who is content to quote just two examples: the theft of Silesia and of Alsace-Lorraine. For him this is irrefutable that the Germans must be barbarians. If Chesterton would dispense his philosophy in some little backwoods town it would not be so bad, but when it appears in the columns of a magazine like Everybody's we cannot help being amazed. In no way does it improve the reputation of the magazine when an associate editor and scientist does not even seem to be familiar with the basic concept and meaning of the word "barbarian". This Mr. G. K. Chesterton is, in our opinion, about the greatest blockhead of all the scribes who have commented on the "war business" in Europe. American journalists, educators, writers, men in public life, and statesmen should ask for an injunction against that fellow who is so fond of telling fables and who is

MPA (LL) F603.30275

Abendpost, Sept. 28, 1914.

a discredit to his profession. "Napoleon the First was no barbarian,"--no, by God!--"he was, like Raphael or Alfieri, a great, conscientious Italian artist." Not every Prussian is a full-fledged barbarian, because he does not necessarily have to be one, but every barbarian is, according to Chesterton, a Prussian, that is, a Prussian officer. Well, now we know! Since the days of Paracelsus, the world has lacked a brain like Chesterton's. Napoleon was an artist like Raphael, and every Prussian officer without exception is a barbarian. We believed Everybody's magazine to be a publication fit for "everybody" to read. We learn with amazement that it means: Every fool can write everything he wants to for Everybody's. Professor Muensterberg, whose article "Kaiser Wilhelm, the Man", was published in the same issue, may have been amazed too.

You cannot argue and say that we should not bother with such people. On the contrary: we foreign-born must try to understand [the mentality of] the American people. Here is a chance to look over the mental workshop of one of their best interpreters. (Otherwise he would not be writing for Everybody's). But, unfortunately, our eagerness to learn, our desire to find coordinated thinking and

Abendpost, Sept. 28, 1914.

logical conclusions, are doomed to disappointment. In this particular case, it is like coming into the yard of a junk dealer who has just bought a lot of second-hand printer's type-faces and has dumped it all on the ground. Chesterton then reaches into that heap pulls out something, and starts formulating ideas. But--let us not hold the Americans responsible, who consider philosophy a pastime for "fools". History, so they believe, is recorded by newspaper reporters, and we [German-Americans] are supposed to subordinate ourselves to such mental leadership. [Translator's note: In the following quotation, the parenthetical expressions are the remarks of the Abendpost editor.]

"The psychology of barbarism is as follows: Like the lower animals, it cannot grasp the idea of reciprocity. It does not possess that small mirror, so to speak, by which we (meaning the Americans) can perceive the thoughts of others. If we feed the birds in the winter time, they will still pick on our fruits in the summer; birds, like the Prussians, are barbarians.

"Even if I let the bee keep its honey, it might sting me just the same. And the

Abendpost, Sept. 28, 1914.

bees, like the Prussians, are barbarians. This fundamental inability to rise above the instincts of animals can easily be demonstrated if we would examine any of Prussia's civilized institutions (and Prussia has a monopoly on almost all civilized institutions). In each case we will find that Prussia has put this mark of a one-sided character on all its institutions.

"The duel, for instance, is often called a relic of barbarism. But, bad as the duel may be, it is not barbaric. It exists in Prussia, but it also exists in France, Italy, Belgium, and Austria; in short, the duel exists wherever there is a high level of civilization. (From which we can conclude that North America and England do not belong in this category.) The duel, whether desirable or not, embodies the element of reciprocity.

"But a specialty existing in Prussia, not to be found any place else but in Prussia, is the idea of an army officer who really imagines himself to be a 'big shot' not only because he carries a sword, but because he can draw it against

Abendpost, Sept. 28, 1914.

those who do not have one. Prussian officers talk with a pompous air about their honor and the necessity of defending it whenever they are caught trying to kill a small shopkeeper. 'I'll run you through with my sword, but you cannot do the same to me!'--That is the philosophy of a true barbarian!

"If we examine the claims of Prussia, even the legitimate ones, we will find that they invariably bear the mark of this one-sided philosophy.

"It is true in a sense that northern Germany has some sort of culture (how gracious of him), a 'certain' scheme of the arts and sciences. France and Italy have praised it; England and America have paid almost too much tribute to it. But this culture only glories in itself and nothing else. It believes itself to be not only Germanic in aspect but of universal scope, and it would make German not only a synonym for Polish, but also for Latin and Esperanto."

According to Chesterton, there is no sphere which the Germans respect, "but

Abendpost, Sept. 28, 1914.

they expect everybody else to respect their domain". Perhaps we are taking this "scientific" investigation of the "psychology of barbarism" too seriously by going into such detail. But in the vast desert of mental degeneracy and idiocy, the diatribe of this Mr. Chesterton has a novel and unique flavor. Everybody's would do well to put a barbed wire fence around their office to keep authors of his caliber at a distance.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Sept. 28, 1914.

AN INVENTION

(Editorial)

It is hardly believable that there are still people among America's Germans who do not quite clearly understand the meaning of that great struggle which our brothers in the old country are fighting, not only for themselves but in the interest of everything German and in behalf of civilization in general. That is why we cannot believe that American citizens of German origin would have the audacity to ask their fellow nationals to sign a petition to the German Kaiser, in which this monarch is implored to stop the war and accept the mediation of President Wilson. But strange as it seems, such a document, written in English (!), seems to be in circulation. It reads as follows:

[Translator's note: The text of this petition appears in the Abendpost in English.]

Abendpost, Sept. 28, 1914.

"William, Emperor of Germany (!!),
King of Prussia. [Exclamation points are the editorial writer's.]

"We, the undersigned, German citizens and residents of the United States of America, do humbly pray that your august Majesty may be pleased to advise the German Government to accept the mediation of President Wilson and the Washington Government in the interest of a cessation of hostilities in Europe."

The authors of this document, which is a slap in the face of every true German, apparently do not have the slightest inkling of the real state of affairs; otherwise, they would never have gotten the idiotic idea of approaching the Kaiser with such a request. Their mentality betrays them to be readers of English-language newspapers only, people who have never had a German newspaper in their hands. Otherwise they would have been aware of the fact that in this war there are values at stake for Germany which, once lost, could not be retrieved by the German people in a hundred years. It is rather more probable that the smart-alecky authors cannot read German at all, and never could.

Abendpost, Sept. 28, 1914.

The fact that the petition was written in English gives rise to that suspicion. We wonder if they honestly imagine they can impress the Kaiser with their scribbling. Wilhelm II knows perfectly well what he is doing, and does not have to look for advice to "Germans" who address him in English, and ask him as the head of the German people, to conclude a worthless peace which at best would leave everything as it was before and which, after a short period, would be violated by the vultures in London, Paris, and St. Petersburg.

Another possibility is that this document was not drawn up at all for the purpose of being sent to its alleged address. The purpose is apparently something totally different. It is so obvious that we have to laugh at the authors' stupidity. That the authors of this petition are to be found only among Germany's enemies, that is, the Anglophile Americans, there cannot be any doubt. The English seem to have come to the conclusion that the anti-German attitude of the local American press is not enough, to convince the American people of Albion's just and righteous cause. The proud Britons are getting cold feet and are releasing trial balloons to find out whether they can get

MPA (ILL) PROJ. 60779

Abendpost, Sept. 28, 1914.

out of this whole mess without losing face. The peace articles which appear in "American" newspapers are probably just such feelers, by which German willingness to negotiate is being sounded out. This petition to the German Kaiser, which is supposed to have originated with the German-Americans, was only invented to put a little more pressure behind the whole thing. It is nothing but a clumsy invention designed to fool the American public by making them believe that a certain group of German-Americans would be meek enough to put their names under such a fake petition. But the perpetrators of this fraud will find out that the Germans will not fall for this sort of poppycock. Our German brothers in the old country are fighting a hard battle, and the least they can expect of their fellow Germans living abroad is the co-operation of the latter in this struggle. We are sure they will not be disappointed.

WPA (11-10-14)

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, September 25, 1914

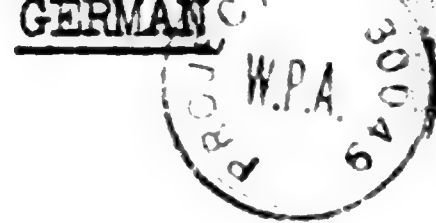
ROOSEVELT AND THE GERMAN MILITARISM



Whatever may be the political and individual faults of Theodore Roosevelt, he is a very fascinating personality, whose speeches never miss their mark. It was understood and to be expected, that this impulsive person would take the opportunity to express his opinion about the present war. In an article of a New York weekly newspaper, of which he has been an advising editor until recently, he states:

"I admire and esteem the German Nation. I am proud of every drop of German blood, which runs in my veins. If a nation finds itself in a position of life and death, it is natural and inevitable to act in such a manner to save oneself from a natural death. This refers of course to the so-called violation of the Belgian Treaty, which made it a cause of honor for Great Britain to make war on Germany."

An other motive has now been found by the enemies of Germany, saying, that the German militarism is an armed danger to humanity, and consequently must be destroyed. Theodore Roosevelt has made Bismarck policy of armed peace his own,



when he was President of the U. S. A. Already in the year 1904 Roosevelt announced that the Republic could only be safe from foreign attacks and a guaranteed peace, if she had a fleet big enough to withstand any combination of foreign fleets. In his present article Roosevelt expresses again the necessities of peace, which must be maintained at any cost, even at the cost of War. With regard to the present war, the nations should seriously consider an understanding by which the peace should be maintained by force of arms. Such an arrangement which should specify the inviolable rights of a nation, would be a great relief to the military nations, and would render a partial disarmament possible. If the rights of one nation are violated, the matter should be investigated by the other nations, and settled by arbitration. In case one of the two disagreeing nations should not submit to the findings of the other nations, and wishes to go to war, she should be opposed with arms by all the other nations. Roosevelt has been a great student of the German state's policy. Starting with Bismarck till the present day, the German army organization was a measure for the protection of their own and European peace.



In the last forty-four years the whole world was involved in smaller or larger wars, Germany alone could enjoy the blessings of peace. And just for that reason, that the greatness and strength of the German army commanded peace and other nations who wanted war, dared not involve themselves. It is said that German militarism is a danger. Naturally it is a danger and will remain so for all nations, which intend robbery of land and commerce and wish to destroy weaker nations, but it is a guarantee of peace for all honest nations, who peacefully work and do not wish to be deprived of the fruits of their labor. The article of Roosevelt has given us a sincere pleasure not only because it gives to the Germans their due respect, but also it shows in a logical deduction that the so-called German militarism is a necessity for the maintenance of peace.

Abendpost, Sept. 18, 1914.

ENGLAND RULES THE WAVES

(Editorial)

The great war was started by England. Great Britain believed that her supremacy on the high seas was threatened by the growing German merchant marine and by the German navy. The "English" [i.e., pro-British, not English-language] press of America approves of this war. Germany stands condemned and the Allies are praised as the fighters for progress and civilization, because the independence of the continental European nations is said to be threatened by Prussian-German militarism; because it is alleged that Germany was aspiring to military supremacy on land.

The truth is of course, that Germany armed and built up her military might because she saw herself surrounded by enemies who made no bones about their evil intentions; the truth is that the German Reich was led merely by the instinct of self-preservation to prepare herself as much as possible for the

Abendpost, Sept. 18, 1914.

eventual challenge. But even if it were true that Germany wanted military hegemony over the continent, America would still not be justified in indicting her. Because Germany would not be asking for any more on land than England had asked for and claimed on the high seas. England is today supreme on the seas, and the same people who brand Germany's alleged military aspirations on land as an infamous and heinous crime recognize British supremacy on the high seas as a matter of course. These people talk and act as if Great Britain had an inherent right to world domination, and in their opinion any attempt to challenge this "right" would be tantamount to sacrilege or would be a proper object of ridicule.

The so-called American newspapers published in the English language act and write in this same vein, and American citizens, who profess to be good and "loyal" Americans, are climbing all over themselves to echo the American press, in spite of the fact that this great Republic would have nothing to fear from Germany's military supremacy on the European continent, while Great Britain's mastery of the sea infringes upon America's rights and tends to make this

Abendpost, Sept. 18, 1914.

nation, to an ever-increasing degree, a vassal of England. England rules the sea with her merchant marine and her navy, and she is determined not to tolerate any rival, either in world trade or in naval strength. At present, she is engaged in smashing Germany with the aid of France, Russia, and Japan because Germany seemed to be a dangerous rival on the sea. Similarly, and with no scruples about the methods she employs, England would try to keep any other power from competing with her in world trade. And as far as the United States is concerned, England seems determined to suppress at the very beginning any attempt to revive American commerce.

Those who are not yet convinced of this despite all that has happened thus far should certainly have all their doubts removed now that England is even protesting against America's purchase of German steamers at present in American ports--steamers which are badly needed for American overseas trade. Then there is England's disregard for international law, her disregard for ships flying a neutral flag. These violations of international law go on all the time. Take the case of the steamers "Rotterdam" and "Rhyndam" of the Holland-America Line.

Abendpost, Sept. 18, 1914.

Consider the Brazilian government's order, instigated by England, which refused to grant the American-owned tramp steamer "Robert Dollar" permission to fly the American flag instead of the British flag in the harbor of Rio de Janeiro.

The United States today is completely dependent on England as far as sea trade is concerned, and the dear cousin and pal of Uncle Sam is determined to keep the latter in this state of dependency and even to increase British domination over him. England is not only America's most powerful, shrewd, and ruthless enemy, but also the only potential enemy this Republic has. Without England's aid and support, Japan would be powerless against us; without England's constant agitation there would be no Japanese enmity to speak of.

Abendpost, Sept. 16, 1914.

MORE STRUGGLE IN SIGHT!

(Editorial)

Hard times, danger and tribulation are the real test of a nation. The German and the Austro-Hungarian people have passed the test with honor. They were and are one in thought and action, in fighting spirit and sacrifice. And generally speaking, their fellow nationals over here in America have been no less true and loyal during the critical weeks just past. The overwhelming majority of the local Germans, Austrians, and Hungarians, i. e., the American citizens of German and Austro-Hungarian origin, have openly and frankly espoused the cause of their native lands. They have been joined by many Americans of non-German blood,--American citizens of Irish, Swedish, and also truly American descent. During recent days and weeks, many in the latter category have sent in protests to the Abendpost, voicing their indignation over the kind of reporting and the hostile attitude of the so-called American press toward Germany's just cause. The editors of this paper have

Abendpost, Sept. 16, 1914.

received spoken and written requests to publish a few enlightening articles every day, and to give reports from the war fronts in the "American" language, in order that citizens who cannot read German, but who are not Anglophiles either, may get a better understanding of what is going on, so that they can form their own judgment. From the above-mentioned groups come the most violent protests against the Anglophile campaign that is being conducted in this country. And this is natural enough, because these truly American-minded sections of our population have no press of their own; because in this great America there is practically no newspaper writing the language of this country.

The majority of the German and Austro-Hungarian population in this country have proved themselves to be faithful, undaunted, and ready to make sacrifices. The list of contributors to the German and Austro-Hungarian Aid Society (Hilfsgesellschaft) testify to this. The German Hod Carriers' Union contributed five thousand dollars, and the rest of the German workers

Abendpost, Sept. 16, 1914.

would not be outdone by the hod carriers. Without being solicited and even though it meant great sacrifices for them, they have been mailing their contributions to the Abendpost office and to the treasurer of the Aid Society. And non-German groups are also sending gifts to the Society.

But where there is light, there is also shadow. And our case is no exception. Among the more well-to-do German-Americans, there are not a few who look with disfavor upon this relief work, who do not even care to show any pro-German sentiment. They justify their behavior by pointing out their duty as American citizens to remain neutral, or by saying that they have to make concessions to their republican sentiments and to their business associates and acquaintances of non-German origin. A large part of our fellow citizens of non-German blood use similar phrases. They think it their duty as citizens to emphasize their republican sentiments and their disapproval of monarchism and militarism.

Abendpost, Sept. 16, 1914.

When we hear arguments like these, especially from German-Americans, we are likely to become angry, but then we remember the words of Jesus Christ: "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do!" Those persons of German blood who talk and act in the manner just described do not realize that this war is directed not only against the German Reich, but against the Deutschtum in general and against anything that is German. They do not realize that the German element, should it act humbly and meekly at the present moment, will have to resume the fight for recognition later on under worse conditions, or else they will perish as an entity and become absorbed by the Anglo-Saxon sphere of influence and culture which is predominant in this country, if not actually become veritable hirelings of Britain.

Other groups in this country, Americans of non-German and non-English origin, do not know that this fight is directed not against militarism or monarchism but against the German people, and this for the sole reason

Abendpost, Sept. 16, 1914.

that the German nation is the greatest rival and challenger of British world domination; they do not know that in the event the Germans are crushed and subjugated, the next strongest power will be tackled; that as sure as night follows the day, England will turn against America and will incite her "allies" against this great Republic as soon as the latter dares to infringe upon Great Britain's domination of the seas or otherwise attempt to rid itself of British guardianship. England is determined not to tolerate any rival power. Today she looks upon the United States as a sort of "dominion," like Canada, and is trying hard to make this Republic completely English. And America has no press that speaks her own language. It is high time for her to get one.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Sept. 16, 1914.

THEY DON'T KNOW WHAT IT'S ALL ABOUT

(Editorial)

"The child is father of the man." [Translator's note: The literal translation is: "What little Johnny doesn't learn, John will never learn."] American educational methods, more designed to make foolproof patriots out of our little Yankees than to endow them with a treasure of useful knowledge for later life, are directly responsible for the abysmal ignorance and inadequate general knowledge of many Anglo-American journalists, as we realize every time we read English-language newspapers. The writers themselves can hardly be blamed for the blunders they make. They are the victims of an ill-planned, single-track system of education which limits the mental horizon of the students as much as possible to Uncle Sam's own territory, and only occasionally and in a derogatory manner touches upon things concerning the outside world, which is always painted in caricature. That this outside world is a factor with which the United States has to reckon, will dawn upon the young American only after he has been out of

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Abendpost, Sept. 16, 1914.

school a long time. Many of them would be only too glad today if their school-ma'am had given them more thorough instruction in matters pertaining to this ill-treated and despised outside world. But now it is too late to sit down and make up what was once neglected.

The results of such single-track "patriotic" education were never so obvious as they are now, when European events necessarily claim the largest space in our daily newspapers. Newspapermen sweat over atlases and encyclopaedias in the various editorial rooms in order to follow world events. But since the foundations [of their education] are shaky, even these works are of limited value and do not always prevent ridiculous results and conclusions. Our American newspaper editors may know the geographical positions of Kokomo, Indiana or Kankakee, Illinois or Oconomowoc, Wisconsin, and they may have a pretty good idea of the commercial significance of these important localities, but most of them did not know until recently where Lemberg--a city of two hundred thousand population and an important industrial and commercial center--was located, whether in Austria, Russia, Turkey, or Japan. These editors have

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- 3 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Sept. 16, 1914.

probably some knowledge of the American Constitution and know a little something about the English Constitution, but of other systems of government they haven't the least idea. Neither do they know anything about European history, or the economic and social conditions in Europe. Those vague and distorted ideas with which they have been indoctrinated while in school will always stick with them, all friendly efforts at correction notwithstanding.

In their eyes, [i.e., the editors'] all European nations are alike. All of them stagger through life under the yoke of autocratic tyrants. The only exception among the great powers, besides the "Republic" of France, is England--which is ruled not by a man but by a fool. All other nations are still yearning for their liberty--if we want to believe these learned journalists. That some of these "unfortunate" nations enjoy more freedom in many respects than the lucky inhabitants of "God's own country," that, for instance, the German Kaiser, the "war lord" and "autocrat," exercises less actual power than our President in Washington, you can never get into their heads. With the stubbornness of a mule they insist that Europe's cataclysm is solely the fault of certain sinister

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- 4 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Sept. 16, 1914.

monarchs. Each after the other, they repeat these stories, because none of them has a clear conception of the political conditions prevailing on the other side of the ocean; none of them knows the history of these nations, and they are therefore unable to come to any correct conclusions.

To tilt at windmills is a thankless task. Nevertheless, we cannot tell these ignoramuses often enough that the time of cabinet wars is a thing of the past. Unless he has public opinion and the united will of a nation behind him, no emperor, king, prince, or president would be able to draw the sword. The man at the helm of a nation must always have virtually unanimous public approval in order to make war. The best illustration of this is Italy's desertion of the Central Powers. The king would have caused a revolution in his country if he had come to Austria's aid, as the Alliance treaty called for. How unanimously did the Austro-Hungarian peoples rally around their aged emperor when he declared war on those cowardly murderers in Belgrade! Did not Germany rise as one man when the final day of reckoning had arrived? The German Kaiser could not have opposed his people's will to war even if he had wanted to. Being a

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- 5 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Sept. 16, 1914.

peace-loving man, he held out as long as he could. If a weak republican government had been at the helm of the Reich instead of the "war lord," the storm would have broken loose years ago.

Did we not come close to a war with Huerta? And if war had broken out, which "king" would our Yankees have held responsible? That war was avoided was due solely to Wilson's reasonable policy. A Roosevelt would probably have led the country into war, and the same newspapers which, out of ignorance, are today calling the Kaiser a warmonger would have probably praised "King Theodore" to the skies as America's savior. And yet the Mexicans were not guilty of any conspiracy in Arizona, neither did they attempt to drive the Americans from California, nor did they assassinate the American Vice-president and his wife in San Antonio. That the motives of European nations are measured with a different yardstick does not speak well for America's unbiased judgment. Very often, this attitude is nothing else but the consequence of an inadequate education.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Sept. 14, 1914.

AMERICA'S FRIENDSHIP FOR ENGLAND

(Editorial)

In this struggle of the Germans against the united powers of the European continent, the Anglo-American newspapers provide proof each day, and to an ever-increasing degree, that they are ignorant of their own [i. e., American] history, if not worse than ignorant. It seems as if these newspapers, completely devoid of any national pride themselves, are turning their fury against a nation who, in her relations with other peoples, is guided by national pride. If one did not know how England has always managed, even after the separation of the [American] colonies, not only to keep the United States in cultural and ideological bondage but also to make this country economically dependent on her, this psychological puzzle could not be understood. But since we do know how perfectly American culture blends with English culture, we can understand, though we can never condone, the attitude of the Anglo-American press. This is the reason why the American press does not know the pride

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- 2 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Sept. 14, 1914.

of independence, but we can never forgive this "World Power" [the press] for neglecting the education and enlightenment of the American people as it is doing at present. The newspapers not only deliberately refrain from teaching their readers the role which our government and people should play in this struggle, but they agitate in an unscrupulous manner against Germany. The New York Times said a few days ago: "German ambition is proving a serious, even an alarming, matter for us (America), for it is as sure as fate that, after Russia is defeated, France crushed, and Belgium and Holland annexed, a war with us, on some pretext or other, will not be long in coming. We cannot welcome the necessity of investing our fortune in a struggle with Germany for military supremacy."

The above-quoted newspaper is a good example of the "influential" Anglo-American press! The underlying motive here is not so much to prejudice the American people against Germany; the insinuation that Germany, once having finished her enemies in Europe, would attempt to attack the United States, is too idiotic to be taken seriously by anyone. No, the point in question is contained in the last sentence of the foregoing quotation. Of course, if

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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- 3 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Sept. 14, 1914.

the premise is false, if Germany has no "designs on the United States," then we do not have to worry about heavy military armaments being imposed upon the country, but if attack is considered inevitable, it will become an inevitable necessity to "invest our fortune" in military preparations. The press knows that there is not the slightest sentiment in this country in favor of such expenditures during times of peace. But if the country is in danger, then, of course, that is a different matter!

Now, [the question is] how to avoid these expenditures? The article is a hint to the Government; a hint to an eventual peace negotiation; a suggestion to our Government that, regardless of the circumstances, Germany must be deprived of the fruits of victory if she should win the war. The United States Government was the first to offer its services for the restoration of peace--a fact which is almost self-explanatory. We enjoy the moral prestige which America gains by this act, even though the initiative was not free of British suggestion. But this article in the Times advises American diplomacy in no ambiguous terms to prevent a victorious Germany from taking advantage of her

WPA (U.L.) PROJ 30275

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- 4 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Sept. 14, 1914.

victory, because Germany might become too powerful and might constitute a danger for America. Since our American people are under the influence of British commercial "ethics," this reasoning is also British. No sacrifice for an army or navy--that costs money. And since we hate to have to spend money for armaments, this dangerous Germany must not be allowed to rise [i.e., become great].

Anyone who follows these arguments to their conclusion must admit that the recipe can only be found in England's political cookbook. In the Times editorial quoted above, we can see that England's business is already taken care of very efficiently; we also can see public opinion being prepared for the idea that it would cost the United States huge sums to be armed to the point where it could successfully defend itself against Germany. These things are no longer in the realm of conjecture; there is method in this agitation which will soon prove to have practical results.

You take a chance when you leave everything to the people's common sense. In

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

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- 5 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Sept. 14, 1914.

most cases, common sense only begins to function when it is too late. Public opinion is more easily influenced by propaganda of fear than by arguments of reason. Before fear is overcome, reason has been dead a long time. Of course we can unmask these political agitators and expose their criminal intentions. But something is bound to stick. Not everybody can tell a falsehood from the truth. Of course, if the American people would remember the role England has played since the days of American independence, we could calmly watch the course of events and leave everything to the common sense of the people. But this [i.e., to await developments, etc.] would prove disastrous.

Germany is fighting today for the same thing France fought for before the days of the Declaration of Independence, namely, the freedom of the seas. England, as early as the Seven Years' War, considered herself mistress of the sea. At that time, she told France what she later on had the colossal brass to tell Germany: not to build a navy. After this interference with the growth and progress of France, came the struggle with England, and as a direct consequence, France's support of the American efforts to become independent. Lafayette's

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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- 6 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Sept. 14, 1914.

army and ships were not paid for and maintained out of his own pocket but by the treasury of France, and it was not Louis the Sixteenth's love for the Americans but his desire to weaken British world commerce which led him to support Lafayette in helping America gain independence from England. Because overseas colonies, then as now, were England's source of income, Frederick the Second [the Great] of Prussia knew where his duty lay and was the first to recognize the United States.

With every means in her power, England later on supported the South in the Civil War. During that struggle, she trampled neutrality underfoot and destroyed the merchant ships of the Union. The infamous conduct of this "model" liberal England cannot even be whitewashed by the fact that after the war she had to pay heavy indemnities. All the ships in the service of the Confederacy, which blockaded the Union harbors--the "Florida," "Tallahassee," "Shenandoah," "Austee," and "Nashville"--were built and manned in Great Britain. At the end of the Civil War, the merchant marine of the Union had ceased to exist and the "great" press of this country, being in the service of England,

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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- 7 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Sept. 14, 1914.

has managed until this very day to prevent America from building a new merchant marine. It is this press which keeps America down in the interest of England.

These are all historical facts with which Americans should be familiar. Why cannot the American people draw logical conclusions from these facts? Well, the day may come when they will have to. Then the Americans will find out who their real friends are. And the British won't be among them.

WPA (H.L.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Sept. 14, 1914.

BRITISH!

(Editorial)

A few years ago, on a festive occasion, the German Kaiser compared the publishers of the great American newspapers to "commanding generals". He wanted to point out their great power and influence and to flatter them at the same time, probably hoping to gain their good will toward Germany. The Kaiser was fooling himself if he entertained any such hope, and he badly misjudged the American newspaper publishers.

These publishers naturally seemed to the Kaiser to be American commanding generals, because their newspapers were published in America, and he thought that they were serving American interests exclusively. This assumption seemed natural enough, but it proved to be wrong. If the publishers of the great American dailies can be likened to commanding generals, they are most certainly British commanding generals, for there is no such thing as a great American press.

WPA (U.I.) PROJ. 36275

Abendpost, Sept. 14, 1914.

Whatever goes under that name is in fact British. Our great English-language dailies express British--and not American--sentiment, feeling, and thought. They pursue British aims and promote British interests in contradiction to and to the disadvantage of American interests. This statement may sound crazy, absurd, and impossible, but it is true nevertheless! The great Chicago newspapers--and they are practically an echo of the Eastern press--are themselves proof of this. Anyone who has been reading them carefully in recent days must come to that conclusion. They are more British than even the great English papers.

The London Times, in yesterday's edition, carried a report of a retreat of the German armies. In the Chicago Tribune, this retreat turned out to be a wild and disorderly flight. The British and French cablegrams, which do not pay too much attention to the feelings of the Germans, express the hope that Russians may compel the German and Austrian forces in Galicia to surrender; but according to the "British" newspapers in Chicago, this surrender is almost a certainty, if not an accomplished fact. And the more unfavorable the English

Abendpost, Sept. 14, 1914.

cable reports are for the Germans, the louder is the triumphant rejoicing in the English [i. e., pro-British, not English-language] newspapers of our city. How glad they are when those hated Germans have met with defeat; how openly and wholeheartedly they rejoice over it!

And with what gusto they discuss the alleged tremendous losses of the Germans! How they praise and elaborate on that peerless British and, incidentally of course, French and Belgian courage! How they exert themselves to depict the Germans more and more as contemptible and ridiculous boobs! The situation is just like that at the beginning of the war, when the Germans, they wrote, were being killed by the thousands, like so many sheep, or were being captured, like so many innocent lambs or frightened rabbits. When the Germans were marching victoriously through Belgium and France, they piped down a little, because success always makes an impression. But now that the Germans seem to be retreating, they drop the mask again and give free rein to their feelings.

The anti-German news reports, jubilantly announcing German defeats and battles

Abendpost, Sept. 14, 1914.

and troop movements, are the least of our worries: these we could forgive our British press of America. They merely harm the Germans, and, after all, we have to make concessions to English blood and English financial influence in this country. But that isn't all: the anti-German attitude finds still another, and much more malicious expression, which does great harm to American interests, in the dissemination of Belgian, French, and English propaganda lies about atrocities committed by German soldiers!

A week ago today, the Chicago Tribune published the statements of five American foreign correspondents who had traveled in the wake of the German armies and who also had been at the scene of war on the Belgian side: they did not see and could not find any evidence of German atrocities; nor could one single story about German atrocities be substantiated.

We believe that fully ninety per cent of the readers of the Tribune were sincerely happy over this triumph of truth and justice. But since then, the fortunes of war seem to have left the Germans; or maybe it was thought that too much

WPA (LL) PROJ. 36276

Abendpost, Sept. 14, 1914.

justice had been done the Germans; or perhaps the Allies had registered a protest about reports so favorable to the Huns. In any case, Wile and Powell [probably editors on the Tribune staff] are discharging their venom once more, and today the Tribune publishes without comment a special cable dispatch from London in which a British officer reports that he had seen a German officer "in a little village" cut the breasts off a nineteen-year-old girl and that he had shot down the monster from a distance of three hundred yards.

The publishers and editors of the Tribune know this story to be a ridiculous and abominable lie, that it could not be true. But they publish it just the same! And why? To make the Germans an object of contempt; to arouse the gullible readers against anything that is German; to sow the most bitter hatred against a people whose whole history for thousands of years shows no evidence of bloodthirst or cruelty--a people that has done more to alleviate human suffering than any other, and that, up to the outbreak of this war, was praised as the most peaceful nation on earth; and, finally, to sow hatred against the millions of people of German blood who make their home here in America and

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Abendpost, Sept. 14, 1914.

who did their full share for the preservation of the Union and for the greater glory of this Republic.

The American people themselves are still free from the hatred for Germany expressed in the English-language daily press, and they shall be kept free from it if possible. They have no press of their own. What they do have is a British press which is serving the enemy of American greatness and independence. But the American people have a right to a press of their own and they demand a press of their own. And whenever a demand is strong enough, it will eventually be taken care of.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, September 7, 1914.

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PEACE

The priceless heritage of civilization is peace. Only in times of peace can people and nations grow strong. War only weakens and devastates.

The strong alone can strive successfully to alleviate the sufferings of mankind, or to add the pleasures and benefits of living. To work for peace; to strive to maintain peace is a sign of strength, not of weakness. The world needs peace. We wish to see the world at peace.

The most powerful country in the world today is the United States. Everyday that we remain at peace with the world and with ourselves, enables us to grow stronger.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, September 7, 1914.

WFA (ILL) PROJ. 30273

May our President, our Government, our people, be strong enough to initiate a movement and to carry it to a successful ending, a movement for peace. The war must end and peace again must reign over the now fighting nations of the world.



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Sept. 4, 1914.

THE DIVISION OF EUROPE.

Germany steadfastly declares that she has no intention to conquer any territory, and that she is only defending herself in a war which has been forced upon her, while her opponents cannot have the same clear conscience before the history of the world. France is eager to retake Alsace-Lorraine with the addition of the entire left bank of the Rhine, if she wins the war. Great Britain is fighting for the supremacy of her commerce and she also intends to take possession of the German Colonies in Africa to form a great British African Empire. Russia published its intentions even before the war, shortly after the assassination of the Austrian-Hungarian heir to the throne at Sarajevo. It was published in a Russian magazine controlled by the government and it was written by the pen of Prince Swiatopolk-Sciski. In this article, it is stated that the cardinal point of the war must be the dismemberment of middle Europe into a number of independent states competing with one another. The destruction of Germany and Austria-Hungary as governing states must be the main object in connection with the fall of the Hapsburg dynasty and the restitution of the former German federation. East Prussia, and all Polish territory in Prussia, and the province of Posen will have to be annexed by Russia. The greater part of Northern Saxony, which was ceded to Prussia by the Vienna treaty, must be returned to Saxony. The kingdom



GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Sept. 4, 1914.

of Hanover and the Electorate of Hessa must be reestablished. Finally, Schleswig-Holstein must be returned to Denmark. The main counter weight against Prussia must be a strong Bavaria, double its present size, to which must be added the German provinces of Lower Austria (Styria, Corinthia and Tyrol). This program of Prince Swiatopolk so cleverly worked out in all details before the war ever started concludes with the creation of a Bohemian-Moravian Kingdom, a Croatian Kingdom, and a division of Hungary in two parts, of which one will be given to Roumania. These are the ideal plans of the cabinets in London, France, and St. Petersburg, but as matters look at present, they might result somewhat differently.

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III B 2 Illinois Staats-Zeitung, September 2, 1914.

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AMERICAN NEUTRALITY.

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The people of the United States can hardly remain neutral in view of the events taking place in Europe. The majority of the population of this country is kin to or descendants of the nations now engaged in this bloody strife.

It would mean a suppression of all noble and sympathetic sentiments should the suggestion of the President be followed, namely, that all parties directly affected, should accept the news from the seat of war with calmness. It seems impossible to show indifference, when hearts are in a state of revolt. Yet, the Germans of Chicago have made possible what seemed to be an impossibility. In spite of their love for their old fatherland they have abandoned the gathering which was to take place at Riverview Park,

GERMAN





Illinois Staats-Zeitung, September 2, 1914.

planned for the purpose of aiding their wounded and destitute kinsmen, so that their intentions will not be misconstrued. This may be considered as excessive precaution; however, it is gratifying evidence of the loyalty of the Germans to the country of their choice. This fact should be especially appreciated by those Americans, who adhere to strict neutrality. The Germans have all the more reasons to demand neutrality in accordance with the President's request.

It is only reasonable to expect that the wise exhortations of the President were taken to heart, but it is indeed deplorable, and revolting when such persons as Charles H. Parkhurst, a prominent preacher in New York, permits himself to be entirely controlled by his hates.



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, September 2, 1914.

This man Parkhurst published an article in one of the local papers, that was not written with pen and ink, but with the knout of a drunken Cossack..... We take no pleasure in going into the details of this article, hurled as a firebrand by the New York minister. There are no adequate words in the German language to make a fitting reply possible. But it arouses one question: "Should the naturalized Germans, Austrians, Belgians, English and others be blamed for manifestations of sympathy, for their respective mother-countries, when this American minister considers himself justified to act in the way he did?

GREAT BRITAIN AWAKENS

England slowly awakens to the danger of the fire she is playing with. Even in case of a victory over Germany, it can only be regarded as a pyrrhic victory; in place of one peaceful competitor in the commerce of the world, she will have now two powerful enemies, France and Russia. Remarkable is a statement of George Bernard Shaw, the celebrated author. He declares that England, France and Germany are only acting for the advantage of Russia to the detriment of civilization and that it is foolishness to state that they are fighting for the ideals of humanity. Mr. Shaw's comment has caused great excitement in Europe and the United States but we differ with him to the effect that the crime has been committed by England and France in supporting the Russian plans while Germany fights the battle of despair to prevent such an occurrence. If Germany succeeds in holding up the march of Russia, they have brought the heaviest sacrifice to humanity in the service of the western cultural powers, France and England. George Bernard Shaw has taken in the situation in the right light. Whom the gods want to destroy, they strike with blindness. England's old policy, used for hundreds of years, has made her

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, September 2, 1914.

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blind to future dangers, when she planned with Germany and Austria-Hungary. England already sees that she has gone too far and whether she will have the courage to withdraw before it is too late, is to be seen.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, September 2, 1914.

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GERMANY AND THE PEACE OF EUROPE

The Germanistic Society of Chicago plans the publication of a number of pamphlets, which will reveal the causes and origin of the present European War and which will explain same to the masses in the United States, by a true representation of the prevailing conditions, to enable them to form a just and objective opinion of the underlying facts. The first pamphlet: "Germany and the Peace of Europe," by Prof. Ferdinand Scheville of the History Department of the University of Chicago will represent the European situation during the period of the Franco-Prussian War until the present time and will be published August 18th. All German Associations in the United States are earnestly requested to work for the distribution of this pamphlet, especially among the English speaking population in order to bring about a better understanding, especially with the principal elements, which brought about the World War. The 16 page pamphlet can be obtained from the Secretary of the Germanistic Society of Chicago, Louis Guentzel, 332 S. Michigan Avenue, at the following prices, one specimen 5 cents; ten specimens 25 cents; one hundred specimens \$1.50; one thousand specimens \$10.00. Any profit made from the sale of these pamphlets will be handed over to the Red Cross Society.

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Abendpost, Aug. 31, 1914.

INEXCUSABLE AND CRIMINAL CONDUCT

The President of our Republic has solemnly admonished the people to preserve the strictest neutrality in regards to the great war, not only in their actions but also in their words and attitude. He has made it the duty of every citizen to refrain from any public demonstrations or expressions of sympathy. American citizens of German descent, mindful of their duty towards the Republic, have heeded the words of the President. They have refrained from any actions which might be construed as or might lead to a demonstration in behalf of Germany or Austria-Hungary. They have advised the Irish and the Swedes to remain quiet. These nationalities sympathize with the German cause because they expect nothing from an Allied victory but disaster for their homelands and the United States, and therefore they have instigated protest meetings against the baiting of Germans in this country. German-Americans have complied with the President's demand, even though it was difficult for them under the circumstances; even though in Washington they did not bother

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, Aug. 31, 1914.

to explain why it was necessary to subject the German [transatlantic] wireless stations to such a strict censorship while reports transmitted through British cables pass uncensored. And the German language press has not only adopted the same attitude [of impartiality] but has asked so urgently for compliance with the President's request that occasionally it has been accused of pussyfooting.

The non-German population acts about the same way as the German element and their sympathizers, but the English language press plays a quite different game. They continue with their anti-German propaganda, even on a larger scale than before the President's warning was published. They keep on fomenting hatred against anything German. They do their utmost to foster and disseminate chauvinistic hatred within our Republic. They do not heed the President's warning, but make a mockery of it by their conduct.

How? In their editorials they assume a righteous tone; they pretend impartiality, or at least try to give the impression that the welfare of our

I G

II B 2 d (1)

- 3 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Aug. 31, 1914.

great Republic is their first concern. But they fail at that. From start to finish, between the lines and even between two words they betray in their editorials their pro-British partisanship which almost degenerates into a slavlike servility to British interests. But even that isn't the worst feature. That can be excused. The English language press in America probably cannot help having British inclinations. But their manner of reporting is inexcusable, malicious, and downright criminal.

The papers we have in mind deny that of course. All they do, they say, is publish the reports they receive. As simple as that. If the reports happen to be of an anti-German tendency, it is not their fault. But that is a poor and dishonest alibi. It is usually not customary for newspapers to reproduce indiscriminately any reports they receive. They are not allowed to do that. It is the duty of every reputable paper to check upon the veracity of the incoming news dispatches, and as a rule this is always done. That procedure is ignored only at present, when overseas dispatches tend to paint a black picture of the Germans and the German cause.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G

II B 2 d (1)

- 4 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Aug. 31, 1914.

We may overlook it if they dress up every irresponsible rumor of allied victories, every wild and fear inspired dispatch of Belgian, French, and English deeds of heroism, regardless how ludicrous and absurd, as reliable front page news. We will let it pass if they depict German soldiers as being slaughtered by the hundreds of thousands like stupid sheep, first by the Belgians and then by the English--on paper, of course. Such news loses its importance and value if that same paper has to admit the steady and victorious progress of the German armies. The lies prove to be a boomerang for their disseminators. But it is inexcusable and a crime for them to reproduce all the wild stories about German atrocities, as only the fiendish mind of the British can invent them, without hesitation or commentary, below screaming headlines on the front pages!

Surely they must know themselves that the stories about bestial German atrocities cannot be true. To believe them to be true would repudiate everything that has ever been said or written for decades and centuries

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G

II B 2 d (1)

- 5 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Aug. 31, 1914.

about Germany and the German people, about German ideals and German culture; that all the cultural values which Germany has created and all the contributions to civilization she has made exist only in the imagination; that the German people culturally are standing on the land of Attila or Ghengis Khan and his hordes; or that the Germans have suddenly gone mad, from the Kaiser down to the lowliest worker.

The English language press know the reports they are receiving to be false. But they are printing them just the same--without pointing out the unreliability of their sources; they make front page news out of them in order to arouse in the American people a hatred against Germany and everything that is German and to drive this Republic into dependency on England. Is that American patriotism? Is that the way to heed the warning of the President? Or does it not mean to scorn his wise words and to betray the best interests of the United States to the English and their lackeys, the French, Russians, Japanese, Africans, and [east] Indians?

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G
III H
I C

GERMAN

Abendpost, Aug. 29, 1914.

WE CALL IT A "BLUFF"

(Editorial)

We German-Americans have received a mark for our good behavior. Not "excellent," but "good plus," that is, a little better than good. Being polite folks, we say: "Thank you!" If we could make a wish, it would be that other people may treat us as well as we treat them. The reports about German atrocities continue, and the Anglo-American press gives them plenty of space in their columns, especially reports of the "special correspondents" and "eye witnesses". It is practically impossible, by now, to investigate every individual lie and, after all, only our own readers would learn the truth, and for all practical purposes we would only justify our own faith in the humane conduct of the Germans, if that still were necessary.

War in itself is barbarism. This realization has become a platitude by now. But this same realization was the guiding motive in Germany even more than

I G
III H
I C

- 2 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Aug. 29, 1914.

in other countries, including our own, the United States. No nation has kept the peace for such a great number of years as did Germany. Nevertheless, the Anglo-American press persists in depicting the "war lord" as the breaker of peace, hence the entire German people is denounced as a war-provoking nation. This contention is not only unfair, but a deliberate misleading of public opinion. There is no use deluding ourselves about the seriousness of the situation. We know, only too well, that a wrong opinion can be created overnight, and that it takes years to correct it. This fact is brought home to us, only too clearly, when we analyze the editorials and the "voice of the people," appearing in the Anglo-American press. We are sure the German people will shoulder the consequences of their actions, but it must hurt them to see the press of neutral nations continuously accuse them of deeds of which they are either innocent or which through the force of circumstances, appear in an entirely different aspect.

The Anglo-American press attempts to stir up a sentiment of contempt for Germany,

I G
III H
I C

- 3 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Aug. 29, 1914.

by calling the annexation of Belgium a rape. But this "rape", like the one of Alsace-Lorraine, had once upon a time been perpetrated on the Germans, or, the American press likes to call them, the Teutons. Without doubt, there is hardly a nation which would have more respect for anybody who defends his rights than the German nation. No other nation has glorified her heroes more in song and literature, in legends and fairy tales, than the Germanic nation. Lohengrin was not a Belgian. Consequently, if Belgium should be annexed, if the Walloons and the Flemish should be incorporated again in Charlemagne's former empire, it would not only be no injustice but, from an historical angle, a logical development. This same [Anglo-American] press looks upon the unification efforts of all Slavs as a "natural development". With the Teutons, the same urge seems to be nothing less than rape. The Allies--France, England, Belgium, Serbia and Russia all are fighting for their independence; Germany and Austria, which have more vulnerable frontiers than the others, cannot be conceded the same right, it seems.

England would not have put so much value on that "scrap of paper" which

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G
III H
I C

- 4 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Aug. 29, 1914.

guaranteed Belgium's neutrality, if Belgium had permitted English and French troops to march through her territory toward the Rhine. In that case, that "scrap of paper" would probably have been used by the British for a quite different purpose. But there are plenty of other reasons why the Anglo-American press has no moral right, at this early date, to lecture Germany on the "Ten Commandments". How was that again: What did Cuba do to us? Why did we establish a protectorate there? How about Puerto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippines? Why didn't we grant those "courageous people" the same right which that "righteous" press, so full of admiration for the eternal right of Belgian independence, would like to see preserved for the latter? It is the same calculated and deliberate slander of German political morals as the British indulge in.

The Germans claim it to be their inalienable right--and the English-Americans and American-English should know it--to do whatever they deem necessary to preserve their national and economic independence and security. A hundred years ago, they had sacrificed everything to liberate themselves from the yoke of Napoleon, and they will also free themselves from the British yoke, regardless

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I G
III H
I C

- 5 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Aug. 29, 1914.

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of the damage that may result to German commerce and industry. And, as a good beginning, Belgium will and must become Reich territory, in spite of all Anglo-American warnings. Neutral Holland will gladly become Germany's ally.

Kitchener's bluff, that the war will last three years, and that Germany's food supply has been practically stopped already, will not make any more impression than all other bluffs. Napoleon could not carry out his continental blockade against England. In spite of better and more effective measures, England will find out that there is no weapon so terrible that a way to combat it can not be found. England has already learned that she was ill-advised; Now she knows that her army is nothing but a bunch of Boy Scouts. And the English boast about the three years' war they plan to fight. Nothing but bluffs! They can fool only people who don't have the right dope on English "resourcefulness".

I G
III H
I C

GERMAN

Abendpost, Aug. 28, 1914.

UNFAIR AND STUPID

(Editorial)

Even though the unanimous protest of the German-Americans against the biased attitude of the Anglo-American press in favor of Germany's enemies has had some kind of result, nevertheless the success was not widespread by any means. The greater part of the English language press keeps on tooting the anti-German horn; it approves of all measures which perfidious Albion and her motley allies undertake to strangle the German Reich and Austria-Hungary, regardless of the malice and fiendishness behind them, it is still accusing the Germans--fighting hard for their existence--of the most ignoble motives even now, when the mask has been torn off the faces of those English-Russian-French plotters; and it is doing its best to bring the trustworthiness, honesty, and integrity of the Germans into discredit with our American fellow citizens.

To the charge of having Anglophile inclinations, the newspapers reply that, in reporting war news, they depend almost entirely upon English and French sources, and that they cannot withhold late news from their readers. With this

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 00000

I G
III H
I C

- 2 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Aug. 28, 1914.

alibi, they are merely beating around the bush. Nobody ever objected to their publishing dispatches from England and France, but to the manner in which it is done, and to their anti-German comments in their editorials, often going beyond the bounds of good taste and tactfulness as befits the press of a neutral country. The German language papers of this country do not have any other news sources either, and are publishing English and French dispatches too, to keep their readers informed and up-to-date, in so far as that is possible. The trouble with the Anglo-American papers lies mainly in the fact that, as a matter of principle, they emphasize anything in the news that is unfavorable to Germany, or could be used to discredit her. This intentional bias is particularly noticeable in the headlines. Four or five columns wide, these headlines inform the prospective buyer of a newspaper, half a block away, that the Germans were beaten by the French, Belgians, and English, or that the Austrian army has been "annihilated" by the Serbs. But, if you read the text underneath those headlines, the battle of "decisive importance" turns out to be an unimportant skirmish, while further down in the column, under a tiny heading, we find that the Germans have made considerable progress some place else. One can always be sure to find reports of

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 50275

I G
III H
I C

- 3 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Aug. 28, 1914.

alleged atrocities, committed by German soldiers in Belgium, making front page news, and large type headlines are used to attract the attention of the public. Denials of such calumnies by German sources find space in some inconspicuous corner where nobody reads them. If that is considered impartial reporting, it would be interesting to learn how these papers would act if they would admittedly and officially take England's side. They would find it difficult to be more pro-English than they are now.

Under these circumstances, it is not to be wondered at that, in England and France, and also in Germany and Austria, the impression is prevalent that the United States is lending its moral support to the English and their lackeys. What other impression could one gain, reading our **Anglophile** press? We German-Americans realize that this impression is **artificially** created and totally false. In Europe, one does not know that the great American **dailies**, the New York ones above all others, are obviously under British influence and do not reflect, to any degree, American public opinion. And it is not an overstatement to claim that the greater part of the American people has not adopted the attitude of

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I G
III H
I C

- 4 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Aug. 28, 1914.

the English language press in this country.

The American people is composed of many nationalities. One-fifth of it--many even say one-fourth--claims German descendancy. None of these Americans is at present in love with England. Neither can we consider as Anglophiles the millions of Irish who have found a second home in the New World. The Swedes, and perhaps the Norwegians, too, are taking Germany's side during the present settling of accounts with England and Russia, even though their homelands are still neutral. Even a large portion of the Slavic population may side with Germany and Austria, rather than with the Czar and his allies. The Poles are too familiar with the Russian knout to espouse the cause of its wielder, and the Bohemian Czechs will not be particularly interested in becoming subjects of the Czar. There may be many other nationalities in Uncle Sam's domain which can be counted among Germany's friends, and consequently among the enemies of Russian despotism, British perfidy, and French revengefulness. The impression, created by the English language press of this country (always pretending to be the mouthpiece of public opinion), that America would stand with England as one man, is an arrogance

PA (ILL) PROJ. 30270

I G .
III H
I C

- 5 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Aug. 28, 1914.

which has to be taken down a few notches, and is also a stupidity which, in time, will come to be recognized.

PA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G

GERMAN

II B 2 d (1)

III D Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Aug. 16, 1914.

III F

WE DEMAND JUSTICE--SYMPATHY BE DAMNED!

(Editorial)

The ignorance of history displayed by Americans is getting worse every day. Although we cannot expect the average American to be an expert on European history, we nevertheless assume that a journalist must have some knowledge of the topic about which he intends to write. No matter how thankless the task of enlightening English language newspapers about the causes of this war, we have to do it just the same. Conscientiousness in matters historical, if nothing else, would compel us to do that, aside from the fact that the nation from which we stem is involved in this case and is being made the scapegoat.

The Washington, D. C. correspondent of the Evening Post reports that the officialdom (U. S. government employees) is sympathizing with England and France. To quote the Post:

If Germany were involved in a war with Russia only, all Washington would be

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

I G

- 2 -

GERMAN

II B 2 d (1)

III D Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Aug. 16, 1914.

III F

on Germany's side with full and undivided sympathy." We can omit the rest. This one sentence is sufficient to remove all doubt from the readers' mind about the threadbareness of the argument and the lack of historical knowledge of this correspondent. But still we would not be amazed if a "well-meaning public" would praise Mr. Edward B. Clark--the correspondent--for his "objectivity" toward the German people, because at the end of his report he pays them a few compliments. And just this proves his total ignorance.

A people either gain the respect of the world or they lose it. There is nothing in between. And now we ask these ultra-smart scribblers to prove to us by what act or deed during the past one hundred and fifty years the German people have forfeited the respect of the world. We do not want to hear phrases, platitudes, or any other kind of claptrap, only concrete facts. If we are moved to sympathy for a nation "on the one hand," we cannot very well withhold that sympathy "on the other hand," and still be logical. Either a nation is worthy or she is not, and it is irrelevant whether circumstances force her to

I G

- 3 -

GERMAN

II B 2 d (1)

III D Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Aug. 16, 1914.

III F

fight the British and the French, or Russia by herself. If that Washington correspondent had any knowledge of history he would hide his face in shame a thousand times because of England and France, but he could not cite one case of knavery committed by Germany.

If Mr. Clarke's observations on the Washington officials and employees, are true, then they must be not only unfair but downright malicious people, and we Germans must protest against it, unless these officials can base their antipathy on historic facts. Why don't they pull the statue of General Steuben, first drillmaster of America, off his pedestal in Utica? So let's hear the complaints!

It has never been regarded a crime for any nation to arm herself against attack. What made the Germans do it? France? Not in the least! France they could lick within a month. Germany's military preparedness became a necessity when the now seventy-five year old Ribot concluded a military alliance with Russia. From that moment on--that was twenty-three years ago--Germany realized that

I G

- 4 -

GERMAN

II B 2 d (1)

III D Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Aug. 16, 1914.

III F

she would have to fight on two fronts. And when England's fashion plate (Edward VII) ascended the throne after the death of his mother, Victoria, there was no more doubt in Berlin that a third party had joined the alliance--a third party who had the instincts and the appetites of a vulture. Under such circumstances Germany would have lost the respect of all nations, if she had not started to prepare for her self-preservation. It was hoped, particularly in England, that an impoverished Germany would collapse under the strain of armaments.

Germany did not do England that favor. Whereupon the latter tried to fix Germany's naval building program for the future. Impudence! Would Germany ever dare to tell the United States how many ships she could build? Then came the Balkan incident. Only beginners in history could be made to believe that the Balkan war originated in the brain of four statesmen from Serbia, Bulgaria, Greece, and Montenegro. When Germany prepared to build a land route to Asia by obtaining the concession to construct the Bagdad railway, England was afraid that the strongest land power would challenge her position

I G

- 5 -

GERMAN

II B 2 d (1)

III D

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Aug. 16, 1914.

III F

as the strongest sea power. Between 1904 and 1907 Germany's credit in the Orient was systematically undermined by England's intrigues in Constantinople. Abdul Hamid (then Sultan of Turkey), friend of Kaiser Wilhelm II, was dethroned and exiled six weeks after King Edward's visit to Constantinople. At the same time an Anglo-Russian program regarding Macedonia was agreed upon, the consequence of which was a military revolution in Constantinople. Italy had Russia approve a claim on Lybia, after it had already been granted by England and France. Without these agreements there could be no Lybian war. This appeasement price for Italy served two purposes: to pry Italy loose from the Dreibund (three power alliance: Germany, Austria, and Italy), and to ruin Germany's credit with the Ottoman Empire. Both objectives were successful to a degree by 1908. It was the German Kaiser who forestalled a war in 1908. The German people were ready to a man to pay the Mephisto of Europe his dues and settle accounts with him! Agadir, Algaferas, Casa Blanca, and Tabah was enough!

Italy's aspirations are known: She wants to control the Adriatic. Russia wants to get out of the confinement of the Black Sea and obtain an open, warm water port; an alliance of the Balkan states, of the South Slavs in other

I G

- 6 -

GERMAN

II B 2 d (1)

III D Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Aug. 16, 1914.

III F

words, would give Russia the hegemony over Eastern Europe, marking the beginning of the end of the Austrian dual monarchy and the economic ruin of that country. When did a nation ever earn contempt for being loyal to her ally? Germany had to stand by Austria.

England wanted to create a Turkey which would be dependent on her. If ever the Islam lost its power in Europe, England's possessions in the Nile region and in India would be lost. Can American journalists comprehend all that? Hasn't it dawned on them yet that, strictly speaking, Russia's tendencies and aspirations today are the same as during the Crimean War? And did not a Christian England and a Catholic France fight with the Turks and against Russia at that time? Germany today is fighting for the same cultural values as did England and France in the Crimean War, and maybe for more and better ones; but these two countries are fighting today for the opposite principles of those involved in the Crimean War--for Russia and her Muscovite civilization.

In the Seven Years' War, England was the ally of Frederick the Great who,

MPA (114) PROJ. 71

I G

- 7 -

GERMAN

II B 2 d (1)

III D Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Aug. 16, 1914.

III F

analogous with today, had to fight the same power, the only difference being that he had to fight Austria on account of Silesia. England was the beneficiary of that huge advantage for which little Prussia had fought and sacrificed. The former established her supremacy on the high seas, in commerce and industry, and gained Canada and India. Prussia was satisfied to have saved her Silesia. France was ruined financially, and Austria morally. Only England, which had done practically nothing, grabbed while the grabbing was good. And that is her "moral" objective in this war also: to take, but not to give a thing. She will save her men and even her ships.

In Bacon's "Lights of History," in the essay on Frederick II we read: "Frederick II erected a barrier against the future conquest by a much more rapacious power than the military state of Prussia--against the barbaric Russia. Russia, the degenerated, demoralized, Slavic Empire can never conquer Europe unless she has destroyed Germany's military power first." The task that is Germany's is regarded by the author as a highly moral one. The essayist is not a German, but an American historian named Ford.

I G

- 8 -

GERMAN

II B 2 d (1)

III D Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Aug. 16, 1914.

III F

Do England and France fight for a moral purpose? Nobody has claimed that yet, not even English-American journalists, brazen though they have been so far. They are beating around the bush by picturing the Kaiser as the aggressor. But they are not inclined to give reasons for their assertion, because they haven't any! But if they harbor sympathies for England and France, they should at least not be hypocrites, but should say: We hate Germany because she marches at the head of civilization. Nobody was more anxious to avoid the war than the Kaiser. Anybody with good common sense should know that. Nobody is taking a greater risk than he. To his people and to history he is responsible for his actions. Only the pitiful babblings of a political greenhorn could vest the Kaiser with the absolute authority to make war on his own decision. Even if there were no constitutional limits to his power, he still had to consider public opinion. Conditions, where public opinion means nothing, are only found in Russia. Behind the Kaiser stand the German people, let us state that here once and for all. The Tribune, too, would be taken much more seriously if it would treat such absurdities as we hear from Paris for what they are--lies. The war is supposed to be a war of the "officer caste"! That

I G

- 9 -

GERMAN

II B 2 d (1)

III D

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Aug. 16, 1914.

III F

it is the people's war is England's fault, with her perfidious isolation policy and her boundless jealousy. France's policy of revenge had almost died down when it was artificially whipped up again by the diplomacy of Britain and Russia for the advantage of both. Russia needed money that only France had to loan. England wanted Germany's power hog-tied. Russia and France were to do that for her.

We don't want the sympathy of the Washington officials; we can do without that, but we do ask for justice for a country and a nation from which we originated. Nothing else! If we cannot get it as a matter of course, the logic of events will be in favor of our eventually obtaining it.

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Aug. 16, 1914.

FAIRNESS FOR GERMANS
Irish Take Stand Against England

At their annual picnic in Brand's Park yesterday, the Allied Irish Associations appealed to the American Government and the American people to give Germany and the German cause a fair deal in the present war. They asked the Federal Government to lift the ban imposed on the German transatlantic wireless stations and to restore the right of their unrestricted operation; they asked the American press to give impartial accounts of the war news and the German cause, and the American people to use fair judgment in evaluating the German claims. These resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, showed unmistakably that Germans and Irish have one thing in common--the enmity against England--and therefore should stick together. This sentiment of solidarity, of justified opposition against a common foe, found expression in the addresses of the speakers and in the attitude of the huge throng which filled the park. One could hear it all over. When James T. Clarke, president of the Allied Irish Associations, made the first speech and pointed out that the Irish in this country, in their long

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Aug. 16, 1914.

struggle for "Home Rule" in Ireland always could count on the active support of the Germans over here, and that it would be an act of ingratitude on their part not to stand by the German people in their fight for independence, a storm of applause arose. Another storm of applause broke loose when the speaker declared: "We can never obtain 'Home Rule' for Ireland, unless another power first humbles England and the English, and only Germany can do that."

About twenty thousand people had gathered at the picnic which is held every year in memory of the battle at Yellow Ford in 1598. Germans were present at the gathering where it became known that the Irish would declare themselves in favor of Germany in the present war. All over the grounds the green flag of Ireland with the golden harp was displayed along with the black, white, and red flag of Germany, and over the entrance the German banner waved proudly next to the Irish. Many a son of the Emerald Isle wore the German colors beside the emblem with the golden harp in the green field, and many a German displayed a green band with the inscription "Erin Go Braugh" in addition to the colors of his native country. Hundreds of members of the Schwabenverein were present and

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Aug. 16, 1914.

the German-American National Bund was represented by many members under the leadership of President Ferdinand Jalthor. In addition to the members of these associations, other Germans had come by the thousands.

The resolutions by which the Irish expressed their sympathy for the German people read as follows:

"Having witnessed the war disaster in Europe, we direct our thoughts in gratitude and humility to our home and adopted country, America, whose aim is not conquest, but only peaceful endeavor. We appreciate now the wisdom of George Washington's advice, warning of alliances with foreign nations. With the aid of our German fellow citizens we have fought successfully against the conclusion of any alliances, in whatever form they have been proposed. As long as the Republic clings to the ideals proclaimed by the founding fathers, the Irish people, who have been leading the struggle for independence, and who, during war and peace, have always worked for the maintenance of that independence, will remain America's staunchest defenders.

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Aug. 16, 1914.

"The Irish people take great interest in the gigantic struggle of nations which is now raging in Europe. In a war between England and Germany it is clear where their sympathies lie. Opposition against the British overlords is second nature to every Irishman; it has been handed down from father to son during the long years when his homeland was exploited and suppressed. On the other hand, the greatness and the splendid character traits of the German people have always won the admiration of the Irish people. Germany is the homeland of music, art, and science. Her cultural achievements and her civilization are known throughout the world. Centuries ago, Irish friars brought the German people Christianity and the rudiments of education. Today German scientists are saving the treasures of Irish literature from oblivion, and reviving the Irish language. The Associated Irish Societies have always worked hand in hand with the German population of Chicago. The German-Irish Bund is a manifestation of common objectives. This country owes its German citizens a lot. Germany has given this country generously of her substance. It is only natural that now, when their brothers across the sea are fighting against powerful enemies for the integrity of their race and nation, our hearts sympathize with them in their loyalty and devotion

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Aug. 16, 1914.

to the land of their fathers. We join them in their demand that the Federal Government in Washington, permit the unrestricted transmission of wireless messages in their demand to the American press to publish the truth about the German cause in this war, in their demand to the American people to judge them fairly."

The case of Germany was presented by H. O. Lange, president of the Germania Maennerchor in the following address which was repeatedly interrupted by loud applause:

"I have always respected people who have not blacked out the memory of the land of their fathers, the land of their racial origin. Just like you, we Germans happily recall our old country, recall the time we spent there; and we hope that our children after us will not forget it, that they may learn why we were proud to be Irishmen or Germans. One thing the German and the Irish race have in common. Both races are pure. As far back as the first historical records of the Irish race are available, they alone have inhabited Ireland, free from all

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Aug. 16, 1914.

mixture with other races. The Irish language is an original language, free of any alien forms. The same can be said of the German language. It grew together with the people who used it, who created it in the impenetrable forests where they lived when the Romans first discovered them. But even in many other respects the German and Irish people have things in common. We love music. We loathe hypocrisy. We are glad to be alive. We candidly display our loves and our hatreds. We are not afraid nor ashamed to show our emotions or to shed a tear for a friend.

"For more than a century the Irish people have tried to establish a government of and for the Irish. I can well understand why an Irishman, looking back on all the years since the time when Henry the Eighth first invaded and claimed Ireland for himself, looking back on all the tribulations suffered at the hands of a brutal and arrogant enemy, will double up his fist, why his blood begins to boil.

"In Germany we find the same struggle of the people for their ideals. For

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Aug. 16, 1914.

hundreds of years the German people have hoped and waited for a united fatherland. It was not so long ago that our young people were thrown into jail because they dreamt of a united Germany and thus threatened the existence of potentates who had the country divided up among themselves for their own benefit.

"The same was true of Ireland. Men were sentenced for standing up for their ancestral right, which was that a people should be allowed to govern themselves according to their own desires. It seemed that the goal was close at hand, that the bill for home rule would be adopted by the British Parliament. But out of a clear sky came this terrible war. Intentionally I have used the expression 'it seemed'. You are dealing with a foe who has but one policy, and that is his own interest. Justice, honesty, and idealism are alien to him. He tried to rule this country in his own interest without the least regard for human rights. When the colonies protested against British tyranny, the English brought mercenaries over here just to prove that the American people had no rights of their own which need be respected. The American people had to struggle for six years before they could throw off the British yoke. In 1812 the English tried again

Sonntagpost (**Sunday** Edition of Abendpost), Aug. 16, 1914.

to invade our country. They burned defenceless cities to ashes, but in the end were licked again. During the Civil War they turned their freebooters loose on us. To avoid further bloodshed, we agreed to a settlement of the controversy by arbitration, and they had to pay us an indemnity. That was the so-called Alabama case. Now we have become great and powerful. They are not trying any longer to show off in their arrogant and masterful manner. Now they are wooing us and are only too willing to do our bidding. Now they are bragging to the world about their big brother across the seas. Do you want to be considered their brothers? I don't. And I know you don't either. May the day never dawn when this great and free American people, representing all races, will be abused and exploited by our hereditary enemy for his own selfish purposes.

"The first man and the first government to recognize this great and free people after its war of liberation from England, was Frederick the Great of Prussia, the ancestor of the man who is now leading the German people in their fight for civilization and a better Germany, against the savage hordes of Russia. Russia cannot be regarded as a Slavic country in the true sense of the word. The Poles

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Aug. 16, 1914.

are Slavs but hate Russia. They are not of the same race as the Russians. The Russia which is responsible for this terrible war is the Russia of the descendants of the Huns, the Tartars, and the Mongols, who have ruled the Muscovite country for centuries and left a semi-barbaric people. Is the Cossack a Slav? Ask the Poles. Cossacks are Asiatics, Tartars, Huns, foes of all culture and civilization. In my opinion they can never become civilized.

"Nobody believes that Russia would have started the war if she had not had the assurance of Great Britain's support, and such is the case. Why has Great Britain done this? Great Britain and Germany are the two most highly developed countries in Europe, linked by bonds which should inspire countries like that to co-operate and strive for higher achievements. Two peoples, who since time immemorial had never had a quarrel with each other, whose armies have fought side by side in many a bloody battle, are now arrayed against each other for deadly combat, to smooth the path for the barbarian hordes of the Muscovite empire. Is it envy which has motivated England to take this step? **Is it** guided by the desire to destroy German commerce and German industry? What is Germany

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Aug. 16, 1914.

supposed to do? Her soil cannot support her seventy million inhabitants; it is not fertile enough. They have to work with their hands and sell their products in order to make a living. Is it a crime if seventy million produce as much as forty million (sic)? What are the seventy million to do? Remain idle and starve so that England can remain the greatest commercial power?

"We all realize that our first duty is to the United States. American citizens of German and Irish descent have always been ready to sacrifice their lives and fortunes for the Stars and Stripes. This will always remain so. We know we cannot interfere in this war in favor of any of the belligerents.

"We Germans ask for fairness. We ask that you will ponder carefully before reaching a verdict on the justice of our cause or forming an opinion from the daily newspaper reports. Do not forget that all news is reported by one side only. I wouldn't know to whom we could better appeal for justice than to the Irish and their descendants. Nobody can prophesy how this war is going to end. But I can assure you that we Germans are firmly convinced of our final victory.

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Aug. 16, 1914.

We'll have to win. We are fighting with our back to the wall.

"We are fighting for an existence worthy of human beings, just as you have done for hundreds of years. We Germans feel that we have a special right to appeal to you, to ask for your good will and for fairness. When Germany was **still** a pagan country, art and literature flourished in Ireland. You were a Christian people when our forebears still worshipped heathen gods in the dark forests. It was your Boniface who brought the gospel to us. He sacrificed his life for it but today he is considered one of the great men in the early history of our people. We Germans hate nobody. We enjoy life as much as you do. We want to live the way we like without infringing on the rights of others. As I look at you I am convinced that I have not appealed to you in vain, that I can go back to my German brethren and tell them of your good wishes in this terrible conflict and that the Irish will do us justice."

John L. Sutton of Lincoln, Nebraska talked about "Home Rule" for Ireland.

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Aug. 16, 1914.

A warning of British perfidy was sounded yesterday by Peter J. Ellert, president of the German-Irish Bund at the anniversary of the Fort Dearborn Massacre of 1812. The address was made on the occasion of a memorial service when a huge laurel wreath was laid down at the monument erected in memory of the victims. He pointed out that the United States' experiences with England had all been unpleasant, and he declared that the American people had no reason to go to bat for the English.

"Now, at the time when so much sympathy is being wasted on England," he said, "it behooves us to point out the many hostile steps taken by the English Government **against** our Republic, which was then still in its infancy."

Quoting from the **messages** of President Madison, Ellert proved that the British never missed a chance to turn against the young Republic and to harm it if they could. **He declared** that the moral responsibility for the massacre and slaughter of innocent women and children belonged to England. At the conclusion of his speech he said:

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Aug. 16, 1914.

"In the name of the German-Irish Bund of Chicago, I lay down this wreath in memory of the men, women and children who perished 102 years ago today, victims of British perfidy and betrayal. Let us always remember that."

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Aug. 14, 1914.

THE YIDDISH PRESS AND THE WAR

(Editorial)

Relatively few of our readers know that in the United States there are a number of newspapers, periodicals, and weeklies which are published in Yiddish and which have tremendous influence on their hundreds of thousands of readers. Most of these publications have a socialistic flavor which conforms to the radical political convictions of their readers, who are mostly Russian immigrants of Jewish faith. The two Yiddish dailies with the largest circulation are the Tageblatt and the Wahrheit. Their editorial policy is authoritative for most of the other yiddish newspapers, therefore it was interesting to observe which attitude they would adopt towards the European war. All doubts were removed when two flaming articles appeared, both of which put the two dailies unconditionally on the German side.

The article closest to the point appeared in the Tageblatt, from which the

WPA (ILL) 100-30275

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- 2 -

GERMAN

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Abendpost, Aug. 14, 1914.

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following excerpts are given:

"What have the Russians, Poles, Bulgarians, Serbs ever done for civilization? They have invented nothing, have built no political systems, nor have they given us any new ideas. Everything these races possess they have taken away from others. Their own specialties are to arrange massacres, to torture and crucify innocent people, and to be wantonly cruel.

"We all know the bestiality of the Russians. The Serbs betrayed their brutal character when a few years ago they invaded the bedroom of their royal couple and slaughtered them, in order to put the present King Peter on the throne. The atrocities committed by the Bulgarians during the last Balkan wars are familiar to us through the reports of the commission which has investigated these bestialities.

"Such is the character of that lowly, ignorant, barbaric, and sinister race which has declared war on the civilized nations of Europe in order to gain control over

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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- 3 -

GERMAN

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Abendpost, Aug. 14, 1914.

I C (Jewish)

then. That is the race which, under the despotism of the Russian Czars, has been clamoring for the way to Constantinople for centuries.

"No greater calamity could befall the world--not only Europe, but the whole civilized world--than for this race to become victorious. A victory of the Slavs means the death blow to education, democracy, liberty, and free thought.

"A victory of the Slavs means the nullification of all the progress which Europe has made during the last four hundred years, and it would also mean that the forward march of civilization would be halted for a long time to come.

"What a horrible and disgraceful spectacle it is to see a free France help Russia spread Slavic barbarism over Europe! And to have to watch England, the 'Mother of Parliaments,' herself a nation of Teutonic stock, attack Germany in order to help the savage Slavs destroy the progress of mankind. Out of fear of Germany, these two countries, representing culture, education, and progress, have decided to bring about a catastrophe for civilization."

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Abendpost, Aug. 14, 1914.

HOW ONE WOULD LIKE THE GERMANS TO BEHAVE

(Editorial)

England has looked forward to the great war against Germany. For years and years she has prepared for it, and now she has succeeded in bringing it about. That she has done this intentionally, without reason or necessity, has been clearly established. Proof is the Einkreisungspolitik [policy of encirclement] of King Edward VII; further proof lies in the war-baiting press campaign of the last few years, the British armaments and alliances with France, Russia, and Belgium, and the words of the British foreign minister on the eve of Englands' declaration of war on Germany. On this occasion Sir Edward Grey clearly pointed out that England, by her agreements with Russia and France, was in no way obligated to enter the war, and that the British Parliament had an absolutely free choice between war and peace. But war it was to be, and it is certain that Paris and St. Petersburg knew of this decision in advance, otherwise one would not have dared to precipitate the war with Germany.

Abendpost, Aug. 14, 1914.

Just as it is apparent that England wanted the war, and in the last analysis is to be held solely responsible for it, just as clear are **Eng**land's motives. In London itself one motive has never been concealed. It was quite openly announced that the war was necessary in order to break Germany's power, that Germany's military might and commercial expansion constituted a potential threat against England's interests, and that England's duty for self-preservation demanded that Germany be smashed. England felt herself threatened by Germany and was afraid of her. She could no longer stand idly by and watch Germany wax powerful. Hence the war.

England had no moral issues at stake; hers were purely practical ones. That fact is admitted in England; it is only in this country that people insist on crediting a thoroughly practical and selfish England with moral, humanitarian, and altruistic motives. Our Anglo-Americans stubbornly persist in picturing this great war as a war of the allegedly higher form of civilization of the French Republic and a democratic England against an arrogant, militaristic, and politically obsolete Prussianism and German Gottesgnadentum. Not

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Abendpost, Aug. 14, 1914.

only that, but they expect a victory of the Allies, including a despotic Russia, to strengthen the democratic and republican idea; they predict that the subjugation of Germany would usher in an era of republicanization and peace for Europe. People in England, at least those who can think, may be quite amazed over this queer way of reasoning, and if they find it comical they may laugh to themselves but they will be smart enough to take cognizance of the American sentimentalism and way of looking at things, and their letters and reports to America will reflect the American way of thinking!

That is probably the reason why of late the dispatches of that "famous author," H. G. Wells, who every day dispenses a morsel of wisdom, as well as those of Mr. G. B. Shaw and others, profess a great love and admiration for the German people. To be sure, not for the German people with whom one is at war, but for this Germany that once was, that "wonderful, beautiful Germany of Goethe and Beethoven," the Germany which "has enriched the world with everlasting spiritual values," the Germany which all the world had loved, meaning the Germany

WPA (U.L.)

Abendpost, Aug. 14, 1914.

of political and military impotency, which must not dare to grumble or utter a word.

One is crazy about the German people. But not for the German people in shining armor who courageously are defying the whole world in the defense of their honor and rights, but for the German people who heretofore have meekly accepted scorn and derision while working like beavers for the welfare of humanity and forgetting their own, the German people who in return should be contented to remain the bootblacks of the lords of creation.

That is the way their enemies would have liked to see the Germans and Germany remain, and if they had not changed the English and French would still love them today, but Germany and the Germans will never assume that role again. They claim the right to be masters, to which position they are entitled by virtue of their past achievements, and since it is not conceded them, they will fight for it.

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- 5 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Aug. 14, 1914.

In the meanwhile it is about time for our American friends to realize that England is taking advantage of their weakness for fairy tales.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Aug. 13, 1914.

MORE ANGLOPHILE THAN ENGLAND

(Editorial)

In an article which appeared in the Monday edition of a local English language newspaper, a Mr. R. J. Psenka, an American of Czech extraction professes to be in sympathy with a demand made at the great German-American mass meeting, August 5, where a request was made for an unprejudiced evaluation of the war causes, etc. Mr. Psenka demands the same justice, caution, and impartiality from all Americans for his Czech brothers, especially those of German mixture, and their native lands. [Translator's note: by native lands is probably meant regions or districts.] He declares "with regret" that the Slav is seldom mentioned in the German language press without such attributes as "Barbarian," "Asiatic," or at least, "semi-Asiatic," and he asks, "Is that fair play?"

It wouldn't be, if true. But it is not true. The designations about which the man complains were applied, if at all, to Russia, and Russia only was meant by them. Where Slavs were mentioned distinctions were always made, and only

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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- 2 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Aug. 13, 1914.

Southern Slavs were considered semi-civilized, but not "Barbarian" or "Asiatic". But this is true of the South Slavs who live under the influence and sovereignty of Russia. Otherwise Mr. R. T. Psenka is right. Whatever the Germans, or rather the German-Americans, ask for themselves they must grant others, too, and they will, gladly! And if they sometimes have not clearly emphasized the difference between Slavs in general and Russia-dominated South Slavs in particular, it was certainly done unintentionally, in the heat of battle, so to speak. Above all, the Germans like to be fair, and only a slight criticism of their manner of expression is sufficient to make them check up on themselves. Regarding Mr. Psenka's article, one of our readers writes the following:

"It seems to me that it would be wise if the local German language press did not condemn the Slavs in such general terms. After all, it is not the Slavs we have in mind so much as the Russians. The Bohemians, for instance, are on the same cultural level with the Germans, and the eastern part of Prussia is more or less Slavic. The cultural values are the things that matter, and although it is true that today's culture is essentially German, it would be

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, Aug. 13, 1914.

wrong to misjudge others who have associated themselves with it."

That is the way to be. That is the way the German-American shows his love for fairness, his thoroughness in judging phenomena, situations, and people--including himself--in other words, his German culture. But it's a different story with at least a part of our English language press. Psenka's article was favorably received, almost enthusiastically one would say, only the conclusions drawn from it were wrong. The English language press recommends the attitude, evinced in the German and Czecho-American appeal [the German appeal refers to the mass meeting on August 5, the Czech appeal to Mr. Psenka's article], for others to practice, but not for themselves and the type of people they represent! They see the mote which may be found in the German eye, but not the beam in their own. A Chicago morning paper writes:

"When we leave our homeland and voluntarily go into a country where a foreign language and foreign institutions prevail, and when we assume a new citizenship and the duties that go with it, we obligate ourselves to break with the old ties, because they have to be broken sooner or later...."

WPA (U.L.) PROJ. 33275

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- 4 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Aug. 13, 1914.

So they speak, but they do just the opposite, because the sentiments of our Anglo-American press are predominantly English. Just now, in the problems of this World War, they seem more English than England herself, because in England the voices about the responsibility for this terrible war are still divided, but the Anglo-American press unanimously accredits the Kaiser with the German Reich. In the British Cabinet there were heated arguments as to whether or not England should participate in the war against Germany, and Burns and Morley announced their resignations when war was decided upon. But the Anglo-American press of our country acts as if there could not be the shadow of a doubt about the justice and necessity of Englands' war against Germany, as if England's participation in this war were a cultural necessity and a noble deed on behalf of civilization and political and intellectual progress.

Mr. R. J. Psenka is right. The Germans have frequently done the Slavs injustice, even the South Slavs, even the Russians! Because the former are goaded and stirred up by Russia and the Russian people have no voice in their

WPA (LL) 1101.30275

Abendpost, Aug. 13, 1914.

Government. And the Russian Government was done too much honor [Translators' note: meaning a questionable honor.], because they did not cause the war. Even in an alliance with France, Russia never would have dared to force war upon Germany. Only because she had the definite assurance that England would make common cause with her, did she drive Germany into the war. In the final analysis England alone is responsible for this war, but our English language American press is so Anglophile, so tangled up in their dependence on and admiration for England that they fail to perceive England's sordid commercialism [a nation of shopkeepers] and see nothing but "English Red" [Englischrot]; but at the same time they make unctuous speeches, telling other people of the necessity to be nothing, absolutely nothing but American!

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II B 2 d (1) (Swedish)

I C (Swedish)

IV (Swedish)

GERMAN

Abendpost, Aug. 8, 1914.

A WELCOME WORD

(Editorial)

What did the speaker say at that memorable meeting, Wednesday night in the Auditorium? "....because the German people is the superior race. It is interesting to note what my old friend Dr. [John A.] Enander, the greatest Swedish-American newspaper editor this country has ever known, had to say about it. His plan called for an indissoluble defense alliance among all the Germanic nations. That was his dream and often he spoke to me about it. "My son," he said, "if that raving, manical Pan-Slavism ever gets ready to devour Pan-Germanism, all the Germanic tribes will have to stand together in defiance of this powerful enemy, if they want to survive." And he was right. Once before the Norsemen were the saviors of their countrymen when they sailed forth in their dragon ships under Jarl Harald and went southward to save the last remainder of the Goths, whom the terrible Harses had

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GERMAN

II B 2 d (1) (Swedish)

Abendpost, Aug. 8, 1914.

I C (Swedish)

IV (Swedish) tried to annihilate by having them squashed under the heel of a mad Byzantinism. And that can happen again."

That can happen again, but it won't. The German ramparts are firm and strong. The German people's strength and fighting power are indomitable. And it will remain so, God willing. Strong and righteous is our faith in a final German victory.

We are hoping and waiting for the news which the next few days must bring. And as we listen, paying little attention to the ravens that croak their lies all around us [Translator's note: probably reference to English press and its false war-propaganda], we hear a strong voice, whose words are music in our ears. Hemlandet, the well-known Swedish daily newspaper in Chicago, published an article on Thursday entitled: "Together with Germany, if Sweden must choose":

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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- 3 -

GERMAN

II B 2 d (1) (Swedish) Abendpost, Aug. 8, 1914.

I C (Swedish)

IV (Swedish) "We sincerely hope and trust that our homeland will be able to preserve its neutrality in this World War. But if that should be impossible, we hope that it will unite its strength with Germany in a final attempt to smash Russia, the archenemy that has threatened Sweden's integrity for centuries.

"It is unfortunate that England, a civilized, enlightened, and liberty-loving nation, has sided with Russia. This may be partly because of certain agreements with Russia, which England could not very well abrogate without losing face, and partly because of commercial rivalry, caused by Germany's persistent and, during recent years, very successful competition in commerce and industry. Just the same, it is sad to see England draw the sword in defense of Russia at a time when there is a chance to smash that ancient enemy of liberty, enlightenment, and progress.

"May a higher power guide and help the German nation. In this war she is

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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- 4 -

GERMAN

II B 2 d (1) (Swedish) Abendpost, Aug. 8, 1914.

I C (Swedish)

IV (Swedish) fighting for all the things that are sacred to a civilized people."

This is indeed a true and friendly voice in a chorus of malice and slander. Perhaps we have one friend in need. We hope so because Sweden could make a strong friend and ally. The Swedish sword has always been keen-edged, and the arm that wields it is strong. It is accustomed to dealing heavy blows. And Germany **is fighting** Sweden's war as well as her own. If Germany is defeated, the Russian Bear, Sweden's archenemy, will be able to tear out Sweden's heart.

Sweden may not decide to join the fight. She may want to stay neutral and leave the German people to fight singlehanded the monster of the knout and [fiendish] mass slaughter, and his accomplices, republican France and enlightened and liberty-loving England. The friendly word in the Hemlandet

WPA (III) PROI 30275

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II B 2 d (1) (Swedish) Abendpost, Aug. 8, 1914.

I C (Swedish)

IV (Swedish) will be appreciated just the same. It is the only one we have received during these grave days; this has been the single [friendly] voice in the chorus of nations that can't yell loud enough: Down with the German people; hit 'em again, they're still moving! Germans appreciate every word of encouragement; if they didn't in the past, they had better learn to.

That friendly Swedish voice speaking from the center of America will not help the German people in their titanic struggle. The question whether to join the fight or merely to watch it will be decided in Stockholm. But we over here have something to look forward to: friendly relations between the Swedes and Germans, a closer co-operation of the Germanic elements, which is necessary for the welfare of this republic.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

II B 1 a

II D 10

Abendpost, Aug. 6, 1914.

III H

IV

NOT FAVORS BUT JUSTICE FOR THE GERMAN CAUSE

IV (Swedish)

Germans of Chicago Unite in Making Demands
on Anglo-American Press

The expressions of German affection and loyalty which rang throughout the Auditorium last night will not only resound throughout the United States, but also throughout the Teutons' native land beyond the Atlantic. Called upon to protest against the slanderous lies spread by the Anglo-American press, vast numbers of Chicago Germans and their descendants, men and women from every class, assembled to testify to their great and undying love for their fatherland, and to pledge unstinted support during the most trying times of Germany's entire history. Anyone privileged to witness the great enthusiasm reflected on all faces, and evidenced by the repeated roars of applause, anyone who took notice of the solemn earnestness displayed by the great throng must be convinced that Chicago's Germans are completely united; that they sympathize deeply with their greatly distressed brothers and sisters abroad; and that they are firmly resolved to render every possible aid.

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GERMAN

II B 1 a

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Abendpost, Aug. 6, 1914.

III H

IV The orchestra had barely finished playing when Mr. Ferdinand
IV (Swedish) Walther, president of the Chicago district of the Deutsch-Amer-
 ikanischer Nationalbund, and chairman of the meeting, ascended
the rostrum and addressed the assembly as follows:

"Compatriots, ladies, and gentlemen! It affords me great pleasure to greet you in the name of the Deutsch-Amerikanischer Nationalbund and to assure you that I am grateful for your splendid attendance. It is the duty of everyone present to remain quiet, to refrain from any loud emotional outbursts of pleasure or displeasure. Again I thank you for coming in such great numbers. I now have the honor of introducing to you the first speaker of the evening, the Reverend Alfred Meyer."

Reverend Meyer spoke as follows: "The die is cast. The dark clouds of war which have been hovering over Europe for years are now discharging their contents. The storm, terrible in its fury, devastating countries and murdering men, has been unleashed. The first bolt of lightning struck in a small corner

I G

- 3 -

GERMAN

II B 1 a

II D 10

Abendpost, Aug. 6, 1914.

III H

IV of the Balkans, when the bullet of an assassin struck the heir to
IV (Swedish) the throne of Austria. Its thunderous blasts resounded in the
Urals, and re-echoed in the distant Vosges and across the English
Channel. And our dear native land is in the center of the storm's path!

"We shudder, we are horrified, shocked to our innermost being, for this storm
will develop into a hurricane such as the world has never before experienced.
And our beloved Germany is in its path! War! War! What a terrible word!
Wanton destroyer, hell-born fiend! And such a war in the heart of civilization,
fought with the terrible weapons of modern times! May God graciously preserve
us from it!

"Was there no other way out? Was it absolutely inevitable? Could not the
strong man in the heart of Europe, Wilhelm the Second, the Protector of Peace,
have averted it?

"Dear friends, if you agree with the propaganda of the American press and its

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- 4 -

GERMAN

II B 1 a

II D 10

Abendpost, Aug. 6, 1914.

III H

IV representatives, you will answer in the affirmative with a
IV (Swedish) voice loud, bitter, and full of hatred. 'Yes,' they say, 'it
 was within the power of Emperor Wilhelm to avert the war. But
he did not want to. He sought war. It is he who is extinguishing the light
of civilization with an iron hand; it is he who has plunged Europe into misery.
He alone is to blame. Has he not declared war against Russia? Did he not
permit his army to invade France? He and the German nation must bear the re-
sponsibility for the horrors of the conflagration which has engulfed Europe.'

"Such is the indictment published by nearly every American newspaper.

"That is a grave accusation! If it is true, what a responsibility indeed!
How can the Emperor ever possibly justify himself in the eyes of Germany and
before the Lord of Hosts, who is a stern judge, and who always defends the
innocent against the wily attacks of evildoers?

"In the opinion of the American press there is no doubt as to who is innocent

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- 5 -

GERMAN

II B 1 a

II D 10

Abendpost, Aug. 6, 1914.

III H

IV and who the evildoer. England is declared 'not guilty,' is
IV (Swedish) said to have made every effort possible to preserve peace.

France too, they aver, is blameless, and Russia, too, since
the Emperor of Germany declared war on her just because she went to the aid
of Serbia.

"However, we American citizens of German descent do not credit what we read
in the English language publications. We know that they are spreading lies.
That is why we protest. That is why we demand that the 'other side' be
heard by the American press. We demand justice, fairness, and truth, and no
more--no favors, no special privileges; we make our demands because we are
an integral part of the American nation, entitled to equal rights with all
citizens; we make our demands in the name of those who shed their German blood
in the cause of American liberty and unity; we make our demands on the strength
of the work which German men and women have done in the interest of this country's
development, work without which our nation could not have become what it is to-
day; we make our demands in the name of the benefits which the United States

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- 6 -

GERMAN

II B 1 a

II D 10

Abendpost, Aug. 6, 1914.

III H

IV have derived from German culture and intelligence; we make our
IV (Swedish) demands in the interests of justice toward a people which has
been at peace with this country and which constitutes the first
nation ever to acknowledge the independence of the United States; we make our
demands in the name of truth, since it is the duty of those who would guide
public opinion to be honest, especially in critical times like these.

"We know that Germany did not start the conflict, that she was forced to declare war, that she is not responsible for the consequences. We have good reason to place more credence in the German White Book than in the English language press, and the German White Book shows very plainly that the declaration of war was a defense measure employed to preserve the existence of a nation whose destruction had been decreed by a 'combine' of nations; but our convictions are based on reasons other than those set forth in the White Book.

"Would a nation, the only nation in Europe which had kept peace for more than forty years and had become great thereby, resort to war for which it had no

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- 7 -

GERMAN

II B 1 a

II D 10

Abendpost, Aug. 6, 1914.

III H

IV desire? Germany was the battlefield of Europe for centuries;
IV (Swedish) the nation was without a single natural defense; it was trampled upon and kicked about until it had become welded together by blood and iron. Germany's National Anthem is a reflected expression of her soul, a song of defense and not of attack, a song of careful watchfulness--'Firm stands, and true, the watch on the Rhine'--but not of a desire for overwhelming power.

"This, too, is a war of defense; yea, it is more than that, it is a battle 'to be or not to be'. No person who knows the A B C's of the pre-war attitude of Germany's enemies can deny this. And what are the A B C's?

"A--The irreconcilable hatred of France. B--Russia's insatiable desire for expansion, with Pan-Slavism as the guiding thought. C--The spiteful jealousy of England.

"Little need be said about 'A,' for every schoolboy with German blood in his veins knows France's slogan since 1870: Revenge! Revenge on Germany for

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I G

- 8 -

GERMAN

II B 1 a

II D 10

Abendpost, Aug. 6, 1914.

III H

IV administering such a severe blow to the pride of the 'grande
IV (Swedish) nation,' revenge for again taking possession of Alsace-Lorraine,
Germany's lawful property which was stolen centuries ago by
France. That is the reason for the feverish efforts of a nation which has
condemned itself to gradual extinction; that is the reason for the intolerable
baiting in the German provinces along the French boundary; that is the reason
for prolonging the term of military service in France to three years. Even a
half-wit could recognize the latter procedure as an indication that France in-
tended to go to war in the near future; for France, in her physical and political
condition, could not have borne this added burden very long.

"The 'B' in the political situation is Russia's insatiable desire for more
territory, her attempts to realize her dream of Pan-Slavism. Not content with
her vast European and Asiatic possessions, in which her administration has not
yet exceeded the limits of barbarism, Russia has always insisted upon expansion.
She was friendly to Germany while Bismarck's non-aggression agreement was
in force, but she changed her attitude as soon as the successor to the Iron

I G

- 9 -

GERMAN

II B 1 a

II D 10

Abendpost, Aug. 6, 1914.

III H

IV Chancellor abrogated this treaty because of a change in the political situation. Enticed and wooed with gold, she succumbed to the wiles of France, and entered into a treaty with that nation; the basic idea and chief purpose of that treaty was to assist France in her endeavors to avenge herself on Germany. However, this pact offered Russia no protection in the East, because England, an enemy of Russia at that time, was extremely anxious about India and made Japan the 'watch-dog' of this colony, and, as a result, the great Slavic nation suffered severe losses. Much weakened, and placated by concessions in Persia, Russia permitted herself to be drawn into the Triple Entente, a treaty made by England and France chiefly to subdue Germany. According to this pact, Russia was to receive some Balkan and Turkish territory as compensation for her services. Thus Russia became a sworn enemy of Austria, whose existence was endangered by the threat of Pan-Slavism; but England had made one mistake in her plans to isolate Germany. The medicine which Edward VII had given Russia in an attempt to weaken her--the Russo-Japanese war--was too strong, and Russia was not able to deliver the intended blow, since Austria was forced by Pan-Slavic incitement to

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- 10 -

GERMAN

II B 1 a

II D 10

Abendpost, Aug. 6, 1914.

III H

IV occupy Bosnia and Herzegovina; while Germany, true to the custom
IV (Swedish) of the Niebelungs, loyally stood by her ally. Russia was forced
to retreat, and afterwards she was even more hostile to Germany
who was obliged to make further appropriations and take additional measures to
defend her Eastern boundary.

"The third factor which led to the present war was England's jealousy; it found
political expression in the encirclement policy of Edward VII and has culminated
in the present European war.

"It is a known fact that this jealousy was caused by the extraordinary rise and
expansion of German commerce and shipping. England, proud Ruler of the Seas,
possessor of the greatest commercial power in the world, saw that it was being
taken over by a nation of which Lord Palmerton had said in 1861: 'The Germans
had better restrict their activity to plowing the land, or sailing in the clouds,
or building air castles, for they never had the ambition or the ability to travel
the high seas, or even small bodies of water.'

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- 11 -

GERMAN

II B 1 a

II D 10

Abendpost, Aug. 6, 1914.

III H

IV "Permit me to quote some figures: From a commercial power
IV (Swedish) which was only negligible compared to that of England, Germany
had developed her facilities to such an extent by 1891 that
the combined volume of her exports and imports exceeded one half the trade
of England--Germany's trade was valued at 8,000,000,000 marks as compared to
England's 15,000,000,000 marks. In 1900 the ratio was 11,000,000,000 to
18,000,000,000, and in 1907, 17,000,000,000 to 23,500,000,000. Thus we see
that, at this rate of progress, Germany would have reached England's level in a
about fifteen years.

"Commercial enterprise of such dimensions requires a navy for its protection,
and according to England's appraisal of Germany's trade, the latter's navy
could have been more than two thirds the size of England's without being dis-
proportionate to its purpose. Thus we see that nothing but sheer hypocrisy
prompted England's claim that the much weaker navy of Germany was a threat to
English supremacy. Germany never had the slightest intention of attacking
England.

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I G

- 12 -

GERMAN

II B 1 a

II D 10

Abendpost, Aug. 6, 1914.

III H

IV "England's true attitude, not only toward the German navy but
IV (Swedish) also toward German commerce, was clearly revealed by articles
like the one which appeared in the Saturday Review of September,
1897 in which the author stated unhesitatingly that England's welfare could be
secure only if Germany were destroyed.

"'England, with a long history of successful endeavor, and Germany are competing in every corner of the globe,' declares the author. Everywhere there is conflict between German and English traveling salesmen. Whether it is a question of exploiting a mine, building a railroad, educating natives to eat meat instead of bread or to drink commercial whisky instead of abstaining, you will find Germans and Englishmen in keen competition. A million petty causes will lead to the greatest war the world has ever known. If Germany should be wiped from the face of the earth tomorrow, every Englishman would be richer.' Friends, can anybody conceive of a more brutal or a more abject statement? And the writer continues: '"Germania delenda!'" (Germany must be destroyed.) The growth of Germany's fleet would merely serve to increase the

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II B 1 a

II D 10

Abendpost, Aug. 6, 1914.

III H

IV

IV (Swedish)

power of the blow which England would deal. Those of her ships which were not taken to English ports as prizes of war would soon lie at the bottom of the ocean. Hamburg, Bremen, and the Kiel Canal would soon be under the fire of English cannon. After we had completed the job we could then say to France and Russia: 'Get your share. Take whatever German property you wish. You may have it. Germany must be destroyed! Down with Germany!' Thus end the words of this German-hater.

"Arthur Lee, Civil Lord of the Admiralty, an officer of the English government, was even more outspoken. In a public address which he made on the third of February, 1905, he declared that the balance of Europe's sea power had shifted during the past few years, and that it would therefore be necessary for her enemies to cast their eyes on the North Sea. The Civil Lord proclaimed that, if war should unfortunately take place, the English navy could deliver the first blow before the 'other party' had time to read in the newspapers that war had been declared. With reference to this statement, one of the largest and most influential English newspapers wrote: 'If the German fleet had been destroyed

I G

- 14 -

GERMAN

II B 1 a

II D 10

Abendpost, Aug. 6, 1914.

III H

IV in October, 1904, we would have sixty years of peace in Europe.

IV (Swedish) For this reason I think that Mr. Lee's statement, if made by order of the Cabinet, was a wise and peaceful declaration of the unalterable intention of the Mistress of the Seas.'

"So this was the unalterable intention of the Mistress of the Seas--that 'Germany should be destroyed!'

"That was the object of the encirclement policy of Edward VII. It cannot be denied that this policy made France and Russia more hostile, acquired the friendship and co-operation of Japan in the East, won Spain through a marriage, and sowed the seed of evil in Italy; in other words, it created the conditions which brought about the present war. What hypocrisy to pose as the bulwark of peace, while spending years furnishing the dynamite to blow up another nation--to state this purpose in blunt and brutal language, and then to play the role of the innocent one after the bomb had done its damage! Albion, we know thy history!

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I G

- 15 -

GERMAN

II B 1 a

II D 10

Abendpost, Aug. 6, 1914.

III H

IV

IV (Swedish) "And now the English language publications of our country dare state that Germany started this war, when they know as well as we do that Germany was forced to declare war, not only to protect her honor and position, but also to preserve her very existence.

"'Why?,' we ask the American press in righteous indignation, 'why do you thus disregard justice and equality, the most beautiful of America's attributes? Have you so little knowledge of right and wrong? Or do you value justice, equality, and truth so lightly? Why the spiteful cartoons, the misleading headlines, and the insulting articles? Be just, be fair to us!'

"'Germany must be destroyed!' Germany and her ally, at war with superior forces, yet the result seems so uncertain! What can we do? Very much, if we are actuated by love for, and loyalty to, our fatherland.

"Our immediate task is to help heal the wounds caused by this terrible conflict by joining the Red Cross. You will be requested to do so. You who display the

I G

- 16 -

GERMAN

II B 1 a

II D 10

Abendpost, Aug. 6, 1914.

III H

IV

IV (Swedish)

Iron Cross awarded in the days of Germany's triumph, you who harbor the cross of Christian faith and Christian love in your hearts, will be called upon to assist in caring for the needs of those who are your brothers and sisters by blood and by creed. And may God be with Germany and her faithful ally in this battle 'to be or not to be'."

After the assembly had loudly applauded the address of the Reverend Meyer, Chairman Walther made the following announcement:

"More than ten thousand people, our brothers and sisters, are standing outside in the street, just as enthusiastic as we are. I have already sent two speakers out to address them, and now I would like to ask Mr. Leopold Neumann, if he is present in the Auditorium, to go out and speak to them."

Not all members of the Vereinigte Saenger managed to ascend the stage, since the police had barred the doors earlier in the evening, but those who were able

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II B 1 a

II D 10

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Abendpost, Aug. 6, 1914.

IV to gain admittance gave full expression to "Fruehling Am Rhein"
IV (Swedish) (Springtime on the Rhine), under the leadership of Karl Reckzeh.
After the singing, Ballmann's Orchestra played an inspiring
march based on the German student song, "Only in Germany Would I Like to Live
Forever!" The assembly joined in the chorus.

Mr. Walther again took the floor and said: "I have the honor of introducing
to you our next speaker, Mr. Karl Zwanzig, President of the German-American
Press Association of Illinois."

Karl Zwanzig's address follows: "Fellow countrymen, men and women of German
blood.....forget our native land. During these grave times, when our brothers,
sons, and nephews are on Russian and French soil writing world history with
'blood and iron,' both the living and the dead of the old country are speaking
to us in words which echo through the history of two thousand years; they are
singing a song which is a thousand times more sacred to us than the Song of
Solomon, for its theme is German honor, love, and loyalty.

I G

- 18 -

GERMAN

II B 1 a

II D 10

Abendpost, Aug. 6, 1914.

III H

IV

IV (Swedish)

"They are speaking to us in words as powerful as the thunder of the heavens and as strong as the rolling of the seas, in words as sublime and clear as the peal of a bell or the tone of an organ. They are telling us to consider our pride in our German race, to defend our German honor, to be proud of being members of the greatest nation--a nation rich in knowledge, keen of thought, proud of its honor, and strong of arm--the nation of which Klopstock sang: 'Thy brow is crowned with the honor of a thousand years; I love thee, my fatherland.'

"It would be idle to attempt to describe to you the attainments of German culture. They are identical with the cultural attainments of all humanity. It would require hours to describe the immeasurable riches which the German nation has contributed to the world. And it is only natural that such a nation should become the object of the envy and jealousy of an inferior people.

"For the Germanic peoples are the ruling race of the earth, and it is interesting to know what my esteemed friend, Dr. Johan A. Enander, the greatest Swedish-

I G

- 19 -

GERMAN

II B 1 a

II D 10

Abendpost, Aug. 6, 1914.

III H

IV

IV (Swedish)

American editor this country has ever known, had to say on this subject. He planned an indissoluble defense treaty of all Germanic nations. He dreamed of this plan and often spoke to me about it.

"'My son,' he said, 'since ever-raging Pan-Slavism is ready to destroy Pan-Germanism, all Germans will have to unite against this mighty foe, unless they wish to perish!' And he was right! The Norsemen previously saved a people of their race. That was when they sailed south in their high-freeboard dragon ships under the leadership of Jarl Harold, and rescued the remaining few thousand valiant Goths, whom Narses The Terrible wanted to deliver into the hands of the rabid Byzantians. That may happen again; for those Norsemen are purer of race than we. They have kept their Germanic blood purer than we who call ourselves Germans.....'

"We need not be surprised that England saw fit to mobilize at the last minute, for she is an ally of Serbia, and the Serbs have always glorified the

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- 20 -

GERMAN

II B 1 a

II D 10

Abendpost, Aug. 6, 1914.

III H

IV assassination of nobles as a means to 'save the state,' and have
IV (Swedish) specialized in the murder of kings. The history of no other na-
 tion is as replete with accounts of robbery, murder, and violation
of other peoples as England's.

"If English sailors are as lazy as the British soldiers proved to be in the Boer War, Admiral von Tirpitz need not fear the English cannons.

"If you have been deeply impressed during this hour which is being devoted to the dedication afresh of our love to our former country, then you must firmly resolve to defend the honor, the dignity, the greatness, the power, and the glory of the German nation.

"It is an indisputable fact that as long as human beings walk on this earth, the honor, dignity, power, greatness, and glory of the German people will not vanish from the memory of mortal men."

I G

- 21 -

GERMAN

II B 1 a

II D 10

Abendpost, Aug. 6, 1914.

III H

IV The thunderous applause accorded the speaker increased when the
IV (Swedish) orchestra began to play the Radetzky March. Both the American
and German flags were waved on the stage, and this demonstration
was accompanied by thunderous cheers. Only with great difficulty did Chairman
Walther restore order.

"Ladies and Gentlemen", he said, "I ask that you be quiet. Mr. August Lueders
will now tell you that the police have attempted to arrest the men who made
addresses from the steps of the Auditorium."

Mr. Lueders then stepped forward and said: "From three to four thousand people
were assembled in Grant Park. We had spoken to them and wanted to continue.
When Reverend Meyer began his talk, a South Park policeman attempted to arrest
him. As good American citizens we did not resist, but submitted to the action
of the police and went along with them. I informed the police that I was to
blame, and asked them to arrest me also. They have not done so--so far."

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- 22 -

GERMAN

II B 1 a

II D 10

Abendpost, Aug. 6, 1914.

III H

IV Applause, mingled with expressions of disgust and resentment,
IV (Swedish) followed, and when the orchestra played the National Anthem
the assembly arose to a man and sang it with great enthusiasm.

Mr. William Rothmann, a member of the School Board, and the official representative of the Germania Club, was introduced as the next speaker. He addressed the audience as follows:

"I have been requested to use the English language in speaking to you, although I can see no reason for this deviation from our program. Judging by the interest and applause awarded the previous speakers, even the English people in this audience have understood what was being said in German.

"First, let me ask you: Why are we here this evening? We came here as German-Americans, but at the same time as representatives of all the German-Americans in the United States. It is not necessary to point out again that we Americans of German descent are just as loyal and true to America as any other group.

I G

- 23 -

GERMAN

II B 1 a

II D 10

Abendpost, Aug. 6, 1914.

III H

IV Yet no one has the right to expect us to forget that we are
IV (Swedish) eternally bound by ties of blood, race, and memories to the
Germans across the ocean. We did not come here to glorify war,
for in our hearts we abhor war with its attendant bloodshed and horrors, and
we men and women will hail with blessings the day when warfare between civilized
nations is made impossible. But in this instance, too, the words of an American
President are applicable: 'We are dealing with facts and not theories.' Our
brothers abroad are fighting a war of self-defense, if not to protect their very
existence. Therefore it is not only our right, but also our duty, to express
our sympathy for them, to be active and willing to make sacrifices in order to
alleviate the misery this great conflict will undoubtedly leave in its wake.
The morning papers published a proclamation issued by our President demanding
that we observe the strictest neutrality. But no international law prohibits
charitable work. Let us, therefore, make it our duty to be sympathetic, mer-
ciful, and always ready to help. Let us contribute what we are able, to make the
fate of the wounded, of invalids, of widows, and of orphans more easily endured;
and if this meeting leads to the attainment of that end, it will have served its

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I G

- 24 -

GERMAN

II B 1 a

II D 10

Abendpost, Aug. 6, 1914.

III H

IV purpose well."

IV (Swedish)

Supplementing the address of Mr. Rothmann, Secretary Meyer read a letter written to the German Club of Chicago by Mr. Carl Eitel, one of the owners of the Bismarck Hotel. The letter contained a check for one thousand dollars, Mr. Eitel's contribution to the German branch of the Red Cross.

The chairman then introduced the next speaker, Mr. Michael Girten, former judge, who asserted that he had already addressed the crowd outside the Auditorium.

"In view of the detailed discourses of previous speakers," said Mr. Girten, "I shall confine myself to pointing out facts and setting forth thoughts which may have been overlooked. Apparently there is no foundation for the assertions of the English language press that Austria-Hungary is the aggressor in this war. The dual monarchy tried to prevent Serbia's attempts to murder the heads of governments and to foment riot and sedition in Austrian provinces.

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- 25 -

GERMAN

II B 1 a

II D 10

Abendpost, Aug. 6, 1914.

III H

IV Assassinations like the one committed at Sarajevo are contagious;
IV (Swedish) therefore all nations are interested in seeing order restored in
 the small kingdom. Serbia is deeply indebted to Austria, for
its independence from Turkey was sponsored and won chiefly by Austria at the
Congress of Vienna. And when the Bulgarians had defeated the Serbs, Austria
again preserved Serbia's independence. And despite all this, Serbia has re-
peatedly instigated riots in Austrian territory ever since Bosnia and Herzegovina
were added to Franz Joseph's empire; and now the Serbs have finally succeeded
in murdering the successor to the Austrian throne and his wife. Austria demanded
representation at the investigation of the assassination in order to prevent
delays and frauds, but Serbia declined, stating that such a procedure would be
a violation of Serbia's independence. Yet Serbia had long allowed Austrian offi-
cials to come to Serbia and examine animals which were to be slaughtered and ex-
ported. Has Austria less right to be represented at investigations held for the
purpose of preventing the 'export' of additional assassins?

"The world showed no interest when France took possession of Morocco, when Italy

I G

- 26 -

GERMAN

II B 1 a

II D 10

Abendpost, Aug. 6, 1914.

III H

IV

IV (Swedish)

took Tripoli, when England committed outrages against the inhabitants of India and robbed the Boers of their independence.

Germany has lived at peace with her neighbors for forty-three years. She gave clear proof of her peaceful disposition in connection with the Morocco incident, and, four years ago, when the German Emperor observed his twenty-fifth wedding anniversary, he was universally hailed as a 'Prince of Peace'. And now the English language press would have us believe that he has wantonly started this war. Austria had a right to force her little neighbor to take peaceful measures; but Russia called out her army to prevent Austria from carrying out the threats she (Austria) made. Only when Russia refused to cease arming, thus endangering Germany's position, did Germany declare war--in self-preservation. Germany was alert, and would not wait until Russia was at her throat. It is said that Germany should have induced Austria to stay out of Serbia; but why did France and England not persuade Russia to stop mobilizing? (Applause). They, and not Germany, are to blame for this terrible war. Western civilization is at stake in this conflict. If Germany wins, as we all hope and have reason to believe, then man's cultural progress

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II B 1 a

II D 10

III H

IV is assured; if Russia and her allies are victorious, then Asiatic
IV (Swedish) semi-barbarism will destroy the great accomplishments of
man."

- 27 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Aug. 6, 1914.

When the applause following this address had subsided, Secretary Wild announced that two additional gifts of one thousand dollars each had been made to the Red Cross, one by the Abendpost through its president, Paul F. Mueller, and the other by Fritz von Frantzius, a banker. This announcement caused loud and prolonged cheering.

Deep silence ensued when Mr. Zwanzig again spoke and read two telegrams, one directed to Emperor Wilhelm and the other to his brother-in-arms, Emperor Franz Joseph. The telegram to Emperor Wilhe'm read as follows:
"To His Majesty, Wilhelm The Second, Emperor of Germany:

"The German-American citizens of Chicago, assembled at the greatest mass demonstration the world has ever known, assure Your Imperial Majesty of the

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II B 1 a

II D 10

III H

Abendpost, Aug. 6, 1914.

IV undying love of more than two million German-Americans in the
IV (Swedish) state of Illinois for their former country."

The telegram to Emperor Wilhelm's hoary ally read:

"To His Majesty, Franz Joseph The First, Emperor of Austria-Hungary, Vienna:

"Your Imperial Majesty, whom all men love and revere, is hereby assured of the undying love, devotion, and reverence of the Germans and Austrians assembled in the great metropolis, Chicago, at the greatest mass demonstration the world has ever known."

It was unanimously decided to send the messages.

The following resolutions were read by the secretary:

"We, the German-Americans of Chicago, representing all elements of the German people, united in mass meeting, greatly deplore the war which has broken out

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II D 10

Abendpost, Aug. 6, 1914.

III H

IV among the nations of Europe, and which threatens to destroy the
IV (Swedish) great accomplishments of years of peaceful work and the lives
of hundreds of thousands of people, and which in any event, is a
retrogression of civilization.

"We also deeply regret that this terrible visitation has given rise to wretched animosity and race-hatred. We fear that this animosity and hatred may also be transferred to the land of our choice, the United States of America. That perhaps the seed of such an attitude has already been sown is indicated by the way no small part of the American press reports the exciting events of the day, and by the way the causes of the war are described. We assert that it is contrary to the interest of not only our city, but also the whole country and the entire American people, especially the youth, to depict the powerful German Empire, the great German nation to which many of our fellow citizens are related by ties of blood, as enemies of civilization--as barbarians who wantonly brought this dreadful war upon mankind to further their own selfish interests. We therefore appeal to the patriotism of all good citizens, and to the American press, and request

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- 30 -

GERMAN

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Abendpost, Aug. 6, 1914.

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IV that they reserve judgment until the facts and the fundamental
IV (Swedish) causes of the war have been established, and that they do not
condemn the German government and the German people without
having heard their side of the matter. We ask our fellow citizens and the
American press to deliberate well upon the current issues and then to render
a just verdict."

"We, the German-American citizens of Chicago representing all elements of the
German race and culture, are assembled at a great mass meeting, and we hereby
express our deepest sympathy for the German and Austrian nations to which we
are bound by ties of blood. In this hour of severe trial we feel as one with
them, and we pledge ourselves to do everything possible to alleviate their suf-
fering, to administer to the wounded, and to take care of the families of those
who have laid down their lives for the fatherland. And therefore we appeal to
the charitable spirit of all our fellow citizens to support our endeavors.

"We thank the President of the United States for offering his services to the

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- 31 -

GERMAN

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II D 10

Abendpost, Aug. 6, 1914.

III H

IV nations of Europe in their peace negotiations."

IV (Swedish)

After the reading of the resolutions, Reverend Meyer took the floor and proposed that they be adopted.

"However," he said, "in one respect the resolutions are too mild. If we Germans would use a tenth of our energies to imbue the Anglo-Americans with the respect which is due us, we would not be satisfied to use the word 'request' in our resolutions. We are fully qualified American citizens of German descent. We can demand, yea, even command. We have been weak-kneed long enough; I am sorry that I must use this expression, but it is as fitting as any other. But we do not want to be too aggressive now, we do not wish to demand. We are content to expect that the American press will be impartial. Yes, that is the correct word. We may use it, for we Germans have done our share to make Chicago what it is today. And so it is only just and right that we receive the consideration which is due us."

A number of people in the assembly thought that the word "expect" was too mild,

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- 52 -

GERMAN

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Abendpost, Aug. 6, 1914.

III H

IV too weak. The resolutions were accepted as read, after Reverend
IV (Swedish) Meyer's amendment had been adopted.

Then Mr. Ernst Hummel proposed that the first address, that of Reverend Meyer, be translated into English and one hundred thousand copies printed and circulated. He was informed that the Committee had already taken the necessary steps to publish and distribute the proposed number of copies.

The chairman then introduced the last speaker of the evening, Mr. O. H. Lang, president of Germania Maennerchor, who addressed the audience briefly, as follows:

"I shall not say very much, and would not speak at all if I did not deem it my duty to do so. We cannot march onto the battlefield with the German soldiers and fight for our former country which is in grave danger, but we can be active in helping to lighten the burden and the misery of the war. Let us cast aside all petty matters, all petty differences of opinion; let us make a united effort

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- 33 -

GERMAN

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Abendpost, Aug. 6, 1914.

III H

IV to gain the good will of our local fellow citizens, and of the
IV (Swedish) American public in general. Let us not go too far in our con-
demnation of matters which are not based on hatred or malice,
but which proceed from misunderstanding or ignorance. At present, our chief
task consists of collecting funds to care for the needy. On leaving this
hall, everyone should ask himself what he can do for the cause; he must not
overlook the fact that the German nation is fighting for its very existence--
against Tartars.

"It is our duty to explain to non-German Americans what Germany is fighting for. If we succeed in convincing them that the German people are fighting for their existence and for civilization, and that they wish to preserve their liberty and the right to perfect their culture, then we shall have made a great stride forward. We should not be too severe with our fellow citizens who are not of German parentage. We should not criticize them too harshly, but rather inform them of the true significance of this war. And, if we succeed in these efforts, we shall do Germany a great service."

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- 34 -

GERMAN

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Abendpost, Aug. 6, 1914.

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IV Thus the official program was concluded, and the orchestra was
IV (Swedish) preparing to play the last number, when Mr. G. von Rottweiler--
 evidently a reserve officer who was ready to serve in the German
Army--asked for the floor. He addressed the assembly thus:

"Anyone present at the German consulate this afternoon had an opportunity to learn the kind of spirit that prevails among the reservists who have reported. Three thousand of us met there and sang the 'Watch on the Rhine' and other German patriotic songs. This evening we came to the Auditorium in a body, bearing the flags of America and Germany. Many of us have come from distant cities, Kansas City, for instance, and a large number of us spent our last dollar to get here. At the consulate the officials could only tell us that we would have to be patient. But we cannot very well stay here without shelter. And so we ask for your help. Every nickel will be appreciated."

The speaker was informed that the Executive Board of the Nationalbund would care for him and his comrades. At the same time it was announced that the Red Cross

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Abendpost, Aug. 6, 1914.

III H

IV Committee would be augmented.

IV (Swedish)

The assembly was deeply impressed when a voice--evidently that of a man who hailed from southern Germany--cried: "I think it is time that we pray for our dear country!" His suggestion was followed later.

The time to conclude this great mass demonstration had finally arrived. Before the first measure of the final musical selection had been played, the entire audience had again arisen to sing "Deutschland, Deutschland Ueber Alles". Immediately thereafter Reverend Meyer asked for the attention of the assembly and said, "Let us unite in the Lord's Prayer for our native country. And in low voices, with heads bowed in great reverence, everybody, young and old, men, women, and children, Protestants, Catholics, Jews, atheists and agnostics offered supplication in behalf of the German nation. After a few seconds of silence the orchestra was again heard, and again spirited voices wafted to the skies--but this time in honor of the adopted country. The meeting was adjourned after the four verses of "My Country, 'tis of Thee" had been sung by the entire assembly.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Aug. 6, 1914.

"WE, GERMAN CITIZENS OF CHICAGO"

(Editorial)

Chicago's German citizenry has spoken. In a dignified and inspiring mass meeting, held last night, Chicago's Germans made the cause of the German people their own. They expressed their sympathy and pledged all possible support to the German Reich and the German people, now fighting so desperately for their honor, for their "place in the sun," and for their very existence. Chicago Germans protested solemnly and energetically against a biased and unjust description and interpretation of the causes of this war, at the same time appealing to the American sense of justice and the American love of "fair play". They asked the Anglo-American public, whose good will they value, and the English language press, first to make sure and then to judge, and not to provoke controversies in America thoughtlessly. Being good American citizens, the Germans of Chicago appealed to the patriotism of their non-German fellow citizens, warning them that any degradation of German civilization

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Leadpost, Apr. 3, 1914.

and culture, any deflection of the German intelligibility, which has contributed so much to the preservation and glory of the United States, would only result in evil consequences. As good American citizens and true sons of Germany, the Germans of Chicago expressed their gratitude to the President of the United States for having offered his services as a mediator in an effort to restore peace.

It was an inspiring and impressive demonstration, of which the German citizens of our city can be proud. It will find a resonance wherever there are Germans in America, and they are everywhere. It will make an impression and bring good results. The words that were uttered here in Chicago yesterday will **resound** like a German battle call throughout the country, and the voice of German-America will be heard. Yesterday's words will be taken to heart, and what German Chicago started last night will benefit the German citizens throughout this great republic.

The German citizens of Chicago can be proud of their action, and Chicago can

WPA (111.) PROJ. 30276

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- 5 -

1911

Abendpost, Nov. 3, 1911.

be proud of its German citizens.

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Abendpost, Aug. 6, 1914.

ENTHUSIASM SOARS TO STAGGERING HEIGHTS

In addition to the more than four thousand people who filled the Auditorium to hear various speakers express the indignation of the local Germans toward the American press, there were many thousands who could not gain admission to the hall, and who consequently held protest meetings in the open. This proved conclusively that the Germans of Chicago have now become fully aroused and have finally resolved to behave in a manner in keeping with their importance. This was evident when thousands of German men and women paraded to the publishing offices of the American newspapers and staged a demonstration concerning which the American press is wisely silent this morning. Anyone who watched the enthusiastic throng and the occurrences in and around the Auditorium will not forget last evening very soon.

The crusade to the Auditorium began shortly before 7 P. M., and at 7:50 P. M. it had become necessary to close the doors. Three thousand reservists under the leadership of Lieutenants von Rottweiler, von Schuch, and von Holdhusen

GERMAN (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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- 2 -

GERMAN

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Abendpost, Aug. 6, 1914.

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IV met at the German Consulate and marched in military formation to the Auditorium. At Congress Street the command was given to march in parade formation. Pedestrians watched in awe and admiration, for they had never seen such maneuvers before. In the lobby of the Auditorium, where the reservists were waiting to be admitted to the hall, a great crowd gathered and began to give utterance to its feeling by singing "Deutschland, Deutschland, ueber alles," "Heil dir im Siegeskranz," "Die Wacht am Rhein," and by toasting the Emperors of Germany and Austria and President Wilson. The people standing in the street joined in the singing and toasting.

At 7:50 P. M. the police closed the doors of the Auditorium and admitted only newspaper reporters. Shortly after 8 P. M. there were at least four thousand people in the lobby of the Auditorium and in the streets, waiting for admission to the Hall. Finally, the police convinced them that they could not possibly be admitted into the meeting. Hundreds of singers who were to have participated in the program could not be admitted, and hundreds of men and women who had tickets for reserved seats could not make use of them. It was impossible to

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30276

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- 3 -

GERMAN

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Abendpost, Aug. 6, 1914.

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compute the great numbers of people who arrived on foot and in automobiles after 8 P. M., only to depart in disappointment.

Groups formed everywhere in the vicinity of the Auditorium. Peddlers selling ribbons and German and Austrian flags did a flourishing business. Newsboys offered the latest extra of an English-language publication which announced, in large headlines, a mythical story of huge German losses. Their efforts were in vain, however, for the people placed no credence in this "news," and consequently sales were poor.

The patriotism of the thousands who could not obtain admission to the hall, and their resentment toward the attitude of the American press were constrained to find some means of expression. Within a short time groups had formed and were holding impromptu meetings near the Auditorium. On Michigan Boulevard, Mr. Dietrich Heitmann of the Heitmann Lumber Company, 5852 South Ashland Avenue, collected a large number of listeners about him within a short time. In terse words he declared that the spirit of malice and hatred exuding from the

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- 4 -

GERMAN

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Abendpost, Aug. 6, 1914.

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IV columns of the English-language publications clearly indicates that the time has come for social as well as political unity among the Germans in this country.

"I can remember the time--it was before the Franco-Prussian War--" declared Mr. Heitmann, "when a mob broke the windows of the North Side Turnhalle; and if Germany should lose this war, matters would be much worse than they were at that time."

Judge Michael F. Girten spoke in the lobby of the Auditorium. He emphasized the importance of Germany's cultural contributions and protested against the persecution tactics of the American press. Similar statements were made by A. Brueller, Reverend Friedrich Werhahn, Reverend Edmund Kayser, Reverend Wilhelm Breitenbach, Reverend Hans Jakobi, and Reverend C. Christian. The latter is a German-American who took the American press to task very severely and announced that he had reported to the German Consulate for voluntary service.

A part of the large crowd that had come too late to be admitted to the meeting

WPA (H.L.) PROJ. 30275

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- 5 -

GERMAN

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Abendpost, Aug. 6, 1914.

III H

IV went to Grant Park, where Hand's Band was giving its weekly concert. In a short time Germans had filled the space immediately before the band shell and had begun to sing "Die Wacht am Rhein." A serious disturbance would have ensued had not a very tactful Irish bluecoat restored quiet by requesting the bandmaster to play "Die Wacht am Rhein." The request was granted and many thousands of lusty voices sang this favorite German anthem. After the singing, the crowd gave three cheers for the policeman.

The throng outside the Auditorium decided to parade through the city. In a few minutes more than five thousand had gathered in march formation. Headed by several young reservists of the German army, and amid loud hurrahs, they marched east on Adams Street. They were about to turn down Michigan Avenue when a South Park policeman stopped them and told them that they would obstruct all traffic if they continued down the middle of the street, but that he would not object if they proceeded down the sidewalk. This suggestion was followed, and they marched to the German Consulate in the best of order. There the enthusiastic crowd gave three cheers for both Emperors and sang "Die Wacht am Rhein." Under

With (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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- 6 -

GERMAN

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Abendpost, Aug. 6, 1914.

III H

IV the leadership of Fritz Klugel, Leo Langsam, and Gustav Meissner, three sergeants of the German reserves, the paraders wended their way to the headquarters of the Tribune, where they halted momentarily to express their "regard" with hisses and whistles of derision. Then they proceeded to the Austrian Consulate where they again gave three cheers for the two monarchs and sang the national anthem of Austria. After leaving the Consulate the crowd directed its course to the building of the Abendpost, and again loud cheers were the order. Here also "Die Wacht am Rhein" and other patriotic songs were sung. "On to the Hearst Building" was the cry, and they marched to Market and Madison Streets, pausing before the Hearst Building to boo loudly. Many of the thousands spectators joined in the booing. Across the street from the Hearst Building, "Die Wacht am Rhein" was sung again, and again three cheers were given for Germany and Austria. After staging similar demonstrations before the business offices of the Chicago Evening Post and the Chicago Journal, the crowd, which by this time had decreased to about one thousand, and which was accompanied by a similar number of spectators, continued on its course to the Auditorium where it arrived in time to greet the throng just departing from that building.

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GERMAN

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Abendpost, Aug. 6, 1914.

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IV This parade, which was composed of old men and women as well as young people, must be included among the most memorable events in the history of the German element in Chicago. The fact that the majority of the non-Germans who witnessed this demonstration revealed a very friendly attitude proves that the slanderous articles appearing in the American press are not taken at face value by the general public. Indeed, one young man, whose ancestors were not German, Mr. Edward Tinnigkeig, 2273 Rice Street, reported for service at the German Consulate.

The Schlesischer Verein met after the mass meeting last night. This organization voted to contribute fifty dollars to the Red Cross, and requested that this sum be forwarded to the proper committee at once.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Abendpost, Aug. 5, 1914.

[SOCIETY URGED TO JOIN IN MASS MEETING]

All members of the Gegenseitiger Unterstuetzungsverein are hereby requested to attend the mass meeting to be held at the Auditorium at eight o'clock this evening for the purpose of formulating resolutions against the pernicious activities of the English-language press.

Joseph Sieben, president.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Aug. 5, 1914.

[CATHOLIC SOCIETIES URGED TO PARTICIPATE IN PROTEST MASS MEETING]

In a meeting at Holy Trinity Church, the officers of the Chicago District Society were ordered to issue an appeal to all German Catholics to participate in the mass meeting at the Auditorium at eight o'clock this evening. They are urged to co-operate with other German organizations in making this the greatest mass demonstration ever held in this city.

We Catholics condemn war with all its attendant horrors, but when we are forced to fight, as our fatherland has been compelled to fight, the least we can do is to prove to our fellow citizens that the "sacred right" is on the side of our native land.

Chicago District Society
Paul H. Koesner, president,
Michael Walsdorf, secretary.

WPA (LL) Proj. 6-15

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Abendpost, Aug. 5, 1914.

[SOCIETY URGED TO JOIN IN MASS MEETING]

The members of the Schwaben Verein are requested to attend the mass meeting to be held at the Auditorium this evening.

Fritz Hess, president,
H. Hieber, secretary.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Aug. 5, 1914.

[SOCIETY URGED TO JOIN MASS MEETING]

The Executive Board of the Chicago Turngemeinde hereby notifies all members that the regular meeting scheduled for this evening will not be held. The members are requested to attend the mass meeting at the Auditorium.

Ernst Kusswurm, speaker,
Hans Ulrich, secretary.

REC'D AUG 11 1914

The Chicago Daily Tribune, Aug. 4, 1914, p.5

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LOYALTY TO U. S. COMES FIRST ASSERT GERMANS

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT MEETING DEPLORE EXISTENCE OF WAR, BUT HOLD ALLEGIANCE
IS HERE.

At an organization meeting held at the Germania Club last night it was voted to present the following resolution to a huge mass meeting of Germans and Austrians by birth and descent later in the week:

"Those here assembled, American citizens of German and Austro-Hungarian parentage and descent having met for the purpose of giving vote to their sentiments relative to the war now in progress between the countries from which they come and other European nations, have embodied their thoughts in the following resolutions. "We deplore the existence of a state of war in this enlightened age, and fervently hope that it may end speedily and that peace and the pursuit of happiness may soon be restored to all the people of Europe.

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III H

GERMAN

The Chicago Daily Tribune, Aug. 4, 1914.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

"We American citizen by birth or by adoption, can take no active part in this struggle. Our allegiance now as at all times, belongs to the United States, our own country, for which now, as in the past we are ready to sacrifice our possessions and our lives. Come what may, we are loyal Americans, now and forever.

"We declare however, that our love for and our attachment to our adopted country does not prevent us from extending sympathy and affection to the people of Germany and Austro-Hungary, with whom we are allied by ties of blood and fellowship.

"We pledge ourselves, one and all of those who have come here, and to the best of our abilities we will attempt to alleviate the sufferings of those who in our Mother lands are burdened with the horrors of war.

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Abendpost, Aug. 4, 1914.

CALMNESS AND DELIBERATION

(Editorial)

On Monday, President Wilson addressed the following words to the representatives of the press at Washington, and thus to our people in general:

"In view of the situation in Europe, it is evidently very necessary that you use all diligence to avoid increasing the alarm. For obvious reasons, Europeans are very much aroused, but this alarm should not spread to America. Some difficulties are making themselves felt in the money market and in the grain market; America, however, is equal to the demands of our time and is able to meet them without creating any disturbance. The only thing which could possibly prevent this is unreasonable fear and unnecessary alarm.

"I would like to possess the proud feeling which emanates from the ability

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, Aug. 4, 1914.

to say: Even if no other country and people has preserved its self-control, America has, and she is ready to aid the rest of the world by her calm deliberation and good judgment. And we can do this and thereby gain great and lasting honor if all of us co-operate in preventing anybody from losing his head."

These are the words of a proud man, of a man who knows whereof he speaks. And they are justified. What the President said concerning the financial security of our country is true, and there can be no doubt that the fear and distrust which have appeared here and there must give way to calm deliberation, or have already been dispelled by it. The measures taken by security corporations and banks may have aroused some anxiety and suspicion, but quiet reflection should soon show that such measures are necessary precautions.

That savings banks especially have availed themselves of their right to demand a certain length of time within which to satisfy requests for

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Aug. 4, 1914.

withdrawals is not only excusable, but also in keeping with present conditions. And, in taking recourse to such measures, the banks are intent on the interest of their depositors no less than on their own welfare, since the two are very closely related--actually, they are one. The greater the sums which are suddenly withdrawn from a bank, the weaker the latter becomes, for the nature of its business demands that a bank carry only a comparatively small amount of its deposits in cash. If it wanted to be in a position always to be able to return all money entrusted to its care, it would have to place the deposits in its vaults and leave them there until the depositors requested their money. In that case, it would not be a bank, but merely a custodian of deposits, and it would not be able to serve the business world; it could not accommodate merchants or manufacturers with loans in times of financial exigencies; nor could it pay any interest on savings accounts, but would be forced to charge a fee for acting as a custodian.

This is so evident that it needs no detailed explanation, and it is just

WPA (LL) PROJ. 1000

Abendpost, Aug. 4, 1914.

as evident that a sudden demand for repayment of a large sum of money by many depositors must have an adverse effect upon the whole financial and business structure of a bank. It can be seen, therefore, that it is in the interest of the community and of each depositor to prevent such withdrawals as much as possible, and that the system of requesting a certain length of time to refund a fairly large sum is the best means to that end, since it affords opportunity for sober reflection.

The banks were right in taking such precautionary measures, just as the Government was right in permitting them to do so. They will be fully able to protect the finances of the nation. And every word that the President uttered is true, especially the statement that America's calmness and judgment can and will help the whole world. It can hardly be otherwise, since this great Republic will be called upon to alleviate the physical distress of Europe, and to put an end to Europe's war. America is especially qualified to act as a mediator during peace negotiations, and we may be sure that she will be a just mediator.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Aug. 4, 1914.

THE RUSH CONTINUES
Hundreds of Germans and Austrians Report

The war spirit in the German and Austrian sections of the city has not abated in the least. Men are still rushing to the places where they can report for service to their country. And it is especially remarkable that both young and old men are declaring their willingness to face the enemy--men whose term of service has hardly begun, and men who are already beyond the age limit. More than three hundred of the latter class alone registered at the German Consulate yesterday.

Though the transportation problem has not yet been solved, it may be safely assumed that a large part of the armies which will undertake the trip to the old country at their own expense in order to comply with the mobilization order will sail from New York City, August 11, on the "Rotterdam". Reserve officers of the German as well as the Austrian army are included. The "Rotterdam" is the second largest ship of the Holland Line, and since Holland is friendly to the German nation, and since there is uninterrupted railroad service between

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Aug. 4, 1914.

the two countries, the "American" armies should reach their destination without any delay. The plan to travel via Norway would not be as favorable, because the port of Bergen, where Norwegian ships unload, has no direct railroad connection with Drontheim, where trains leave for Germany; also, the trip from Bergen via water requires two days, and thus entails a considerable loss of time, aside from being more expensive.

Today a reporter from the Abendpost discussed the question of safe travel on a ship of the Holland Line--that is, if there were any danger that such a ship would be captured and the German passengers be made prisoners of war, in case England declared war against Germany while the ship is enroute. According to international law, such a ship may not be taken if it leaves a neutral port prior to the declaration of war, and is not due at its destination until after the declaration of war. Then again, during the last war between America and England--more than one hundred years ago--the international rule was established that men may not be regarded as contraband. However, it was pointed out at the Austrian Consulate that rules are made only to be broken, that this is true also of international laws, but that, on the whole, the trip on the

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Aug. 4, 1914.

"Rotterdam" would be the safest.

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An unexpectedly large number of men have presented themselves at the German Consulate during the last two days. After a comparatively quiet morning seven hundred reported for duty, and today the number of those eager to serve under German colors had exceeded sixty before 10 o'clock this morning. The present staff at the Consulate was unable to do all the work of interviewing the men and registering those eligible and willing to report for duty. Reinhard Scheunemann, secretary of the Consulate, who had left Chicago, was called back to assist with the work. And the pressure at the Austrian Consulate is even greater.

Hermann Brandau, chairman of the Chicago district of the "1858'ers", world-wide organization of young businessmen founded in Hamburg in 1858, has invited his departing fellow members to a farewell party which is to be held at the Kaiserhof Hotel on August 6. It is likely that the entire local branch of the society will be present, since all of the members have decided to offer their

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Abendpost, Aug. 4, 1914.

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lives in defense of their country.

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Meeting at Germania Maennerchor Clubhouse

Last evening, at the request of several very prominent Chicago Germans, a meeting was held at the Germania Maennerchor Clubhouse, to discuss the questions: How can the Germans of this city best show their sympathy for the German nation, which is fighting for its very existence? And how can they express their willingness to help the innocent victims of this war?

It was decided that the first step would be to attend the massmeeting in which resolutions would be drawn up against the hostile attitude displayed by the English-language press, and to persuade as many others as possible to join in the proceedings.

A committee consisting of Dr. O. L. Schmidt, Mr. A. B. Steffens, Dr. George Schmauch, Mr. Charles A. Wacker, Mr. Julius Goldzier, Mr. Arthur Hercz,

WPA (LL) PROJ. 30275

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Abendpost, Aug. 4, 1914.

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Mr. Theodore Kuehl, Mr. Carl Eitel, Mr. Leo Austrian, Mr. E. J. Kruetgen, Reverend H. O. Lange, and Mr. B. Balogh was elected to confer with the two committees in charge of the massmeeting with regard to some future meeting of Germans on a much larger scale. Such a meeting, as was pointed out by those assembled in the Germania Maennerchor Clubhouse, would through the great number of those who would attend and the great influence which they have, serve as a "backbone" for the German cause, and would provide the impetus for similar meetings wherever Germans are found.

The establishment of a Red Cross fund was also discussed, and further steps toward its realization were left to the committee.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Abendpost, Aug. 3, 1914.

SCHILLER MAENNERCHOR

All members of Schiller Maennerchor, active as well as passive, are hereby requested to meet at the society's hall, on the northeast corner of 53rd Street and Ashland Avenue, Wednesday evening, promptly at seven o'clock. We shall leave the hall in a body and proceed to the Auditorium, to attend the mass meeting called by the Deutsch-Amerikanischer Nationalbund to protest against the slanderous statements of the English-language press. Anyone who lives in the vicinity of our hall and who is not affiliated with a German or Austro-Hungarian society is invited to join us.

August Kriesling, president

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Abendpost, Aug. 3, 1914.

WHO HAS BROKEN THE PEACE?

(Editorial)

Germany has declared war on Russia, and thus hostilities have begun. Germany demanded that France halt her mobilization and other preparations on the frontier, and that she explain her plans; but before France could deliver an ultimatum, Germany massed a great number of troops at the boundary of France. Moreover, Germany has taken possession of the railroads and telegraph system of Luxemburg, has sent an army of one hundred thousand men to Luxemburg, and has permitted the army to cross the French boundary at Cirey, a point forty miles west of Nancy--yet no declaration of war against France had been made by either of these countries, and all the great powers of Europe had guaranteed the neutrality of Luxemburg in the Treaty of London made in 1869!

Germany--the German nation, the German Kaiser as supreme war lord of the German Empire--apparently is the aggressor. Everything that has been said branding

Abendpost, Aug. 3, 1914.

the German nation, and especially the German Kaiser, as a disturber of peace and an enemy of civilization, which can endure and progress only in time of peace, seems to be true. Germany has caused the war which for years has been feared as a horrible specter by Europe and the whole civilized world!

Apparently, yes; in reality, no! The truth is that the enemies of Germany have succeeded in forcing her into the role of a disrupter of the peace by constantly and systematically endeavoring to deprive her of that (sic) which served in a measure to balance the great power of her enemies, and which may enable her to defend her existence and good reputation, honorably and successfully in a war long agreed upon by her enemies.

Russia's procrastinations, her evasive answers, and her recent dickerings with Austria-Hungary were merely subterfuges to gain time for mobilization, and to deprive the German nation of the effect of rapid armament preparations. France's pretended reluctance to go to war, her spurious cautiousness, and England's alleged endeavors to preserve the peace, had the very same purpose, and

Abendpost, Aug. 3, 1914.

were also intended to brand Germany as a disturber of the peace in the eyes of the world, and, above all, to discredit her and destroy any sympathy the United States may have had for her. In reality, both England and France armed with the utmost rapidity. In reality, they, together with Russia, are the disturbers of peace, since they had agreed upon a general war against Germany before Russia requested an explanation for Germany's mobilization, before Austria-Hungary demanded satisfaction from Serbia, and before the successor to the Austro-Hungarian throne was assassinated in Sarajevo. This war would have come years ago if a plausible excuse could have been found; and the enemies have not even taken the trouble to conceal their determination to humiliate Germany. The war was deferred only because Germany was previously able to extricate herself time and again from the difficult situations into which she was placed by her foes. And the war would not have been averted in this instance, but would merely have been postponed for a short while, even if Germany had found ways and means of withdrawing honorably.

Actually the three powers have been at war with Germany for a long time, and in

Abendpost, Aug. 3, 1914.

war the end justifies the means. This is true though these means be the cunning and deceit which were applied to force Germany either to throw the gauntlet into the face of her enemies--to start the war, and to violate neutralities--or to forfeit those advantages which she had gained by great sacrifices and hard work, and to deprive herself of every possibility of carrying on the war honorably and successfully.

Appearances are against Germany, but we are confident that the American people will not let themselves be deceived by appearances for any great length of time. Their common sense--the proverbial "sober second thought"--and their love of justice have always asserted themselves. The American people will see that Germany was forced to go to war, that she is opposed by superior numbers, and that in this battle of life and death she cannot observe treaties which were actually broken and cast into the wastebasket long ago. They will admit that the German Kaiser, the German Government, and the German people would have been stark mad to cause a war without good reason, to take up arms against a

I G

- 5 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Aug. 3, 1914.

superior enemy, and to jeopardize her very existence. And Americans--that is, Americans whose opinion is decisive--will be just to the German nation.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G
II D 10
III H

GERMAN

Abendpost, Aug. 3, 1914.

REPORT FOR DUTY

Many Liable to Military Service Register at German Consulate

Today, anyone visiting the German Consulate could see that something extraordinary was in progress; for in the corridors of the ninth floor of the Gas Building, where the German Consulate is located, there were dozens of men who were talking excitedly--they were reporting for duty in the service of Germany.

However, until now, the pressure has not been very strong. According to a statement made to a reporter from the Abendpost by Vice-Consul Baron von Reiswitz, there are less than a thousand men living in this city who are subject to call to military service in Germany, and of these not a hundred have registered. The men who live in Chicago are advised to go calmly about their usual business until it is known when they can be transported.

It is self-evident that they must register immediately.

The question of transportation is the great difficulty. The German Government

WPA (11.1) PROJ. 30275

I G
II D 10
III H

- 2 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Aug. 3, 1914.

has not even given directions concerning fare for indigent men who are liable to service. But the Consul would undoubtedly act on his own responsibility in this matter if he knew when the men concerned could board ship in the eastern ports. The transportation from here to the Atlantic coast would be by special train, but there is an obstacle in the matter of ships. It is true that the Consul had a well-founded private report today that the "Vaterland" would sail despite all rumors to the contrary; but that does not indicate, by any means, that local men who are obligated to serve in the military forces of Germany will be permitted to board this ship. There can be no definite information on this subject from Washington, since the German Ambassador is on leave of absence at present. However, it is assumed at the Consulate that the German Naval Attache has gone to New York to take charge of transportation matters. As soon as the Consulate has definite information on the subject, it will be published in the columns of the Abendpost.

Asked whether he knew anything about the formation of a regiment of German volunteers alluded to in morning papers in the English language, the Consul admitted that such a step may be planned, but that he knew nothing about it.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 302

I G
II D 10
III H

- 3 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Aug. 3, 1914.

He pointed out that such undertakings are beyond his authority and that he could not sanction them under any circumstances. Baron von Reisswitz expressed deep regret that he cannot join his regiment--he is a first lieutenant of the reserves of the First Artillery Regiment--since duty keeps him here.

After leaving the Consulate, the reporter talked with a gentleman who had just reported for duty. It developed that he had lived here for many years, had his "first papers," and would become a full-fledged citizen of this country on September 4. He has acquired a prominent position in musical circles, has a wife and children, and owns a home. Although he is subject to only the second call for home defense, he considered himself honor-bound to report for service.

The Call to Colors

"His Majesty, the German Emperor, has ordered the mobilization of all war forces, on land and at sea.

"All persons who are on furlough in foreign countries are to return to Germany

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 307

I G
II D 10
III H

- 4 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Aug. 3, 1914.

immediately, even though they receive no official notice. This class of combatants includes all officers, doctors, officials, and men of the Reserve, Marine Reserve, Home Defense, and Marine Defense, as well as all men of the Supplementary Army and Marine Reserves.

"Since transportation is greatly restricted, it is advisable that men who are duty bound to return immediately inform the nearest German Consulate of their present address, so that they may be notified in case of an opportunity for passage.

"Von Reiswitz, Imperial Consul"

.

In a meeting held at the North Side Turnhalle yesterday, the Deutscher Kriegerverein (German Warriors' Society) appropriated two hundred and fifty dollars from its treasury as its first contribution to the Red Cross. President Joseph Schlenker received instructions to forward the money immediately. In addition, all members who are subject to service in the German armed forces were requested to report for duty at the German Consulate without delay. The families of those

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30

I G
II D 10
III H

- 5 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Aug. 3, 1914.

who report will receive every possible financial support.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, Aug. 3, 1914.

GRAETINGS, TURNERS!

Anyone who still has a drop of German blood in his veins, anyone who knows what German culture, science, and art have done for this country, anyone who knows that German Turners, especially, shed their blood and sacrificed their property in the war between the North and the South and helped in no small measure to preserve the Union--which cannot be said of any of the nations esteemed so highly by the American press at this time--anyone who knows all these things should not fail to respond to the appeal of the Deutsch-Amerikanischer Nationalbund, but should go to the Auditorium on Wednesday to add his voice to the protest against the American press, which has recently tried to belittle German civilization and force it into the background. Let us show these hypocrites what we are made of!

Turners are requested to assemble in their halls and proceed to the Auditorium in a body.

Heinrich Kraeft,
secretary of the Illinois District

100-30275

I G
III H
IV

GERMAN

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Aug. 2, 1914.

SERIOUS AND DIGNIFIED

The Attitude of Local Germans Towards The War

The dejection caused in their former country by Germany's declaration of war against Russia rests heavily upon the Germans of Chicago. Everyone is aware of the seriousness of the situation. Many have loved ones abroad, many have relatives there who will be called upon to sacrifice their lives in the service of their country, and all of them still have a warm spot in their hearts for their native land. Many are still citizens of the Reich and will be called to the colors, or will volunteer. It is no wonder then that the Germans in Chicago were in a serious and dignified mood. There was no demonstration of jingoism last evening; but wherever Germans assembled, dignified utterances of faith and strength in the justice of the German cause and nation were heard.

In the following paragraphs, the reader is given a description of the general

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G

III F

IV

- 2 -

EXHIBIT

Sonntagspost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Aug. 2, 1914.

spirit which prevailed in German circles, and which was made evident by the statements of prominent persons.

The president of the Germania Lannerchor, Mr. W. C. Lance, whom a reporter from the Abendpost, interviewed at the Germania Clubhouse, had this to say: "To take a firm stand with respect to the events which will come as the result of Germany's martial entanglements is now the chief duty of the Germans in Chicago. In my opinion, the customary entertainments of the German societies should be suspended as long as German soldiers are shedding their blood in battle with the enemy, and as long as the fate of the German Reich is hanging in the balance. We should forget all petty differences, and, if necessary, we should try to help Germany by collecting money and forwarding it.

"Above all, the Germans of Chicago must make such an impressive demonstration against the hostile reports of the English-language newspapers that the

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G
III H
IV

- 3 -

GERMAN

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Aug. 2, 1914.

annoyances which we have suffered at the hands of the English-language press in recent times will not occur in the future. I am happy to learn that such a demonstration is to be made very soon. But I do not think that the contemplated mass meeting in the Auditorium will suffice. In addition, we should arrange a regular crusade of Germans to some centrally located park. We should see to it that hundreds of thousands of our people are present to join in our protest against the journalistic practices of the English-language press, and that the protest echoes and re-echoes in the offices of the editors and business managers of the English-language newspapers. I hope that this suggestion is followed; for my own part, I shall do all I can to make an open-air meeting possible."

Mr. Ernest Kruetgen, president of the firm which bears his name, was also present at the Clubhouse. He was evidently very deeply moved by the report that war had been declared, and expressed himself thus to an inquiring reporter:

NPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G
III H
IV

- 4 -

GERMAN

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Aug. 2, 1914.

"The hour has come when the Germans of Chicago will be severely tried. Perhaps the declaration of war, the results of which nobody can foresee, will prove to be a blessing in disguise for the local Germans, inasmuch as it may serve to unite us firmly. Like every other German who is worth his salt, I side with the German Reich, and, if necessary, I shall support it to the limit of my financial ability. At this time, we Germans should also throw our entire moral and political influence into the balance in behalf of our native land, which is very likely fighting for its very existence.

"The Germans of Chicago should finally wake up and remind the English-language newspapers very forcefully that the Germans, whose blood helped cement this great Republic, are tired of being maligned by ignorant and malicious reporters as enemies of culture and suppressors of liberty. To achieve this end we should hold a mass meeting the like of which Chicago has never seen, and which will not only command respect in this city, but will also be an incentive for mass meetings everywhere in the Union; thus

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G
III H
IV

- 5 -

GERMAN

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Aug. 2, 1914.

they will serve to unite all the Germans in the United States. May our Deutschtum not be found wanting in this critical period of history."

Reverend Rudolph A. John, pastor of St. Paul's Church, said: "I had hoped that war with its terrible results could be averted. The German nation showed remarkable patience. It is regrettable that in this enlightened age no other way of settling such national issues has been devised. Let us hope that this war will be of short duration, and that it will be followed by a lasting peace."

Attorney Hans von Reinsperg declared: "Numerically we are, perhaps, weaker than the other Powers, especially if Italy, as it is reported, remains neutral. But I believe this is the time when Germany must strike. It has shown wonderful patience toward the attacks and persecutions to which it has been subjected. Our army is excellent and ready for action. The navy, too, is prepared to give a good account of itself. We are certainly

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

I G
III H
IV

- 6 -

GERMAN

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Aug. 2, 1914.

superior to the other Powers as far as ability is concerned. Perhaps our allied enemies have more ships than we have, but maybe our air force will make up for that difference. The purpose of this war is not to increase our territory, but to protect what we have--our country and our commercial interests--while our enemies are striking at the very core of our existence and are seeking commercial supremacy of the world. The German nation is aware of the duties assumed through treaties made with its confederates. Germany will keep the promises which it has made".

Mr. Karl Roessler, manager of the Hotel Kaiserhof, told a reporter of the Abendpost that never before had he observed such a serious mood among Germans, and even among the English-speaking public.

"Everything is remarkably quiet," said Mr. Roessler, "much more so than is usual during the evening, and my own people seem to be unable to grasp or to explain the present situation." He led the reporter to a table at which

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G
III H
IV

- 7 -

GERMAN

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Aug. 2, 1914.

a small group of men were sitting. Among them were a German reservist and a man who sent a telegram to Berlin yesterday afternoon, volunteering his services. Both are faced with the problem of getting to Germany. They feel that passage on a Holland or Red Star liner is the only solution to this problem.

"No doubt your readers would be very interested if you could tell them how they can get to Germany safely and quickly," one of the men said. "German reservists will very likely be halted by the English or French, but I believe it possible to get to Germany by way of Holland."

Thereupon these gentlemen began to discuss the war situation--the possibilities and results--and to weigh the advantages or disadvantages under which the various armed forces will have to fight. An employee of the hotel, a former German reservist who came here only a year ago, also participated in the discussion. One of the men could not understand England's conduct,

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G
III H

- 8 -

GERMAN

IV Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Aug. 2, 1914.

and this was the topic of spirited conversation. Another voiced the opinion that it is not England's object to destroy Germany, but that she is counting upon the continental Powers' becoming so weakened by war that she will derive great gains.....

The Hotel Bismarck, too, was unusually quiet. In the well-known Old Quincy Number Nine Room the reporter met Mr. Leopold Grand, the secretary of the Illinois Turnbezirk, and Mr. Louis Klemm, a prominent musician.

Mr. Grand said: "We are all aware that the situation is very grave. Although we are Americans, we hope that Germany will be victorious, since she was forced to go to war. But I shudder to think of the blood which will be shed in this terrible conflict. These are trying times for Germany, surrounded as she is by enemies who are jealous of her unparalleled rise in industry, commerce, and all phases of economic life".

Mr. Klemm proved to be an optimist. He laughingly confided to our reporter

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G
III H
IV

- 9 -

GERMAN

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Aug. 2, 1914.

that there can be no doubt whatever that Germany will win the war. In proof of his statement, he pointed to the remarkable preparations of Germany, to the splendid spirit among her soldiers, sailors, and officers, and, by contrast, to the many weaknesses of the French and Russians. As for England, Mr. Klemm was not disturbed in the least; he pointed out that Helgoland is so well fortified that any hostile fleet would shatter on this rock.

When a reporter visited the German colony on the North Side, he heard many well-known German patriotic songs, special prominence being given to "Deutschland, Deutschland ueber alles". At Wurz'n Sepp /a restaurant where the guests are entertained by music⁷, he found a gay throng which filled the place to capacity. The declaration of war was the chief topic of conversation, everybody maintaining with firm confidence that Germany would emerge victorious. The gay enthusiasm reached its climax when the orchestra played "Deutschland, Deutschland ueber alles," and Die Wacht am Rhein".

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

I G
III H
IV

- 10 -

GERMAN

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Aug. 2, 1914.

The crowd arose and sang these songs. Deep silence followed the singing of these selections--an indication that local Germans also know that their former fatherland faces a very grave and serious situation. At the bar, German and Austrian reservists deliberated on ways and means of getting back to Europe.....

Anton Kercher, for many years President of the Veteranen der deutschen Armee told the reporter that he had not witnessed such enthusiasm since 1870. He said he hoped that it would show good results.

In the Lincoln Turner Hall, the reporter also found a large crowd; and the declaration of war was again the chief topic of conversation. That Germany must win, that her endeavors must be successful, were the opinions voiced by everybody. Spirited patriots lauded the Kaiser. Leopold Ehrenwart, secretary of the Lincoln Turnverein, said that he had expected the declaration of war, and that he hoped the German armed forces would win. Carl Senft,

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

I G
III H
IV

- 11 -

GERMAN

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Aug. 2, 1914.

speaker of the Turnverein, made a similar statement. Paul Senft, president of the Harmonie Maennerchor, thought that the Germans deserved credit for promptly coming to the aid of their confederates. He hoped that they would be victorious.

H. Von Oppen, director of Fidelia[a singing society], expressed satisfaction that the prevailing uncertainty was over at last.

"Germany has a very difficult problem to solve," he said, "but I am confident that she is equal to the task, and that the righteous cause will prevail."

Then the reporter went to the Social Turner Hall where he found enthusiastic representatives of the German element discussing matters pertaining to the war in a serious and dignified atmosphere. Of course everyone sided with Germany and wished her success.

WPA (ILL.) PRO 1 30275

I G
III H
IV

- 12 -

GERMAN

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Aug. 2, 1914.

Last night, the Chicago Board of Trade sent a request to President Wilson asking that he aid them in their endeavors to transport grain to Germany, by using his influence to have the shipping laws changed. The change involves a repeal of the present provision that none but American-built ships may fly the American flag, which would thus make it legal to use other ships to forward grain.

It is reported that prices for meat will rise sharply in consequence of the war. The packers deny that they have received any orders from European nations, but, according to their statements, the demand will soon increase to such an extent that higher prices will be justified.

Up to midnight, the German Consulate had received no official information concerning the declaration of war. Vice-Consul Baron von Reisswitz, who has been in charge since Consul-General Geissler has been on a leave of absence, told the Abendpost that as soon as he receives official notice of the

MPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

I G
III H
IV

- 13 -

GERMAN

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Aug. 2, 1914.

declaration of war, he will issue the call to service. No further information could be obtained, since official communications have been almost entirely disrupted.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

Abendpost, Aug. 1, 1914.

PROTEST MEETING WINS SANCTION OF LOCAL GROUPS

The appeal of the executive board of the local branch of the Deutscher Nationalbund is receiving an enthusiastic response from the various German societies, from many Germans who have no fraternal affiliation, and also from many Chicagoans who are not of German extraction, but who are friendly to the German cause. Thus the mass meeting which is to be held next Wednesday evening in the Auditorium should prove to be a very impressive and effective demonstration, and should show results in Chicago and in every other part of the United States where the English-language press spreads its falsehoods. The larger the attendance, the greater the moral effect will be, and it should not be necessary to remind the Teutons in Chicago that it is the sacred duty of every German in the city to come to this meeting and show the English-language press and those Chicagoans who share the attitude of that press that all the Germans in this city are supporting this movement.

The Auditorium should not only be filled to capacity, but it should also be necessary to hold an open-air meeting to accomodate those who are unable to

Abendpost, Aug. 1, 1914.

gain admission to the building! If the threatening war is averted--and happily that is still possible--this fortunate turn of events should prevent no one from coming to the meeting; for, in this event, instead of serving as a protest, the assembly could become the joyful celebration of a great victory.....

.....
Although the executive board of the Deutsch-Amerikanischer Nationalbund did not recommend that a general parade be held before the opening of the mass meeting, it would undoubtedly increase the moral effect of the demonstration if as many societies as possible gathered at some designated place in the farther end of the city and then marched to the Auditorium. Perhaps it would be best if one of the veterans' societies of the Turners would assume the leadership and make the necessary preparations.

I G
III B 2
IV

GERMAN

Abendpost, Aug. 1, 1914.

APPEAL TO THE GERMANS OF CHICAGO

The present war situation in Europe makes it necessary to insist that the English language press of our country be persuaded to publish just and unbiased reports of the causes and progress of the war.

The German-American National Alliance feels that it is the duty of that society to call a meeting for the purpose stated above. This meeting will be held at the Auditorium, Wednesday, August 5, at 8 P.M.

Qualified speakers will explain and discuss the war situation. All Germans, German-Austrians, and Swiss, as well as all others who are friendly to the German cause, are hereby invited to attend this meeting and to pass resolutions which are in keeping with the spirit of this appeal.

German-American National Alliance (Chicago District)

Ferdinand Walther, President,

Max Wild, Secretary.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G
III D
I C
IV

GERMAN

Abendpost, July 31, 1914.

MASS DEMONSTRATION BY LOCAL GERMANS
Incensed by Attitude of English Language
Press Toward German Cause

Various German circles have indignantly protested in letters to the Abendpost concerning the attitude displayed in news reports and editorials of local English language newspapers. The reason for this antagonism is the cause for which the hoary ruler of the Dual Monarchy was forced--as a matter of honor--to draw the sword, and as a result of which the German nation may also be forced into the war as a faithful ally of Austria-Hungary.

In all of these letters exception is taken to the malicious way in which both Austria-Hungary and Germany are treated by the English language press. In these newspapers the rulers of these countries are pictured as disturbers of the peace of the world and destroyers of twentieth-century civilization, while the ruler of the Slavs is portrayed as one fighting a desperate battle for freedom. Many of the writers express the opinion that it is high time to unite

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G
III D
I C
IV

- 2 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, July 31, 1914.

all the Germans of Chicago in a demonstration to halt these incitements.

The Abendpost, having received word that the board of directors of the local branch of the German-American National Bund will meet today to discuss the question of calling a meeting of all the Germans in Chicago to issue a mass protest, made an inquiry among the officers of some of the best-known and most influential German societies in the city, questioning them on their attitudes toward the matter. The result of the inquiry follows:

Eugene Niederegger, president of Genefelder Liederkrantz: "It is impossible to find words adequate to describe the effrontery which the English language press displays in persecuting Germany. Of course, it is the old story--'The Negro has done his duty'. The Germans helped the United States to attain its present prominent position among the nations of the world, but this fact is forgotten in this hour of Germany's sore distress; and now the American press gives to the Slavs the place which rightfully belongs to the Germans. I hope that the present situation of the Germans of America will prove to them that it is very

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G
III D
I C
IV

- 3 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, July 31, 1914.

important that they unite, that there must be harmony among them as there is among our brothers in our native land. It is clear that I, as president of the Senefelder Liederkrantz, will try to promote the good cause by bringing all my influence to bear upon the members of that organization, and also upon the members of the Schwaben Verein, which I served as president for many years. I think that the protest by a mass meeting will prove to be an effective means of opposing the persecution by the English language press." A similar opinion was expressed by Mr. F. W. Hess, now president of the Schwaben Verein.

A. W. Discus, president of the Interstate Round Table Club, the membership of which includes about three hundred prominent businessmen, said: "As an American of German descent I naturally follow the events in the old homeland with great interest, and I am astonished to note the stand which the English language press takes in this matter. I cannot understand how the Chicago press could dare to take this attitude toward the Germans, for they have served the city well. In my opinion a mass meeting would be the most effective means of protesting against the persecution."

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G
III D
I C
IV

- 4 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, July 31, 1914.

Philip Jahn, former secretary of the Hessen-Verein, writes: "The Germans of Chicago seem to have finally awakened. They have permitted the English language press to kick them around long enough. Apparently such a trying hour was necessary to show us that we must unite firmly. A vigorous protest by a mass meeting would open the eyes of the English language press."

Frank Gusinde, president of the Lake View Krieger Verein: "I shall do all I can to make the proposed mass meeting a success--at least as far as the organization over which I preside is concerned. It is a shame that the English language press has taken such an attitude toward us and our former fatherland in this extremity, but it seems that we are to blame, inasmuch as we have not been active enough. I welcome the movement for united action."

Theodore Pilzmann, president of the Junger Maennerchor: "Now the Teutons seem to notice that they have always been kept in the background by the English language press. I have expected the persecution. Therefore I hail the idea of a mass protest. I hope that it will have the desired effect."

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G
III D
I C
IV

- 5 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, July 31, 1914.

Matthias Hibbler, past master of Mythra Lodge (Masonic), and president of the Center Street Improvement Club: "It is time for the English language press to be enlightened. The Germans have tolerated such treatment too long. In my opinion a mass meeting would prove to be effective."

Fritz Nebel, former president of the Harugari Maennerchor, and a prominent member of Liedertafel Tintracht: "I am glad that the Germans of Chicago are finally taking up the fight against the unscrupulous local English language press, which offends every German's sense of justice. I think that a mass meeting is in order and would not fail to yield the desired results."

John Heidemann, president of the Wicker Park Maennerchor: "The behavior of the English language press makes me angry, and I can assure you that the members of the Wicker Park Maennerchor share my resentment. We are only waiting for an opportunity to co-operate in a united effort of the Germans of Chicago."

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G
III D
I C
IV

- 6 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, July 31, 1914.

Peter Willem, president of the Richard Wagner Maennerchor: "Although I was born of German parents in Philadelphia, I am a one hundred-per-cent German, and am proud of the successes of the Germans. The agitation by English language papers which are hostile to Germans has long incensed me, and at last there is to be a strong protest against it. Certainly I, and every other member of the Richard Wagner Maennerchor, are willing to do our share."

E. Taeubert, secretary of the Schiller Liedertafel: "I am of the opinion that the time has come to show the English language press and the American people that while the German Michael can be passive and patiently submit to the many injustices to which the German people have heretofore been exposed, he can also put up a vigorous defense. As far as we are concerned, we shall be most happy to do our bit."

O. Krueger, former president of the Harugari Liedertafel: "I think that an English language paper should be established to represent Germans and defend

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G
III D
I C
IV

- 7 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, July 31, 1914.

the German Government. Something certainly must be done to put an end to the present intolerable conditions."

Charles Breede, secretary of the Schleswig Holsteiner Gaengerbund: "I am willing to defend the rights of Germans as much as I possibly can, and I think that the patience of our Teutons ought to be exhausted by this time. Our society will surely be present at the mass meeting."

Alexander Lampe, secretary of Lessing Lodge (Masonic): "It is evident that I, as well as my Lodge, condemn the persecution by the local English language press. The chief object of our Lodge is to promote the interests of the German community. But I doubt that I, in my capacity as secretary of the Lodge, can assist in the movement to enter a protest, since the members of the Lodge are on vacation during the month of August, and consequently no meeting can be held. Then, too, I shall be leaving on a trip within the next few days. Nevertheless, I wish to state most emphatically that we approve of all the measures which may be necessary to curb the persecution by the arrogant English language press and

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G
III D
I C
IV

- 8 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, July 31, 1914.

and will always defend the honor of the German name."

George Tag, grand secretary of the Pairisch-Amerikanischer Verein: "I shall introduce this matter for discussion in the meeting of our society next Sunday, and recommend that the board of directors take a stand on the issue and pass a resolution endorsing the plan to call a mass meeting for the purpose of protesting. But it would require at least four weeks to mobilize our six hundred members...."

Max Hirsch, secretary of the Vereinigte Saenger: "I am always ready when it becomes necessary to promote the interests of the German people. I shall do everything I possibly can to persuade the Vereinigte Saenger, of whom I am president, to participate in the proposed protest meeting."

Lorenz Mattern, president of the Veterans of the 24th Illinois Regiment: "The contribution to your 'Vox Populi' is correct. Austria-Hungary's demands on the accomplices of those murderers who perpetrated the most ghastly deed imaginable

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G
III D
I C
IV

- 9 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, July 31, 1914.

was not unjust. I am in complete agreement with the proposed steps to curb the slanderous English language press. I am convinced that the English language press is well aware of the contributions which Germans have made to the successful development of the United States, and that the English language publications are motivated by sheer malice. I do not doubt for a minute that my comrades are of the same opinion."

E. Guntermann, secretary of the Deutscher Militaer-Gesangverein: "Every member of the organization which I am serving as secretary is willing to fight for the honor of Germany. Therefore, we shall not fail to join the movement against the malicious persecution by the English language press, and, if the planned meeting is called, we shall be present in a body."

Paul Wenzel, president of Gesangverein Harmonie: "I shall put the matter before my organization for discussion. I shall be only too happy to use all my influence to have a resolution passed that the protest meeting be attended by all our members. In any event, the mean persecution by the English language

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G
III D
I C
IV

- 10 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, July 31, 1914.

press should be counteracted as soon as possible."

E. Buerler, president of Vereinigte Schweizer-Vereine: "Since I have not followed the editorials of the English language press lately, I cannot judge whether or not a protest is in order. However, if it is, the Schweizer-Vereine will most assuredly make the cause of the German people their own. I am astonished that the editors of our English language newspapers, who must surely be familiar with the cultural work of the Germans, should espouse the course of the Slavs. In this matter we side with the Germans. I shall bring it to the attention of our members when we hold our next meeting and recommend that, if it is necessary, all who are connected with our organization attend the protest meeting."

Henry Walsch, secretary of the Tiroler Und Vorarlberger Verein: "I have taken note of the peculiar attitude of the English language press, and I have sought a reason for it. Is it rooted in ignorance or in malice? It is time that something be done about these persecutions, and a mass protest would no doubt be

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G
III D
I C
IV

- 11 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, July 31, 1914.

the most effective way of dealing with the situation. My society will most certainly accept an invitation."

Andreas Kost, secretary of Vereinigte Oesterreichische-Ungarische Vereine: "It has not occurred to me that the English language press favors the cause of the Slavs in its war reports. My social contacts are limited to German circles, it is true, yet up to the present time I have heard no complaints. However, if what you say is true, then something must be done, and that very soon. Our society is a member of the Deutsch-Amerikanischer National Bund, and if that organization calls a mass meeting, we shall be in attendance."

Charles Roule, secretary of Liedertafel Vorwaerts: "It is a fact that the Slavs are oppressed in the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. I am speaking from experience, for my father was a Czech, and I myself was born in Austria. I can see a reason for the attitude of the English language press, for America is the land of liberty and considers it her duty to champion the cause of freedom. However, my personal leanings are toward the Germans, and the Liedertafel Vorwaerts will undoubtedly be present at a mass meeting, if one is called."

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G
III D
I C
IV

- 12 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, July 31, 1914.

Joseph Schlenker, president of the Deutscher Kriegerverein: "It is a shame that the English language newspapers grant indiscriminate use of their columns to the heckling and firebrands of the Slavs. It is high time that the Germans, who constitute more than one third of the population of Chicago, take measures against these slanders and vilifications. The American press seems to have forgotten that the Germans furnished hundreds of thousands of soldiers when the fate of the Union was at stake. Where were the Serbs at that time, and the other Slavs who now shout so loudly? I am heart and soul for expressing the indignation of the Germans through concerted action. I fully agree with the contemplated measures of the Deutsch-Amerikanischer National Bund, and will introduce them for discussion in our meeting next Sunday."

George A. Von Massow, president of the Verband der Veteranen der Deutschen Armee: "I fully approve of the plan to oppose the biased attitude and the evident favoritism of the English language press by united action of all the local German societies. The proposal of the Deutsch-Amerikanischer National Bund is

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G
III D
I C
IV

- 13 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, July 31, 1914.

very timely. All German and Austrian organizations should be invited. It is certainly about time that the Germans of Chicago express themselves very emphatically concerning the shameful way they are being treated by the English language press. I shall most assuredly recommend that our organization, and others with which I can get in touch, act as the National Bund suggests."

Gustav Schaetz, secretary of Herder Loge (Masonic): "I cannot take a stand as an officer of a Masonic Lodge, but as a German I am in full accord with the plans of the National Bund to take a united action against the persecution of Teutons by the prejudiced English language press. It is a shame that these publications permit the Slavs to use their columns to slander everything that is German. It is high time that effective measures be taken. The Germans of Chicago have great power and influence. United application of them will undoubtedly have a wholesome effect."

Charles Furster, secretary of the Germania Club of Chicago: "The English press does not treat us as we deserve to be treated in view of our numerical strength

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G
III D
I C
IV

- 14 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, July 31, 1914.

and our past accomplishments in behalf of our country. Innate modesty prevents a German from advertising his deeds in a newspaper. He is not in the habit of doing his fighting with pen and ink and behind the protection of walls, but rather with gun and sword, and on open battlefields. It is high time that the Germans protest against the biased conduct of the English language press. The suggestion of the National Bund is certainly in order and most timely. The members of the Germania Club of Chicago will naturally support every German movement which is intended to secure for Germans their rightful place among our citizens."

Ernest Kusswurm, first speaker of the Chicago Turngemeinde: "If we believe that the English language press is too one-sided, we Germans should explain our side of the matter to them as clearly and impartially as we possibly can. It cannot be denied that the English language press is influenced more by England than by Germany, or that it expresses English wishes more than German wishes. However, the Germans and Austrians have only themselves to blame if the English language newspapers do not give them the same consideration as the

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 50275

I G
III D
I C
IV

- 15 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, July 31, 1914.

Slavic nations receive. If the Germans would participate in public life more energetically and zealously they would have just as much influence with these publications as the English-speaking elements of the population. In that case they would probably accomplish more than the Clavs. Since the Germans remain aloof from public life and politics, we need not be surprised that they have little or no influence upon other nationalities and the English language press. If we remain calm in these days when excitement is increasing we will accomplish more. I do not think very much of a mass protest--I doubt that it would be very effective."

Emil Muhlke, president of the Deutscher Militaer Verein: "I fully approve of the plan to hold a mass meeting. Of course I shall attend and see to it that many of my comrades also are present."

Robert Wagner, president of the Verein Deutscher Reservisten: "Of course we are accustomed to reading lies about Germans in the English language press. Now we will have to show our colors. Anyone who does not is a big coward. Naturally I approve of the plan to hold a mass meeting, and I believe that my

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G
III D
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IV

- 16 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, July 31, 1914.

society will unanimously indorse it."

Gustav Geleng, president of the Zentralverband Deutscher Militaer Vereine and the Verein Deutscher Veteranen: "We need not suffer this malicious persecution by the English language press and the local Slavs any longer. When we think of that murderous deed which also included the taking of a woman's life, we can have no sympathy for the perpetrators of the deed. I will do everything within my power to make the proposed meeting a success."

Otto Drews, president of the Deutscher Kriegerbund: "You may depend upon my society's full attendance. I live in a part of the city where Slavs recently tore down an American Flag and an escutcheon bearing the coat of arms of the United States and trampled upon them, and I am highly indignant about the affair. We certainly do not have to stand for such acts."

Albert Naumann, president of the Verein Deutscher Waffengenossen: "I fully agree with the proposed plan to have a mass meeting for the purpose of protesting

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G
III D
I C
IV

- 17 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, July 31, 1914.

against the slander heaped upon Germans by the English language press, and I shall gladly put forth my best efforts to persuade my comrades to attend."

Herman Rosenblatt, president of the Deutsche Krieger Von Sued Chicago: "I am in full accord with the plan of the National Bund to hold a mass meeting for the purpose of protesting against articles in the English language press which are a travesty on truth, and which are intended to glorify the Slavic nations during the present European crisis. If the proposal of the National Bund is adopted I shall recommend that my organization attend."

Konrad Gleiser, former president of the Deutscher Soldaten Verein Der Suedseite: "I have often wondered why protest meetings have not been called long ago. The cartoons and news items of the English press are abominable and must fill every true German with righteous indignation and anger. I do not tolerate these tools of persecution in my home, and I would be glad to attend a mass meeting. But it must be a real mass meeting, for otherwise it will be of no effect."

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G
III D
I C
IV

- 18 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, July 31, 1914.

Georg Studenroth, grand bard of the Harugari: "We are German and will co-operate with the Germans of Chicago in case a meeting is held to protest against the insidious falsehoods of the English language press. I am very sympathetic with the movement, and would gladly act upon a definite request."

F. A. Egger, president of the Schweizer Liederkrantz: "It is evident that the Swiss who side with the Germans are very deeply offended and are highly incensed because the English language press espouses the cause of the Serbs and Slavs. Personally I am heart and soul in favor of the mass meeting and I am certain that the majority of the other members, especially our president, with whom I have conferred on the matter, share my attitude. I shall introduce the proposal of the National Bund for discussion in our meeting this evening."

Walter Oesterle, member of the Technischer Verein: "The stand recently taken by the English language press over and against Austria-Hungary and Germany, and the blind partisanship of English language newspapers for Serbia and Russia have made me very angry, because I still love my native land. I am very much

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G
III D
I C
IV

- 19 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, July 31, 1914.

in favor of a mass meeting and know that the majority of the members of the Technischer Verein will be present if the plan of the National Bund is adopted."

Karl Bergl, member of the Saxonia Verein: "I have just finished reading the excellent contribution to the Abendpost which advocates that categorical means be devised and applied to force the English language press to cease slanderous attacks upon Germans. I am in complete agreement with the contributor. It is a shame that the Serbs who have never had even an atom of good culture, should be preferred to the Germans and Austrians. Our society meets tomorrow evening and I shall be only too happy to discuss the situation with the members."

Balthasar Rau, member of the Sozialer Turnverein: "The English language newspapers deserve severe censure for assuming such a stand in this matter. In today's editorials the European powers are advised to follow the principle of 'watchful waiting,' as President Wilson did with reference to Mexico. Yet these same newspapers condemned him because of his policy. However, we should

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G
III D
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IV

- 20 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, July 31, 1914.

beware of proclaiming race hatred, and perhaps it would not be a bad idea to practice 'watchful waiting' now. The Slavs also are members of the Verbundene Vereine, and hence they are confederates of the Germans. Of course, I am speaking for myself only and cannot say what the Sozialer Turnverein or the Illinois Turnbezirk think of the matter."

August Kropp, member of the Accordia Loge (Masonic): "The English language press is business-minded; it thinks it will have the approbation of its subscribers if it sides with the Serbs. If the Germans would stand united as the Serbs do, they would make a better impression upon the press. Accordia Loge will have no meeting until September, so I do not know what it will do."

Jakob Kraft, secretary of the Pfaelzer Verein: "I believe that I speak not only my own opinion, but also the opinion of all the members of the Pfaelzer Verein, when I say that a mass protest against the continued efforts of the English language press to put German effort and achievement in an evil light meets our hearty approval and will have our combined support."

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I G
III D
I C
IV

- 21 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, July 31, 1914.

Ferdinand Neukr nz, grand master of Plattdeutsche Gilde: "The Germans of Chicago must be endowed with more than a lamb's patience if they continue to tolerate the glib lies which the English language press has spread. The English language newspapers are inciting our citizens against our Austrian friends because they are confederates of the Germans. I am convinced that the nine thousand members of the Gilde will adopt a resolution to attend the proposed meeting."

August Lueders, secretary of the Vereinigte Maennerchoere Von Chicago: "Anyone who lived in Chicago prior to the year 1870, as I have, and struggled against the attacks which were made upon the German people and culture at that time, knows how necessary it is to curb such persecutions, and I believe that a mass meeting would be just as effective as the one which the Germans were forced to call during the Spanish-American War. It is certain that the members of the Vereinigte Maennerchoere Von Chicago will be found in the front ranks."

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275



The Peace Treaties and Their Consequences

If we can believe the contradictory reports from Washington, the peace negotiations will start action today. They will get in touch with the representatives of the interested parties. The United States will be represented by John Lind, the unsuccessful special envoy of President Wilson. At the same time we get news from Berlin from the pen of Maximilian Harden regarding our Mexican politics. We must endorse his viewpoint, which is, that the acceptance of the American peace negotiations means a great victory for Latin-America. The United States has lowered itself and President Wilson has studied the wrong methods, as there is no doubt that the prestige of the United States has lost much in its policy of "Watchful Waiting" about Mexico. The Government should have its entire plans ready for either the success or the failure of this peace conference.

We suppose that President Wilson has accepted these humiliating peace plans in order to show the world that no means should be spared to settle



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 4, 1914

the episode in a peaceful manner. What, however, will be the next step if the Peace Commission fails? Nobody wants war but, sooner or later the Mexican affair will have to be settled for good, and it would be better now, than later.

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Abendpost, December 12, 1909.

WAR FANTASIA.



Even in the midst of the election campaign, John Bull is greatly agitated with a coming war with Germany and the average British is more than ever convinced, that a war with the hated rival is inevitable. The British public is constantly informed, that Germany is preparing for the next war and waits for the decisive moment till its Navy is big enough. It is therefore proposed, not to wait till Germany is ready and whilst the British Navy is still superior to attack the German Navy at their home, destroy it and come home again. This would make it impossible for many years for Germany to compete with other countries in International Affairs. On the other hand, the consequences of a German victory are too great to be imagined. They would not only demand an enormous war indemnity, but would also occupy the British Colonies of South Africa, Gibraltar, Malta, and so forth, to command the Mediterranean Sea. They might also interfere in the East, Hongkong and India. Some prophets even go so far, as to predict the annexation of Holland, Belgium and Denmark by the Germans.

Abendpost, November 9, 1909

The Navy Race

WPA (111) PRO.

It has already been proven in ancient times that the sea strength of a country is not alone dependent on the number and the size of their war ships. The Athenians, with their easy and light movable rowing boats, defeated the great Persian sea-fleet. About a hundred years later, the Attic fleet, which was the master of the Mediterranean Sea was destroyed in the port of Syracuse, because the Syracusans had smaller ships which could move quicker in the narrow port. The Romans conquered the Carthaginians on account of their newly-invented grappling hooks. The Danish-English King Kurt conquered the Norwegian Vikings by building towers on their ships, behind which they fought their enemies. In more modern times, the Dutch and the English conquered much stronger fleets by their superior art of seamanship, and not always by their numerical strength. Notwithstanding, the Navy Department in Washington seems worried that Germany in the last year had taken second place as a sea power, and has surpassed France and the United States of America as it has increased its tonnage from 693,599 to 820,682. In the same period Great Britain has boosted its tonnage from 1,871,176 tons to 2,005,873 tons, whilst the tonnage of the United States has only increased from 770,500 to 785,000 tons.

Abendpost, November 9, 1909

WPA (11-11-09)

Not mentioned in the report, is, that the French have specialized in submarines and that Great Britain has specialized in building much bigger warships. Their latest Super-Dreadnoughts have a tonnage of 26,350 tons and a velocity of 28 miles per hour. Their armaments are much heavier than the newest German warships. Nobody can say beforehand what will be the practical result of these monsters, or if they will ever have an opportunity to show their effectiveness. The race among the sea powers is limited to their construction bureaus, and the means of their taxpayers. The report of the Washington Navy Department therefore, must be considered more as information to the public that we have ceded the second place in the Naval race to another power.

As Congress has refused on various occasions to have four ships built at a time, the intervention of public opinion is looked for. We do not think that the American public has much cause to worry or to take part in the silly race of the European naval powers.

ABENDPOST, August 31st, 1905.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3027

His View.

Dr. Andrews Anticipates a War Between Germany and England.

Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews, the former manager of the local public schools and present president of the University of Nebraska, has delivered a speech today at the annual convention of the Cook County Teachers Institute in the Normal School; in which he thought that a war between Germany and England was unavoidable. The latter power would ask the U. S. of America for their support, but in vain. Notwithstanding this war will give the inducement to the long feared World War, as regards the just finished War between Japan and Russia, Dr. Andrews said, that it was England which induced Japan to give in. If it would not have been for the interference of Albion, the fight would have been still on. Mr. Andrews does not seem to be in accord with the view of most of his compatriots that in the first place it was Pres. Roosevelt's work, to bring about peace between the two nations.

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Abendpost, Mar. 23, 1903.

THE STRONGEST NATION OF THE WORLD.

Times change and with it the customs and our understanding. Recently the world press expressed itself with sympathetic sighs and rolling eyes whenever an opportunity presented itself to speak of the stupendous army expenditures of the European nations and, especially, "military trodden" Germany. Comparisons were then resorted to and with pride and smug satisfaction we were told how infinitely better we Americans conduct ourselves in this respect, how much better we are off. Today it is different. The military ruled Europeans are still in a sad plight, but through another cause and to this sympathetic regret we have added disdain; especially where Germany is concerned. Our lot is, of course, infinitely better than that of the Eastern continent, not because we have no military burdens, but because we can carry them more easily. We despise the Europeans today, because they make so much fuss on account of a little military tax. The hypocritical dirge about the oppressive load which militarism placed upon the poor European shoulders has been silenced. It had to be, since our taxation today is just as heavy or more so, if everything is enumerated. The expenditures of the United States, during the last fiscal year have been \$180,075,000 for the army and navy or, \$2.25 per head for the population, Great Britain's \$748 per capita; France's, \$4.93 per person; and Germany, that ferocious military wolf, \$2.76 per head. England's high rate is explained by the Boer war,



Abendpost, Mar. 23, 1903.

otherwise it would have about the same level as the other nations. This shows that, of the four above mentioned powers, German's militarism requires the least. O, what compassion we should have for those Germans! At present, the per capita expense is still somewhat lower here, than amongst the Teutons, but it may be predicted that in a few years the picture will change. Although our appropriations for the army will not be particularly increased, nevertheless, the money provided for the navy constitutes a relatively larger sum and, within the next years when the enlarged program materializes, considerable capital will be needed. Then Germany will be beaten as far as this item is concerned and, if we include the pension payments, they total \$140,000,000 alone for this year, then it (Germany) must sneak away ignominiously whenever "Land - Protection (Insurance)" is mentioned.

When we reach that period, then the explanation will be forthcoming: What has been an atrocious crime perpetrated against an unfortunate people, has in truth been a profound blessing, the greatest in fact, that may be bestowed upon a population. After all, great expenditures for an army and navy are indications of serene intelligence; we can deduce therefrom patriotism, a progressive spirit and sublime cultural ambitions. Of course the World press must still postpone



Abendpost, Mar. 23, 1903.

the publication of the noble song of American superiority, but it has been composed, is being practiced now.

We will not experience much difficulty in exceeding the combined military expenses of the European nations when that goal has been reached. When reached, then the grand song of "National Self Protection" with its mighty accords will reverberate throughout the land. The expression "Military tax" will be omitted from our dictionary, at least, whenever America is concerned. No one can doubt thereafter that we are able to lick the world, and, if perchance, some friendly nation hesitates to accept that dictum, then we'll declare a war, since nowadays, war is considered the true indication and proof of a nation's ability. Formerly it was the "terror of the people", "a crime towards humanity", the "scourge of God". The preparations were simply termed "insanity" and "outrage". Today we say, eloquently: "Land-protection, insurance."

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Aug. 28, 1900.

THE GERMANS AND RICHARD YATES.



p. 4.. The Republicans of Cook County held their first campaign meeting last Saturday under the auspices of the Maine Township Company. A large gathering composed mostly of Germans attended the picnic. The principal speaker on that occasion was Richard Yates, the Republican candidate for governor.

He said: "The general opinion is that the German-Americans are deserting the Republican Party. The reason is supposed to be the continuance of the war in the Philippine Islands. But I am convinced to the contrary.... I know for certain that the German-Americans are very good American patriots.

"They believe in national authority, and if necessary in the use of power.... When you German-Americans will realize the danger to which the American nation is exposed you will give your whole-hearted support to our country."

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Aug. 3, 1900.

ALTGELD'S RAGE.



p. 4.. The address delivered by Theodore Roosevelt, governor of the State of New York at St. Paul, enraged Altgeld to such an extent, that he indulged in sharp criticism of the governor. Following is an extract from Altgeld's utterances made in Toledo: "Words fail to properly characterize that man's (Roosevelt's) career. I will not even make an attempt. He is a man best qualified to defend the criminal desire for land possession.

"He would not hesitate to defend violation of the president's duty. He is the type of man who would advocate a war of conquest, the burning of cities, the slaughtering of human beings, and who would kill freedom. The Democratic party will ignore and overlook those malicious attacks made by him."

It is quite remarkable that Altgeld, who has the English language so well at his command, - in fact, he represents a living dictionary of abusive words and sarcastic remarks, - would declare that he is unable to characterize Roosevelt, as he would like to, because of the lack of words. This means only one thing, namely, that Roosevelt is less desirable than he could attempt to express.



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Aug. 3, 1900.

The inconsistency of Altgeld is astonishing. He said that the Democratic party would disregard Roosevelt's speech; but no sooner was the address delivered than the high council of the party decided to reply. With that they entrusted former Governor Altgeld, whose every word is poison.

"There are only two systems of government, the one is might, the other, the will of the people," said the former governor. Altgeld tried to prove that the Republican system was that of brutal force while the Democrats represent justice and liberty. Any child of school age could inform him to the contrary.

Recent history discloses that might prevails over right in the Democratic South, the only hope of the Democratic party. Why did not Altgeld prefer to preach to the North Carolina Democrats against the horrible and unconstitutional treatment of Negroes?

The South has adopted constitutional changes in every state, putting restrictions on the Negro mass votes. The colored people have only to recall the history of the Republican party, and what it has done and accomplished for the Negro race. This in itself is sufficient to establish confidence in the future.



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Aug. 3, 1900.

But the past actions of the Democratic party, the treatment of the slaves who later became citizens of our country, has not been forgotten. The South still only tolerates the Negro. Must not the latter then regard the constitution with mockery? And is he wrong when he says to the Democratic party: "I do not believe you!"

They wish to have the Democratic party known as the Democratic party of the just. But, Mr. Altgeld, - when and where has that taken place? Was it during your term as governor of Illinois, at the time you fought Cleveland like a jack-ass?

Democracy has failed as a ruling party. The Democrats have not kept step with the times. The party's most prominent men are of an insignificant caliber, and this means you too, Mr. Altgeld. The destiny of this mighty nation must be entrusted to men of a different caliber.

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Illinois Staats - Zeitung Feb. 20, 1900.

SONG SOCIETIES PARTICIPATE IN THE BOER
DEMONSTRATION

Fifteen of the singing societies, were represented by their delegates at last nights meeting. Arrangements for a pro-Boer mass-demonstration was on the program. Mr. Franz Amberg was Chairman and Mr. Aug. Lueders secretary.....

The singing societies have begun rehearsing four of the numbers on the program which they will deliver.

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Die Abendpost, May 31, 1899.

THE GERMANS IN THE CIVIL WAR.

Editorial

The German-American Review publishes an article by the late War-Governor of Missouri, Thomas C. Fletcher, which he wrote shortly before his death.

The treatise bears the caption: "Laurels to the Faithful," and it contains a voluminous chapter on the German-American population during the Civil War.

The Westliche Post, writes: the statements which the deceased relates are of especial importance, since his writings are based on facts which he gathered as an actual eye-witness and also others wherein he played an important part, figuratively, the star-role.

Ex-Governor Fletcher gives a glowing account of how the German-Americans saved Missouri for the Union and so achieved an epochal triumph which proved very detrimental to the Southern confederated states. He continues: At the beginning of the Civil War, everyone of those German-Americans gave his full strength and unfaltering support to the Union cause, all private gain and special interests were subordinated to the stars and stripes, which prevented Missouri from becoming a pawn of the South. Among the English-speaking population of St. Louis, the Rebel-elements never predominant.



Die Abendpost, May 31, 1899.

Captain Lyon came to us with his small company; the patriotic, heroic, splendid Lyon, with Frank Blair his companion. It was on April 20th, 1861 when the First Regiment was fully armed and prepared to support the Union. Blair was nominated as Colonel. Then came the Germans: Franz Siegel and his regiment; R. Schuttner's regiment; Eberhard Solomon and regiment. Then came regiments led by Henry Almsteadt, Hermann Kallmann, J. Mc Niel, V. Gratz-Brown, Charles G. Stiefel, Julius Hundhausen, Fred Schaefer, J. F. Shephard, P. Joseph Osterhaus, F. Hassendeubel and others. Altogether 15 regiments; all, or at least, almost all, German.

The Rebel-Governor, Claib Jackson tried to capture the St. Louis arsenal, following instructions given by Jefferson Davis. In order to execute this plan, he created Camp Jackson in the vicinity of St. Louis, under the pretext, that he needed training grounds for the state militia. Lyon resolved to frustrate his venture. "Well do I remember that nocturnal skirmish," Lyon had confided to me. "The quiteness at that late hour was interrupted only by the marching men of the German regiment, who sought their various posts. To me it appeared as the step of doom which rustled through the dismal darkness."

May 9th, at 12 P.M. For one month the Germans had exercised and trained during the obscure night. They were born soldiers. Many of their officers had seen



Die Abendpost, May 31, 1899.

army service in their former Fatherland. Later I marched and camped with them and I was surprised indeed, how readily they became accustomed and inured to the rigorous field-life. "Every one whose physiognomy showed German characteristics, was regarded as a Union man by us, and we had confidence in him. The Rebels shared the same belief which resulted in street fights at all hours.

"Lyon drove Jackson, his pro-southern legislature and Rebel army out of the state. They returned, entering South-west Missouri, reenforced with Arkansas, Texas and Louisiana troops. Lyon met them at Wilson Creek on the 10th of August, 1861 and fell in that bloody battle. Fremont took command. The Germans gathered about his banner. They fortified St. Louis and made the city impregnable. Thus St. Louis was saved. Thereafter it functioned as a basis to maintain the loyalty of Missouri for the Union. It preserved the Union! No one, who was familiar with the situation at that time, entertains any doubt, that, if Missouri had been acquired by the Rebels and they had obtained possession of the immense war supplies at St. Louis and the transportation facilities centered there, it would have been simply impossible to suppress the rebellion. The great river would now be a part of the boundary line between the Union and the Confederate States.

Die Abendpost, May 31, 1899.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 500

Honor to the Germans of Missouri for their valiant support during that dire crisis of 1861.

"Many have been given recognition, but none more than they deserved. The German newspapers printed a glowing article every day, to further the interests of the Union cause and created intense patriotism among the German population. Honor and esteem to Emil Pretorius, who wielded his pen during his editorial career,- in the service of the Union as also Wm. Mc Kee, who made his Democrat the mouthpiece of the National Government. Similar commendation is due Franz Siegel and P. J. Osterhaus, who were brilliant examples in their ranks of Major-generals. The same esteem is owing Arnold Krakel of St. Charles and Col. Thilenius of Cape Girardeau, who called upon the German contingent of that community, to rally to the ideals of the Union. St. Louis stands to day as a proud monument to the valiant and patriotic soldiers of the union. Its 160,000 inhabitants of 1860 have increased to more than half a million. They made the city important, as a commercial and industrial metropolis. The palaces of their merchant princes, its great boulevards, the high, arched cupolas and its incomparable progress makes this city the queen of the Mississippi valley. We write of it today, with a retrospection to the days of 1861: " In memory of the d....d Dutch", esto perpetual "

Militarism and Disarmament

The proposal to disarm made by the Czar, the ruler of all the Russians, just a few weeks ago, already ceased to be a subject for public discussion. Once in a while only one can find an article in a newspaper about the peace problem and disarmament. Even those reports, which are expected as soon as the appointed commissions will meet and discuss the problem of disarmament, will hardly become the general and important topic for open discussions and conversations. Since one cannot and will not believe, that the beautiful words of the Czar can be practically realized, the consultations of the peace commissions will meet with academic interest only.

If the Czar was sincere in his proposals, it must hurt him to see the cool and distrustful reception of his peace plans. Perhaps, he expected hopeful and joyful rousing shouts from the oppressed masses of militaristic Europe, and enthusiastic support from democratic countries, but nothing of this was manifested. Large and enthusiastic mass manifestations - neither in his own country, nor in Germany, France, Italy etc. - took place. Both the large republic of the United States and the small one of Switzerland failed to support him. This exceptionally cool reception of the Czar's humane proposal admits several interpretations. Either the people do not trust him - they do not believe in the sincerity and earnestness of his nice

Abendpost, October 11, 1898

WPA (ILL) PROJ 302/5

phrases - or they think it impossible to carry his plans out, or else they do not care for disarmament and peace.

Perhaps, the last of the three mentioned reasons for the cool reception of the Czars peace proposal is the decisive one, though only few would confess the truth of it. If the nations really possessed a burning desire for general disarmament and world peace, as one should assume and the friends of peace believe, then they would have felt joy over the words of the Czar, which would have culminated in manifestations of great exultations, in spite of critical reflections and remarks. A powerful and mighty, "we will it" would have thundered through the nations. Probably objections of the Governments would have been drowned in the categorical demand of the people, "You must find ways and means to carry out such lofty plans." The silent reception of the Czar's message of world-peace is sufficient evidence of the nations disbelief, or that their desire for disarmament is not very urgent and intense.

The individual as well as a nation both are the product of their environment. Germans may oppose militarism and the great burdens of armaments, yet they are proud of their military fame and the empire's position of power. Even Germans separated from their home country for a generation like to read about the

Abendpost, October 11, 1898

powerful and well disciplined army. Militaristic plays belong to the greatest amusements of the people. The army enjoys a favorable position in the life of the nation, and this position the people themselves have granted. England gets intoxicated about the heroic actions of its soldiers, and the Frenchmen are idolaters in their glorification of the army. The French would not renounce their famous army for any consideration.

One can justly assert, that next to the republic of France the great republic of the United States would be the least willing, to accept the proposals of the Czar, because the idea of militarism has become more popular since we obtained easy victories over Spain, and the desire for military adventures is aroused.



GERMAN

ABENDPOST, July 1st, 1898.

Attitude of the German-American Toward The
Spanish War.

The German-Americans do not live here as foreigners, No matter how genuinely German they may be, they are no more German citizens but citizens of the United States, being loyal and true to the country, which is their home and the home of their children.

We can not understand, why the attitude of the German-Americans to the American cause needs an explanation. It would be necessary to explain why the majority of Germany's population sympathize with Spain in this war, according to a newspaper report from Germany. We do not believe that this includes the majority of Germans; but it is regrettable that there are, no doubt, many who favor Spain.

The Americans are no angels, and often manifest in their affairs with other nations disagreeable and insulting peculiarities. But this does not change the fact that their war with Spain is a war for liberty, progress, humanism, and moral principles. It is a war against medieval tyranny, atrocious misrule, and barbarousness.

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GERMAN

Die Abendpost, April 25, 1898.

THE RECRUITING DRUM BOOMS. MILITARY
ASSOCIATIONS GROW LIKE MUSHROOMS. THE GERMAN AMERICANS
COMMERCE TO BE ACTIVE.

During the last few days, when the last vestige of hope for the preservation of peace was destroyed, the war enthusiasm of the American people mounted everywhere, ever upward like a magnificent brilliant flame, and as is to be expected, here in Chicago, preparations go forward with determination. For President Mc Kinley's first request, a contingent of 125,000 men is desired. Illinois is only required to procure six regiments and two battalions, i. e. about 8000 men, but it is expected that more troops will be needed later. Therefore the recruiting drum is beaten everywhere and the war loving youth gathers around the flags.

In German-American circles, little interest has been shown, in regard to the Cuban venture, but since the die is cast, the Germans are now eager to prove that if the necessity varies they are just as patriotic as the English-Americans. The Chicago Turn Association, one of the oldest and strongest organizations in the city issued a call to all its members and



Die Abendpost, April 25, 1898.



especially those who are capable of bearing arms, to be present at the Northside Turnerhall mass-meeting, next Wednesday evening. There, the gentlemen Julius Goldzier, Harry Rubens, Emil Hoechster, Wilhelm Vocke, Theodore Brentano, Philipp Stein and others will speak on questions of the day, as they intend to start a German regiment that very evening. The recruiting will be under the leadership of Turner Emil Bloch, who tasted plenty of powder in the Franco-Prussian War; whilst here, he has been a member of the State militia, which made him familiar with our army methods. Captain Hotaling of the Logan Hussars, informed the Abendpost that he soon hopes to have his German squadron ready. On Friday, after his first notice appeared in this paper, 15 men responded, among them several cavalry men who have seen actual service. The German Press of the City also sent a representative to the war-contingent of the State, the reporter R. Liebrecht. He entered the cavalry division of the militia ten days ago, and Gov. Tanner promoted him to a lieutenantcy today. Even the veteran Wilhelm Reisenegger of the City Map Department, cannot find rest in this war tumult; Like Weiland the gruesome hero, who feels that the battle calls him. A counterpart to Hagan who found Volker, his friend; so also this Bavarian hero procured a comrade at arms, the aristocratic Karl V. Wolfskeel. These two, together with Mr. H. Aigner,



Die Abendpost, April 25, 1898.

O. Klapper, Leopold Wormser and other former members of the German army, asked the Governor for authority to organize a German sharp shooters battalion. Their recruiting office will be opened in a few days. County Secretary Knopf, supported by his political friends wants to raise a volunteer regiment from the 13th, 14th, 15th, and 16th wards. For this purpose a meeting has been called for Wednesday evening at Wicker Park Hall. The 7th regiment of the militia is composed of the Irish-Americans and is ready to a man; it expects to be among the first to be called to the front, by Governor Tanner. At the regimental quarters, corner Wabash and 12th Street, a departure festival will be held, tomorrow, Tuesday evening. Ex-Judge Prendergast's children will present the regiment with flags which their father procured for it. He will deliver the festive address, speeches are expected also from such well-known men as Ex-Governor Altgeld, Judge Brentano, General Fitz Simons, John F. Finerty and others.

A list of Clubs(English, Irish, American) and names are appended of those who are helping financially and otherwise in raising and maintaining regiments.

Still Not Satisfied
(Editorial Spanish War)

After the Jingoes compelled the President to discontinue all further efforts for negotiations with Spain and start the first war of sympathy in the world's history, **they** now complain about his procrastination and slowness. According to their view, the fleet should have commenced the bombardment of Havana yesterday and the Spanish fortifications should have been destroyed in 24 hours. They are very indignant that the President "did nothing", except order a **blockade** of Cuba's north coast and declare coal to be contraband. Does he perhaps fear the Dons? they exclaim, "or does he believe, that the American people only authorized him to organize soup kitchens for the Reconcentrados?" Such expressions show plainer, than all the war lies of the yellow press, that the Jingos did not have any sympathy with the starving Cubans but created the war only to satisfy their furious craving for something sensational. As a counter measure, the President is more likely trying to minimize the spilling of blood, as well as the attendant horrors of war, to the lowest possible point. Instead of allowing the city of Havana to become a mass of ruins, he evidently first intends to show Spain the futility of their resistance. The latter, however, declared triumphantly, that the American navy is not large enough to **blockade** the entire Island, whereupon he adds, that the blockade is to be restricted to a hundred and fifty mile strip on the north coast and the Cienfuegos (100 fires) harbor of the

Die Abendpost, April 23, 1898

south coast. In all the other Cuban districts the Rebels are so strong, according to the reports of our Consuls, that the rebels could take possession of every harbor, if they did not have to fear the Spanish fleet. If the latter is kept in check, then if human predictions are at all reliable, the Spaniards will be driven back, into their fortifications. Then it will be comparatively easy to cut off their supplies and re-enforcements, and, if besides they are attacked by the Rebels in the rear then their position must be just about hopeless. They will be in a trap, similar to the French at the battle of Sedam, and if they are not insane, they'll capitulate.

Of course, the Abendpost does not claim that this is the President's war plan, or that of his advisors, but it comes to these apparently logical conclusions after considering the first war movements. They indicate, as we said before, that he does not intend to increase Cuban misery, if there is a possible way to avoid it. Just as he declared in his message to Congress, he is not concerned to degrade the Spaniards, but he wishes to prevent a devastation of the entire Island and he intends to create peace and order again. If he had been given a free hand, then the entire war might have been prevented, since lately, the Spanish Government

Die Abendpost, April 23, 1898

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offered one concession after another. The Jingoese, however, who consider themselves the only patriots, were pressing for a war and are even now, not satisfied, because no blood has been spilled. They accused the President of cowardice, when he attempted to reach his goal by diplomatic negotiations; now they berate his indecision because he does not intend to disembark 100,000 Americans immediately on the unhealthy Island, so that they may throttle the throats of the Spaniards. They want to see blood, yes, very much blood. And that is called patriotism!

Die Abendpost, March 18, 1898.

WPA

THE CUBAN SITUATION (EDITORIAL ABOUT THE WAR.)

Senator Proctor of Vermont described the conditions in Cuba in simple words. He had visited the four Western provinces which still adhere to Spain, while the two Eastern ones, are already called "Cuba Libre." In the City of Havana he noticed but few indications of war, but the open country shows the trail of a fight of desolation. All settlements which are not within the Trochas, i. e. protected by fortifications, have been burnt and destroyed and their former owners are either dead or dying of starvation in the concentration camps where they are confined.

The Spanish Government confiscated all their customary means of support, without providing other ways to obtain a living or supplying them with victuals. Therefore of the original 400,000 "Reconcentrados" (Prisoners in concentration camps, trans.), 200,000 have died already, and those who are still alive present a horrible picture of misery. Senator Proctor, an aged and cautious gentleman, a special friend of the President, apparently does not believe, that a peaceful settlement of this inhumane strife can be accomplished. According to his view, all native Cubans side with the insurgents, all Spaniards who emigrated are loyal to their mother-country and while

Die Abendpost, March 13th, 1898.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 302/5

the former intend to be entirely independent of Spain, the latter are deaf even to moderate concessions. Attempts at arbitration are impossible under these conditions. Admission of Cuba to the United States, as a state, is not to be recommended according to the senator, and whether the United States will intervene because of strictly humanitarian considerations, he does not even venture to predict. He believes however, that the Cubans are capable of self-government, since many of the more prosperous of its inhabitants, have been educated in England and the United States. Aside from this, he is of the opinion, that if peace reigns again, there will be an extensive influx of Americans, that many American industries will be founded on the Island and so the revolutionary tendencies will be eliminated, if it can be claimed to be as prevalent among the Cubans as it is with the Central and South Americans. His view may thus be construed, that it will be a blessing, for the Island if it can throw off the Spanish yoke and continue as an entirely independent State. The well-known Tomas Estrada Palma, speaking for the Insurgents, affirmed the assurances of Proctor, that they will not tolerate even a semblance of Spanish rule, and if necessary they will fight to the last drop of blood, for the absolute liberation of Cuba.

Die Abendpost, March 18th, 1898.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 40275

The United States therefore have only the choice between armed intervention and total indifference. Their good services and advice are not desired by either Spaniards or Cubans, and with benevolent contributions they cannot protect several hundred thousand people from death or starvation for any protracted period. The Insurgents assert, that they can cope with the Spaniards alone, if no one will provide obstacles and the Spaniards are equally convinced, that they can subdue the revolt, if the United States will not help the Rebels. Shall the United States start a war because of sympathy, which after all would require many lives? This is to be decidedly answered in the negative, because the rainy seasons now approaching in Cuba. Only the most ignorant Jingos believe that "We" can chase the Spaniards and be victorious before the beginning of the tropic summer. As a matter of fact, weeks will elapse, before the United States are somewhat prepared, and if they are finally mobilized, they will hardly expose their troops to the deadly Cuban summer climate, which already has taken such great toll among the Spanish soldiers. Spain is nearly exhausted and can hardly stand another summer campaign. Considering all these reasons, it is to be desired, that Congress does not drive the President to war.

Malicious Lies (Editorial about the Spanish War).

The President of the United States appears to be in a very communicative mood. Every newspaper reporter who calls on him or only reaches the ante-chamber becomes the confidant of all his secret plans and thoughts, so that every "large" newspaper can inform its readers, and explain exactly just what will happen. It is very remarkable however, that no two similar predictions can be found. Although they all drew wisdom from the same fountain, the news-gatherers give opinions which are so contradictory, that even the most gullible person has no confidence in their writings. Yes, they even dispute their own statements, since they do not adhere to them for two days in succession. For example, if one of the confidants declares to-day, in a manner that admits of no doubt, that the declaration of war against Spain is an absolute certainty, he will, on the following morning give detailed proof, that only fools can believe in the possibility of conflict. In both cases however he quotes the President with whom he is as familiar, as if they had been herding pigs in the past. As a matter of fact, the President quietly and patiently awaits the report of the Investigation Committee, which had the wreck of the "Maine" inspected by divers and upon their findings it is to be decided whether the unfortunate explosion was a matter of chance or if it may be attributed to crime. Although almost all reporters declare, that the explosion was on the outside, this is not definitely established by any means. If their assumption is correct, then the question still remains, whether the Spanish Government can be accused of official neg-

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ligence, which would make it responsible for the mishap. According to the view of the "Jingos" this is of course, immaterial, but the United States of America will hardly wish to create a precedent, which at some future time may be very disagreeable. If they take the stand that a government is responsible for every crime and under all conditions, when it is perpetrated within its boundaries by its citizens or strangers against foreigners, then they cannot ignore the demands which may be made against the United States on the strength of the foregoing sentence. If a crime has been committed and the Spanish Government is innocent, then one can request only the International "satisfaction", which it would give, without doubt. Even then, there would be no cause for war. The explosion then, will hardly lead to war. Whether the United States will have to end the Cuban war of desolation for other reasons, is a question which deserves serious consideration. If the "European Concert" considered itself justified in preventing Turkey from totally annihilating Greece, then the right of the United States of America cannot be denied, if it intends to prohibit the desolation of the island Cuba. If it is shown that the Spaniards are incapable of creating peace, without exterminating the population of the Island and its resources, then the interference of the United States may become a necessity. We are not only concerned with important commercial interests but it is evident that a prolonged war creates the inevitable epidemics which gravelyⁿ danger the American population. Of course, it is not the duty of the United States to support every real or alleged war of liberation but it cannot be claimed that it should look on indifferently, if within a few miles of its

shores an entire people are eradicated and a thriving country is turned into a desert and epidemic hatchery. If the neighbor's conduct endangers one's own home, then the right of interference cannot be denied. Of course, such an interference need not necessarily be a declaration of war. In spite of the rancous fury of the Spanish Jingos, it is unlikely that the Spanish people will devote their entire strength to a lost cause, and if one soothes their national sensitivity somewhat, then, perhaps it can be argued into desisting of its own accord. Whoopers do not want to know anything about a peaceful settlement of the difficulty and accuse our Government of cowardice, because it desires to reach its goal by negotiations, but their constant ranting has just about exhausted them and daily it becomes more difficult to mislead the public to a display of anger. The war must be prevented, as long as it can be prevented.

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Die Abendpost, February, 17, 1898.

GERMAN
WPA (ILL) PROJ 31271

(Editorial Comments on the Spanish War)

Irresponsible War Whoops. The great misfortune which befell the American armored cruiser "Maine" in the harbor of Havana did not silence the American warwhoopers; it renewed their fury. While they pretend to be heartbroken over the loss of 260 capable sailors and a good ship, now they intend to risk thousands of human lives and the entire fleet. Without a vestige of evidence to prove their ascertions, they now accuse Spain of this cowardly criminal attack against the "Maine" and without awaiting the results of the investigation they now agitate for a war of vengeance. They are so blinded by their rage that they do not notice the monstrous inconsistencies in which they become entangled. First, they allege, that the "Maine" was blown up by one of the countless, concealed mines, which are supposed to be on the bottom of Havana harbor; on the other hand, they demand that the president send the entire fleet into the same hell hole. Now, if a single mine explosion is sufficient to destroy one of the best American warships and three quarters of its men, what would happen to the fleet, when hundreds of mines are exploded at once, and the torpedoes fly about like bullets during an Infantry battle! Evidently not a single man would remain who could relate the story of the great massacre to his countrymen. The largest and best division of our navy would be sunk with a single stroke. In honor to humanity, it must be said: there is not even a shadow of a doubt available for the assumption, that the Spanish Government caused the sinking of the "Maine". In close proximity to the American cruiser the Span-

fish warship Alphonso XII lay at anchor, which surely would have been endangered, if a submarine mine is exploded right next to it. Besides immediately after the accident, the conduct of the Spanish sailors and Spanish authorities showed that the accident caused them genuine concern; they were prostrated. They not only displayed pure humane sympathy for the poor victims of the catastrophe but they also sensed what suspicions would be aroused. For the same reasons the Government of Madrid hastened to express its sorrow. It would have acted differently, had it desired a war with the United States. If there is such a possibility as a chance - explosion in the Havana harbor, as several experts at Washington and Brooklyn claim, then the "Maine" should not have been permitted to remain for three weeks in such a dangerous locality. For a mere friendly call, it was too long by far, and a demonstration was entirely unjustified, even if the Spaniards or a few fanatics were prepared to blow it up at any moment. The fury of the Jingos maybe explained in the fact that the unfortunate ship was sent there through their instigation or, - that they look upon its dispatch as a threatening attitude towards Spain. They know that they offended the Spanish national pride, and that Spanish fanaticism has been aroused. Instead of admitting their guilt, they continue to agitate wildly and passionately for war. The United States have played too long with the fire.

DIE ABENDPOST, September 11th, 1895.

Peace-Aspirations.

Who is right? The peace-apostles or the practical statesmen? Those, preaching peace, will say: The increasing armaments are a war-danger. The statesmen on the other hand are convinced, peace can be kept safe by agreements, which should be backed by a good standing army and well prepared navy. So far, all nations followed their statesmen and kept on arming.

We believe, that armaments are safe money investments to insure peace and guarantee the existing mental attitude of mutual respect among the nations.

At the same time, peace-aspirations should be fostered to lessen the tension and jealousy of nations. Peace is necessary to develop and steady the progress of human civilization. War in all its horror should be the last way out, if a nation in its struggle for existence is blocked by bitter, pitiless opponents, who recklessly have rejected any reasoning, which is the last appeal of peace.

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GERMAN

WPA (ILL.) PRO...

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 28, 1893.

GERMAN VETERANS OF TOWN OF LAKE.

p. 5 - The summer festival of the German veterans which was given yesterday under the leadership of the president, Ernst Reichardt was a huge success, thanks to the committee members. The imposing parade, which started at 11 A. M. at Ashland Hall, Ashland Avenue and 47th Street, under the command of the Veterans' Festival Marshal, Mr. Reichardt, revealed that this association, organized in 1886, was very popular even among the Americans of the Lake Town District. The parade was augmented by the following clubs and associations: General Edward Hatch Post #713 G. A. R.; General Edw. Hatch Camp #383; and all the members of the two Union Soldiers' Clubs, dressed in regular field uniform; the Association of German Companions

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GERMAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 28, 1893.

at Arms (Waffengenossen), Concord Council #41, Plattdeutsche Gilde Uhland No. 17, (Low-German Guild Uhland), the Sick-Benefit Club of Arnoldsville, the Bavarian Club, in National costumes, Hope Lodge #23, Order of Hermannsoehne, of the Town of Lake, the Gymnastic Clubs "Teutonia" and "Cleveland," also of the Town of Lake, the Song Club "Concordia," the veterans clubs of Chicago and South Chicago, the former represented by delegates. Particular recognition must be accorded to the American Veterans Associations which turned out in large numbers and made this parade a memorable success.

The Bavarian Club furnished a splendid allegorical float and the crowd evidently appreciated it for it met with enthusiastic acclaim. The leaders of the parade were the aforesaid festival marshal, his adjutants, O. Liebetraut and G. Rickert, as well as the association's physician,

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WPA (ILL) PRM 1074

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 28, 1893.

Dr. Schmidt, all on horseback. Ex-territorial dignitaries....from Texas and other states, rode in gala coaches as the guests of honor.... As a humoristic finale, very appropriate because of the oppressive heat, - the club's physician requisitioned the association's ambulance to follow the panting procession....

Prof. Dillenberger's recently organized band, 50 men in uniform, and Prof. Bode's military band played marches....At the Park there was much gaiety, which characterizes all such German functions.....Julius Valentine, secretary of the Association of German Veterans made a speech in English, in which he thanked the Americans for their participation. He further assured his audience that if the occasion should arise, the Germans would fight shoulder to shoulder with their American fellow soldiers....

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GERMAN

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 28, 1893.

The most popular man, as ascertained by a secret vote, was Mr. Richard Meissner. He had a majority of several hundred votes and was given the gold medal..... The question of who was the most decorated and heroic soldier could not be settled soon enough to allow us to publish the name of the winner in this issue.....

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Illinois Staats - Zeitung July 26, 1892.

AMERICAN MILITARY CRUELTY

General Snowden, that proud Fieldmarshal of the Army of Pennsylvania, can now revel in the satisfaction that his military sojourn in Homestead was not intended to be an exclusive serf-performance for the monopolists and our mighty capitalistic interests, but he can also point to a "genuinely military accomplishment".

It was mentioned in our telegraphic column yesterday; however, the incident deserves more thorough scrutiny and publicity.

Jams is a young and ordinary soldier of Company "K", 10th Regiment of the Pennsylvania Militia, or National Guard, a harmless knight of the road and peddler in private life. He lives in the town of Waynesburg, forty-five miles southwest from Pittsburgh. When the news of the attempted assassination of Frick (millionaire partner and manager for Carnegie) reached the military camp, Jams exclaimed in a thoughtless moment, just as a sort of silly joke: "Hurrah for Berkmann."

When the Commander of the 10th Regiment, Col. Streeter heard about it, he promptly ordered the entire regiment to bear arms and in thunderous tones demanded that the perpetrator step out of the ranks. Trembling and barely able to hold his rifle



Illinois Staats - Zeitung July 26, 1892.

soldier Jams marched forward. "So you have uttered that 'Hi' for the murderer of (the still living) Mr. Frick," asked the Col. in a horrific voice. Jams, obsessed by fright and terror, shambled hopelessly; speech forsook him, he was only able to wag his swirling head and nod in the affirmative. "Take him to the Guard-house!" droned Col. Streeter and then he proceeded forthwith towards the Headquarters of Major General Snowden. Soon thereafter the Col. appeared again, surrounded by several military doctors, who walked with him to the guard house and here the following transpired:

The unfortunate Jams was suspended by his thumbs and for more than a full half hour he was forced to endure excruciating pain in this torturous position; at intervals a doctor felt his pulse, another occasionally listened to his heartbeat. When Jams was finally released, he dropped to the ground, a senseless heap of flesh. The doctors remained with him, and an hour later he regained enough strength to drag himself to his quarters.

Now Col. Streeter appears on the scene with a tonsorial artist soldier. The uniformed barber promptly shaves off one half of Jams' hirsute adornments, including half the beard and mustache. Then Jams had to exchange his military suit for civil clothing. During this interim a squad of twenty soldiers and



Illinois Staats - Zeitung July 26, 1892.

several drummers marched into position. The nearly lifeless Jams was informed by a corporal, that his citizenship had been revoked, and, in case he attempted to desert, the soldiers have been instructed to "shoot to kill". The twenty then gathered around Jams; and whilst the drum corps played the Hellion-march, the party ambled through the town and one and a half miles beyond the outskirts, where they left the poor devil to shift for himself.

Generalissimo Snowden, who happens to be a lawyer, justified these procedures by taking recourse to the martial law paragraphs of Pennsylvania. The entire affair is a grewsome outrage; even the most fiendish soldier-tyrant of a European monarchy would never devise such a scheme under similar circumstances.

Suppose a Prussian military detachment received orders to protect some big industrialist who mistreated his laborers and some fanatic injured the aforesaid Croesus, whereupon a soldier wantonly cheers the assassin, then, about the extreme punishment would be a moderate detention sentence.

But the barbaric method of suspending soldiers by the thumbs is unknown over there; and in regard to the other degrading atrocities, including the cancellation of citizenship rights by the pronunciamiento of any regimental petit-officer or com-



Illinois Staats - Zeitung July 26, 1892.

mander is simply out of the question.

The Homestead incident in its entirety is a despicable ignominy for the republic and for the State of Pennsylvania in particular.

Chicago Tribune, August 17, 1890.

WPA (ILL) 91275

GERMAN ARMY VETERANS

A special train over the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad left the city at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon with 500 or more excursionists bound for Davenport, Ia., to attend the annual convention of the German Veteran Societies of the United States, which will be in session all next week. The societies attending from this city are the Deutscher Krieger Nerein, the Deutscher Veteranen Verein, the Militar Verein, and the Krieger Kamaradschaft.

The association is composed exclusively of those who fought in at least one battle in the Prussian-Danish war of 1864, the Austro-Prussian war of 1866, or the Franco-Prussian war of 1870.

The veterans were accompanied by a number of ladies and children, besides a number of prominent German-American Citizens. Meinke's and Weager's military brass bands will furnish music for the Chicago contingent.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 21, 1879.

HAVE A HEART, GIVE A DIME

(Editorial)

Our local Citizens' Association appeals to the people for small contributions for--for what? For a monument to be erected in memory of a great man who died of starvation? That would be a German procedure. To place a Statue of Liberty with a burning torch at some harbor entrance, let us say, Marseilles, Havre, or Brest? That would be a French idea. To aid the victims of a fire, flood, or epidemic? That would be the American way; but such usual purposes are not involved in this instance. The money is to be used for our militia--not the military forces of the Union, but the "good and true" state troops, the Illinois militia.

"The problem is simply this," Mr. Pinneberg, retired capitalist, says. "We have several regiments here in Chicago, each consisting of at least twenty (sic) men--altogether about fifteen hundred soldiers. During spare time--that

MPA (11) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 21, 1879.

is, after working hours in private industry--these men exercise, parade, and camp (if the weather is fair), they exert themselves moderately, may even imbibe a little; in short, they are soldiers of a sort. To do such soldiering, or, if you wish to say, 'perform defence work'--well, such efforts cost money, and this reminds us of the German proverb, 'Death alone is free'. Not that the soldiers seek compensation. Indeed not, they are sufficiently patriotic to serve gratuitously. But the gaudy uniforms cost something, the shooting irons can be had only for cash, the officers' swords--that means more dough, the tents to be used during maneuvers (we almost said picnics), this item also requires funds. The problem is, how to get hold of a few ducats. The stingy state gives nothing, or, at least, not enough. The soldiers are already contributing their lives to the cause, and you really can't expect them also to donate their worldly goods. There is only one solution, and that is to go to the good citizens and do a little panhandling! A measly \$30,000 would suffice to maintain our imposing army. If the sum cannot be raised, then, for better or worse, our militia must disband. And what then? Then we would be in the same predicament as the hired girl at the tavern near the Lahn German river

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 21, 1879.

who lamented, 'I ain't got a boy friend any more'".

Well, all jokes aside! Can you draw a stronger comparison between American and European conditions than the fact that here the collection plate must be passed to obtain a few bucks for an army of some 1500 men, while abroad people stagger under the tax load which becomes well-nigh unbearable because of excessive military expenditures? In European countries the largest part of the budget provides for the army's needs; education and transportation receive mere fractions. But here the army must call attention to its existence and approach the citizens, hat in hand. We need an occasional reminder that conditions may show the imperative necessity of maintaining an army--the riots of July, 1877, for instance. But these incidents were not very impressive as far as the people in general were concerned. To the masses, these riots meant no more than some railroad accident. Who, for instance, hesitates to take a trip to Cleveland or New York, over the Cleveland route, which includes Ashtabula, scene of a fearful wreck? How many passengers riding over the new bridge will think about the catastrophe, when the former structure collapsed? Perhaps as

WPA (U.I.) PROJ. 30275

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- 4 -

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 21, 1879.

many people as think of the upheaval in July, 1877. If one admonishes, "What happened may happen again," then the answer will be: "What of it--what next? Riots do not last forever; when the incident is passed we have peace again!"

The Socialists and their Lehr-Und Wehrverein [Education and Defence Association] can be well satisfied with the dilemma of our great military force. But, if the Socialists have intelligence, they must be aware how the "despicable capitalists" bask in security since they permit the militia to sink to such a low level that the soldiery must take recourse to panhandling. Why continue the silly, childish efforts to frighten each other? Since July 4, everybody admits that neither the Lehr-Und Wehrverein nor Mr. Cullom's "splendid army" is viciously inclined.

Both fear each other and try to avoid clashes. Is it not about time to stop the silly game?

WPA (111) PROJ. 3075

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 9, 1875.

PEACE

(Editorial)

"Peace on earth, good will to men"--this is, in brief form, the ordinary interpretation of President Grant's lengthy statements on Cuban affairs. After all, one asks with some surprise, why should Mr. Grant use so many thousands of words to say that he has nothing to say about Cuba? But the numbskulls of Madrid seem to think differently; to them the very fact that Grant talked so much about Cuba--although in an aimless and rambling fashion--is a threat and a challenge. The Spanish attitude is akin to that of the Irishmen at Donnybrook Fair, where the Hibernians permit their coattails to drag in the street in order to provide a pleasant excuse for starting a fight should anyone happen to step on that appendage. And now the Spaniards believe, hope, wish (and at the same time fear) that President Grant stepped on their coattails.



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 9, 1875.

Nothing happened. The President's lengthy speech about Cuba amounts to this: That the United States is not concerned with Cuba; that the United States cannot recognize the revolutionary Cubans as a nation or as belligerents; that the United States finds no cause for immediate intervention between the fighting Cubans and Spain; and that what may happen later should preferably be considered in the future.

These peaceful declarations of President Grant have been completely and most foolishly misunderstood in Madrid, while in this country they have proved an exceedingly pleasant surprise because, due to the propaganda of certain papers which, presumably, enjoyed the President's confidence, the belief has prevailed that Mr. Grant, in his message [to Congress?], would resort to saber rattling and war whoops--to provide a new issue for his third term presidential campaign.



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 9, 1875.

If the reports of the Washington correspondent for the Chicago Times are reliable, then Mr. Grant actually had some such intentions. That part of the President's message--so this correspondent assured us--was originally written in a bellicose and war-provoking manner. But the election of Kerr as Speaker changed the entire program.

If Randall had been elected, the President would have considered it proof that the Democratic Congressional majority faces disintegration through exposures of graft, corruption, and malfeasance in office, and that the Republican party, by following a deliberate--yes, even bold--war policy, would be able to maintain its leadership. But Kerr's election changed all this. The President saw in this that the Democratic majority in the House of Representatives cannot be bamboozled; that they pursue their own policy in an unperturbed manner; that politically they act in a positive manner, and cannot be bluffed. And now the President considers it expedient to draw in his horns. And thus at the eleventh hour the paragraphs having to do with Cuba were stricken from the President's message, and a suitable patch was inserted by the prudent Hamilton Fish.



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 9, 1875.

As circumstantial evidence confirming these assertions one might call attention, for instance, to the totally different styles of the purported insertion by Fish and the nonsense which exuded from Grant's own pen.

Be that as it may, it is very gratifying that the message will silence the war clamor. There is now hope that vile will-o'-the-wisps will not induce Congress to deviate from that course which a sane and sober observation of the country's true requirements prescribes.

The problems of Congress are definitely of a peaceful nature: No involvement in disputes with other nations, no playing in other people's back yards; it is the duty of Congress to consider the rights and economic conditions of our own nation.

Only if it can settle this problem to the satisfaction of the people will the public entrust the administration of the nation's affairs to the party which has the majority in the House of Representatives.



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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 4, 1875.

WAR AND MONEY

(Editorial)



During the last few weeks the Chicago Tribune has been trying, in a careful, methodical manner, to ascertain just what attitude the public would take toward a war involving the United States and Spain; in yesterday's edition an analysis is given of the relations between the two nations.

German newspapers use terribly cumbersome terms in speaking of this subject, referring to it as the "official communications and expositions of the dominant penchants of the authorities". In ordinary language it amounts to this: The United States is making the fleet ready, not because a war with Spain is in the offing, but because a change in our relations is possible and this, in turn, would lead to war.

This is the way it works: The President will recommend to Congress that it

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 4, 1875.

recognize the Cuban revolutionaries as belligerents. If that happens, Spain need not declare war, and probably will not. But, on the strength of the agreement of 1795, Spain will begin searching all American vessels on the high seas. And the search for contraband will be performed with the usual deliberate rowdiness and impertinence, with the result that the United States will have to adopt war measures as a matter of necessity. Or, at least this will be true: that it will be exceedingly difficult to avert a rupture with Spain, because of the antiquated search law.

So much for the Chicago Tribune. What that paper states is plain enough. It means that President Grant desires so to shape things that Congress will have no alternative but to declare war. But he wants to arrange matters in such a way that the blame for the war will fall on Spain and not on the United States.

The objects of the war, according to the Tribune, would be manifold; for instance, abolition of slavery in Cuba and great commercial benefits for

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 4, 1875.



the United States through the elimination of import tariffs in Cuba.

But that is all bosh. /Translator's note: The English word "bosh" occurs in the original⁷. The true purpose of such a premeditated war would be: 1) The re-election of President Grant; 2) the realization of better times through stupendous expenditures of new paper money.

The latter, especially, is the essence of the matter. Those politicians who are not as concerned about the welfare of the country as with their own advancement ran into a blind alley with the money question. The paper money adherents find that the opponents of the paper swindle--and the hard money people find that the friends of the greenback swindle--are stronger than they expected.

The political parties are each divided by the money question; that is, in both political parties, the Republican as well as the Democratic, the hard-coin and the paper-money advocates are about equally represented.

The struggle cannot be decided on mere principles without disintegrating



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 4, 1875.

both parties. However, if a war could be started, then the argument could be transferred from the realm of principles to that of expediency.

One would proceed in this fashion: "We are at war; we did not desire it, but Spain compelled us to fight. Money is necessary to wage a war. How can we get funds?

"We cannot obtain capital by raising taxes during the present depression; loans--or bonds--bear a high interest rate; hence: 'Paper money'!"

Just as was the case fourteen years ago, the demand for paper money would be regarded as patriotic.

The question would be answered as follows: "The man who is so despicable as to demand that the United States acquiesce in Spain's cruelty, is the only one who protests against the use of paper money, which is indispensable for financing the war! After all, the Supreme Court considered it a 'military



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 4, 1875.

necessity' (if nothing else) to recognize noninterest-bearing, compulsory loans as legal; in other words, the expenditure of irredeemable paper money is fully lawful.

"Very well then, on the strength of military expediency put more (paper) money into circulation and thus create better times."

This just about represents the schemes of those politicians who desire a war with Spain. Only the immediate and obvious benefits accruing to the few are being contemplated, whereas the future economic welfare of the country is deliberately ignored because, "Après nous le deluge!"

There are circumstances in the lives of nations when the invocation of God's judgement--war--becomes unavoidable, and our form of government is no protection against such a contingency, as the history of the United States and that of other republics has shown. Popular governments, as well as kingdoms and empires, have been embroiled in bloody wars. Hence a conflict



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 4, 1875.

between the United States and Spain may become an unavoidable necessity.

So far it is not and need not be; and such bloodshed may only be provoked if the ill will of the American administration insists upon it. If that bad intention is present, then let us hope that our thinking and intelligent representatives in Congress will firmly insist upon one point: Whoever wants to dance must pay the piper; or--to put it in another way--the costs of war should be met by direct taxation, not by loans, or--a thing that is even worse--by means of objectionable mediums of exchange (paper money), which would lay a burden upon future generations.

No war is the best policy. The next best is a war with its financial phases honestly managed--not by unprincipled loans, swindle, and fraud.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 2, 1875.

WAR WITH SPAIN

(Editorial)

The newspapers of cities on the Eastern Seaboard are still preoccupied with Cuba. Reports are published that war preparations are in full swing in all harbors, and that President Grant intends to embroil the United States in a war with Spain because of Cuba; that the President desires to bring this about, in order to be elected for the third time.

Although the Constitution of the United States provides that only Congress may declare war, yet, as a matter of fact, any president can, by resorting to diplomatic subterfuges, create a condition which leaves no alternative to Congress but to declare war.

Thus Tyler inveigled the country into a war with Mexico; and similarly, Grant would be able to conjure up a fight with Spain.



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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 2, 1875.

If that is his intention, he will find strong support throughout the nation, which may be summed up in a few words: "Anything for a change!"

The times are bad; business is at a standstill. There is no dearth of money, but opportunities for profitable and safe investment are non-existent.

The thought that war might instill life into business and bring money into circulation is attractive even to otherwise sensible and sober people. The idea becomes doubly attractive as each day brings renewed proof that the business trend is still downward, as it has been ever since the great crash of 1873. To be sure, the result of such a war, and its effect upon the nation, is a problem about which no one seems to have a clear idea. The simplest answer is the casual remark: "Well, it can't be worse!"

There are no signs, however, of either a genuine sympathy for the Cubans or an actual desire for the annexation of Cuba.



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 2, 1875.

One hears and reads about the Spanish atrocities in Cuba without manifesting more interest than one does in the Japanese-Korean hostilities. If a war could be provoked between the United States and Cuba, it would be fully as flagrant and conscienceless as the Franco-Prussian conflict in 1870.

Nevertheless, America has no lack of Laguerronieres and Cassagnacs to agitate for war.

Even the Chicago Tribune has, during the last eight days, been calling its readers' attention to the "probable necessity" of a war with Spain.

Well, in a few days we will hear the annual message of the President and it will give us a detailed account of his plans and intentions. If Grant merely repeats his former indefinite phrases about Cuban conditions, then they will soon be forgotten in the rush and confusion which now prevails in Congress, since our political parties regard the impending session as a prelude to the presidential election.



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Feb. 28, 1872.

[POLITICAL MATTERS]

Schurz who becomes more and more a "virtuoso" and professional rhetorician (and who is on the stage of the Senate what Wachtel is on the opera stage), knows how to clothe the insults he uses to those present, in a manner that gives him the greatest security against retaliation, and heaps gross abuse only on those who live a thousand miles distant - perhaps an illustration of what the American understands by "Dutch courage." Conkling, Morton, Sumner, Edmunds, Schurz, Nye (who in his specialty, that of the low farce, is as popular a performer as Schurz in his, that of the serious parts), they all vie with each other in degrading the Senate into a beer garden.

Whose fault it has been, that the debates in the Senate have so severely degenerated, is hard to say. Not in Sumner's motion itself, but in the tape-worm like introduction of it lay a challenge to fight that was taken up by Conkling and Morton with regrettable zeal...



Illinois Staats Zeitung, February 28, 1872.

Even Schurz regrets in his correspondence with Ledermann's paper in St. Louis, that Mr. Sumner was so "unfortunate" as to accuse the Administration indirectly of fraud in the arms deal, while the difference in figuring that Sumner shouted about has since been satisfactorily explained.

Quite differently the House has behaved! Without an unnecessary word, on the motion of a good Republican, Representative John Lynch of Maine, it has charged its Committee on Military Expenditures to make an investigation... This committee consists of three Republicans and two Democrats; it is, one sees, non-partisan by composition and it went to work without delay. One of the more dependable telegraphic news offices in Washington says in this connection "Everybody here laughs about the defeat of the Senate".

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GERMAN



Illinois Staats Zeitung, February 23, 1872.

"THIEF AND A RECEIVER"

"Hehler und Stehler" - a headline alluding to a proverb which says that he who receives stolen goods is as guilty as he who stole them. Schurz Westliche Post has suspected the motives of Mr. Raster in his ferocious attacks on Schurz, at the moment when Schurz was uncovering the infamy of the arms trade. Raster explains his fury in the same editorial. He calls the editors of Schurz' paper "spiritual eunuchs" and "little poisonous toads who have in their heads, instead of a brain, only a gall bladder" - by saying that "the hypocritical fence who poses as accuser of the thief arouses in us as much indignation as contempt."



Illinois Staats Zeitung, February 23, 1872.

In spite of all that Schurz has said about his efforts to stop the secret arms trade, the fact remains that he shamefully neglected his moral duties as a senator, not to speak as a representative of the German-Americans, as the papers that fawn upon him like to call him. (The Illinois Staats Zeitung follows up its own editorial by reprints from the Freie Zeitung in Newark, N. J., and the Daily National Republican, and by a letter from a "prominent German Democratic leader" in the East. All attack Schurz for his belated action against the arms trade, accuse him of cowardice, make him responsible for the death "of thousands of our decent countrymen" and for having thwarted the will of the German-Americans).

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Feb. 21, 1872.

[POLITICAL MATTERS]

Mr. Carl Schurz has lost his temper. He is calling names. He calls editor of the Illinois Staats Zeitung, a liar, before the open forum of the United States Senate. An evil word that in this country used to have evil consequences for the cheeks of those who use it, when they utter it at a distance of a foot instead of a thousand miles. Since that memorable scene in Madrid when (if a certain rumor for which we won't vouch is the truth), the hand of a Dutch embassy attaché and the cheek of Mr. Schurz are said to have come into close contact, Mr. Schurz has not dared again to use such language. However, the distance from Washington to Chicago is great. And, if necessary one can qualify the word "liar" by an "if". Thus if the editor of the Illinois Staats Zeitung had said that Carl Schurz last year did nothing at all in the arms sale affair, he is a liar. But as he has not said so, he has not lied.



Illinois Staats Zeitung, February 21, 1872.

What translation of an article of the Illinois Staats Zeitung Senator Conklin read to the Senate, and if the translation was exact, we do not know. This, however, we do know, that what we said about Carl Schurz was the full truth. We have never ignored, but have on, February 14, stated plainly that Schurz according to his claim, put an end to the secret arms trade i. e. through intervention with the Secretary of War. But we also have stated, and we repeat, that Carl Schurz at the time when the arms trade took place, did not utter one word of protest; as a matter of fact made no mention of the matter at all. If it is this statement which Mr. Schurz calls a lie, then we push - to use an American phrase - the lie back into his throat, and declare him not only a extremely mean, but an extremely stupid liar, whose lies do have even a short life, but none at all.

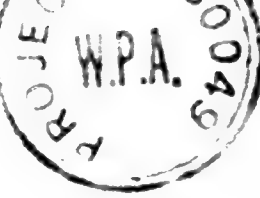
Illinois Staats Zeitung, February 21, 1872.

Because a few days earlier, on February 15, Schurz had conceded what he declared on February 19, to be a lie. He himself said on February 15, that he did not want to start a discussion in the Senate during the 1870-71 session about the arm trade, (Congressional Report of the New York Tribune), so as not to drive the administration into a defense of the matter and to disturb thereby the existing good understanding with the German element. The contemptible hypocrisy which lies in this justification we have already characterized. If it has any comprehensible meaning, it can only be that Schurz's brother-in-law was Federal Tax Collector and that perhaps some proteges of the Schurz-Ledermann newspaper, in St. Louis, were in some other federal offices, and that out of consideration for them, the good understanding between the administration and the German element was not to be disturbed. Either his explanation has this meaning or, what is more probable, it is intended to hide an impish grin with which the speaker escapes from telling his true motives, whatever these may have been.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, February 21, 1872.

And now, still one word more to Mr. Schurz. This gentleman believes he can confound everything the Illinois Staats Zeitung says about his actions by exclaiming, "The editor of the Illinois Staats Zeitung is Federal Customs Collector." This is an argument with which one young whipper-snapper might impress another, but in the mouth of a man like Schurz is nothing but a shout of angry fury over hits that have scored.....we only want to point to the fact that the Democratic New York Staats Zeitung and the Democratic Cincinnati Volks Freund judge the unpatriotic behavior of Sumner (and therefore also Schurz's) exactly as does the Illinois Staats Zeitung. These two papers, we think, will not come under suspicion that they form their opinions out of consideration for President Grant!

The editor of the Illinois Staats Zeitung never has crawled around for weeks in Washington, as Schurz did in the Spring of 1861, in order to wring from President Lincoln, at the moment when the fate of the republic was at stake, with the stubbornness of a Shylock a fat office. For almost a



Illinois Staats Zeitung, February 21, 1872.

quarter of a century he (the editor of the Staats Zeitung) has made his living by honest work, and not through dowry or borrowing. He never has chased an office, but when one was entrusted to him, he has put his pride to administrate it efficiently and honestly. To sacrifice for an office his convictions, change them by an iota, that trick he would have to learn from demagogic adventurers who - spoiled for any honest job - are forced to make their whole existence dependent upon the possession of an office. Enough for today; if Schurz wants to hear more he only need call us names again.



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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Feb. 7, 1872.

[SUMNER'S REVENGE]

Under the heading "Sumner's Revenge" writes the Democratic Cincinnati Volksfreund:

"In Sumner's motion for the appointment of a committee for the investigation of the arms traffic lies a truly satanic malice against the Grant administration. Just now while the administration is accusing England before the Geneva court of arbitration to have acted unneutrally by giving indirect support to the rebellion - Sumner is hurling the same accusation against the Grant administration based on the French arms traffic. The administration thereby is brought into a very disagreeable position both before the court of arbitration and in England. This no doubt corresponds to Sumner's main purpose - while the denunciation of Grant to the German element is no more than secondary. It is a powerful blow against Grant, but a patriotic way of acting it is not."



Illinois Staats Zeitung, February 7, 1872.

What the Volksfreund says about Sumner is as a matter of course, true also of Schurz.....Every German American citizen who regards the United States as his adopted fatherland understands that without difficulty.....At the time when the shady traffic took place Mr. Schurz did not open his mouth in the Senate of the United States, though hundreds of meetings of German-born citizens asked him for it.....Herr Schurz, however, wanted to create no enmity (apparently refers to the resignation of Jussen).

However, we would be eager to know why Mr. Schurz now thinks the time more favorable to stir up the arms traffic. Does he do so now as a German, or an American citizen?



- 3 -

GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, February 7, 1872.

The idea to put a weapon into the hand of the most malicious enemy of our adopted fatherland through his public discussion would make us think twice.. At the moment when the decision of the court of arbitration in Geneva has become very doubtful anyway, the speeches made by Messrs. Sumner and Schurz are arms sent to England, there to serve against the United States...

Illinois Staats Zeitung, February 7, 1872.

THE ARMS TRAFFIC AND SENATOR SCHURZ.

Senator Sumner's motion has given rise to a very sharp debate in which Mr. Schurz for the first time has made his voice heard on the issue. Mr. Schurz said that a year and more ago numerous demands had come to him from German-born citizens to make a complaint, but that he then did not want to do so...because(listen and wonder!) he feared the administration would feel impelled to defend its actions and thereby the existing good understanding between it and the German element might be disturbed. Noble-minded, big-hearted man! While he was already since the fall elections of 1870 occupied with the founding of a new coalition party, he swallowed his anger about the arms deliveries to France only- in order not to cause enmity between the German element and Mr. Grant... He has already then decided to fight Grant, but he wanted to defeat him by pure valor, not by turning the Germans against him! He will openly confess that such magnanimity would not have occurred to us as an explanation of the uprising silence of Mr. Schurz. Now we also understand why his brother-in-law, the Federal tax collector in Chicago, so carefully absented himself from the German meeting where the indignation against the arms traffic found expression... He, too, passed the chance to turn the German element away from the administration.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, February 7, 1872.

A few months later things were different.

What regarding Mr. Charles Sumner?...It was his duty as chairman of the Committee for Foreign Affairs to protest against the arms traffic... Instead he travelled around in the country reciting a bombastic panegyric on the French republic...and did everything he could to bring public opinion into such a state that the sending of arms to France had to appear as a most meritorious and praiseworthy underprise... Now suddenly he feels himself impelled to be more German than Bismarck himself and where Bismarck did not sue, to sue himself...Now suddenly he shoots his mouth off in order to tell the English: "Don't be so stupid as to give in on the Alabama question! Why, the U. S. has sinned just as much as you! "

That is what the Volksfreund in spite of all its bitter enmity to President Grant calls "unpatriotic." And he who has a milder word for it, may say so.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, December 25, 1871

THE UNITED STATES AND SPAIN (Editorial)

The nameless atrocities which Spanish beasts are committing in Cuba with the express approval of their King, Gottlieb (Amadeus), begins to reconcile the American public opinion with the idea of intervention against the Spanish murder gang.

This is not an annexation of Cuba that is being aimed at, perhaps not even an armed intervention. For the time being the United States should only raise a threatening protest in the name of outraged humanity. Such a protest really should emanate from all civilized powers, like the protest, fifty years ago, against Turkish atrocities in Greece....If this is not sufficient to impress the Spanish murderers, then a common armed intervention might be advisable...

An intervention of this kind would be in full harmony with the traditions of the United States. For the much quoted and so frequently misunderstood Monroe Doctrine was originally nothing else but a protest against the re-subjugation

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, December 25, 1871



of Mexico by Spain. And the correct application of the Monroe Doctrine to Cuba, means not: Cuba for the United States, but, Cuba for the Cubans!

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, April 3, 1871.



LENGTHY REPORT ON THE "PEACE CELEBRATION" (NOT "VICTORY CELEBRATION") HELD BY THE GERMANS OF CHICAGO IN CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE - CELEBRATING THE VICTORIOUS WAR OF GERMANY AGAINST FRANCE AND THE CREATION OF THE GERMAN REICH.

At half past seven the rush began to be terrific and even dangerous. Ten policemen were not enough to keep back the eager masses which filled all the streets leading to the Opera House. There were more Germans inside than had ever been before in one building in Chicago. The expectation of a deficit has not come true, on the contrary, in spite of the low admission fee about \$300 will go to the benefit of the invalids.

The Singers of Chicago and their director, Otto Lob, have covered themselves with glory. The program opened with the Jubilation Overture by Carl M. von Weber, so brilliantly produced that it was surpassed only later on by Beethoven's Funeral March. In the treatment of the pianissimo and crescendo passages the example of Theodor Thomas was easily recognizable. The main speaker, Fritz Annecke spoke for twenty minutes, examining the causes of the war and of the German victory. The main cause of the first was the insolent greed for conquest of the despot Napoleon III. Of the second, the intelligence of the Germans - "Primarily," he said, "it was intelligence in which the Germans from the private



Illinois Staats Zeitung, April 3, 1871.

to the general staff were vastly superior in every direction to the Frenchmen." The main advantage derived from the war: The unification of Germany. The next aim: Realization of the ideal of freedom through humanity in order to increase the ascendancy of Germany over other nations.

There were four impressive lebende bilder (living pictures, tableaux) arranged by the painter Conrad Diehl - but apparently somewhat diminished in effect by the non-appearance of Frau Pelissier, the Goddess of Peace in the fourth tableau, who was to recite a long somewhat involved poem. The poem remained unrecited, but is printed by the Illinois Staats Zeitung.

The Staats Zeitung finally characterizes the celebration as "impressive though remaining somewhat behind expectations."

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, March 15, 1871.

GERMAN



[THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR]

Karl Heinzen has issued, according to the Cinc. Volkefreund, a pamphlet in English, in which he denounces those Germans who feel happy over the victory of Germany in the war with France, (i. E. 999,999 out of every million), as infamous scoundrels and perjured traitors to the American Republic, and makes propaganda for a nativist crusade against them. Poor old fool! who has demonstrated, in himself, the two categories in which he otherwise divides all humanity. For many years he has been a scoundrel, and now he has become an ass in addition.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, March 11, 1871.



Editorial about the great Commotion caused by the non-reelection of Charles Sumner as Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the United States Senate.

Sumner has made himself unpopular by his domineering manner. His opposition to the annexation of San Domingo is certainly not the main reason for his removal. Far more important is his attitude in the Alabama question.

"The great speech which Mr. Sumner made about this topic, two years ago, was so bitterly hostile against England, it almost had the effect of a declaration of war. We then quite agreed with him because we never could sympathize with the idea of a payment of so many dollars and cents as an adequate restoration for the harm done the United States by England under the thin disguise of so-called neutrality. Meanwhile the attitude of the United States towards England has become conciliatory. A court of arbitration is going to make proposals that will come, in the form of a treaty, before the Senate. Would it, then, be just and proper to leave the duty of reporting on it to a man who has supported a view so diagonally opposed to friendly arrangement? - - - Mr. Sumner is not a little child, who holds completely different opinions about the same issue in 1869 and in 1871. What he said about the relationship of England and the United States on May 1869, we hope was his



true conviction. But in that case, he is not the right man to take the lead when England and the United States compose their differences. Let us add, that in all probability in the future relations between the United States and Germany will be very important and that the attitude that Sumner has taken, toward the Franco-Prussian War (since Sedan), does not make him appear as the right man to manage these relations. Mr. Sumner, in the same way as Wendell Phillips, has described Germany's war against the mob republic of Paris as a barbarous crime. He has spoken against Germany, with such malice, that it would be demanding too much of Germans to expect that we should feel saddened by his fall.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Jan. 30, 1871.



[PARIS HAS FALLEN]

Report on the reception of the news of the fall of Paris and the armistice.
Spontaneous victory demonstration at a concert in the Turnhalle. Enthusiasm of which the word enthusiasm is only a weak description.

Question if bets regarding the fall of Paris should be settled immediately, as if it was permissible to wait for more definite news.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 8, 1870.

FALSE FRIENDS

(Editorial)

The glorious victory which the Germans won at Sedan--the most glorious feat of arms recorded in modern history, perhaps in all history--has had a queer effect on the Anglo-American friends of the cause of Germany. The Chicago Tribune, which imports its economic ideas from England, seems particularly bent on imitating England's "neutrality." Its attitude has undergone a great change since Louis Napoleon has been taken prisoner and the French Provisional Government assumed the euphonious name "Republic". Hear the Tribune shout to the Germans:

"For God's sake, stop! Desist from this cruel business! Heretofore you have waged a war of defense against France, and as long as that was the case, we sympathized with you. But if you continue to fight, if you change the war of defense into a war of conquest, if it is your intention to humble the 'noble'

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 8, 1870.

French nation, then, well, then we will have to direct our sympathy to France!"
Listen:

"Since the Bonapartes have been overthrown and a popular form of government has been established, any dismemberment of France must be a cause for indignation among all the civilized peoples of the earth. If Bismark is the sensible man we think he is, he will advise the King of Prussia not to continue the march on Paris, and to return to Berlin without delay. Prussia will be able to offer much better conditions of peace, if she voluntarily "turns her back" to the French Republic. Until now Prussia has had the moral support of the world, because she deserved it. But if she takes advantage of the helpless situation of the French Republic, which has not offended Prussia in any way, for the purpose of humbling the new Republic, things will take a different turn, and the sympathy of enlightened nations will divert to France"--indeed, the sympathy of all hypocritical Pecksniffs, of all the insidious, jealous, and cowardly people who envy Germany.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 8, 1870.

Publications which are characterized by the superficial nonsense and the childish ignorance so typical of the French, will change their attitude, just as the Chicago Tribune did three days ago. However, Germany and all good Germans will merely despise such false, hypocritical friends.

People who take it upon themselves to give advice like that which is offered above, should positively have their heads examined for loose nuts. It is impossible that a person of sound mind could imagine that the French people, as **such**, were radically changed at the moment when Louis Napoleon placed his sword at the feet of King Wilhelm of Prussia. The "awakening" brought about at Methodist camp meetings would be very slow **when** compared with the suddenness of this supposed French "revival". If one took an armed robber from a penitentiary and placed a placard bearing the inscription; "This is a noble and honest man" upon him, or better, if one put a poster inscribed, "Temple of Virtue" above the entrance to the Joliet prison, that would be the same sort of "change" that has taken place in France. An Emperor is taken prisoner; because

Illinois Staats-Leitung, Sept. 8, 1870.

no other is available for the purpose, seven million slaves, who May 8 resolved that they would be servants of Bonaparte for all time, call themselves a "free people", and lo, the Chicago Tribune hastens to assure them of the sympathy of the whole world! What folly! What treachery!

Fortunately, the German people are alert. They know that France, irrespective of its occasional changes in government, has been on a continuous watch for prey in Europe for the past three centuries. Whether under the Bourbons, or under the National Convention, or under Orleans, or under the Bonapartes, it has always looked for an opportunity to destroy the unity of Germany. And those same men, who are now heading the second Republic as a provisional government, are among the most malicious, treacherous, and unscrupulous enemies of Germany. Their first governmental act consists of committing a barbaric atrocity which not even the most brutal aborigines would contemplate: They expelled all peaceful Germans from Paris. That is the manner in which these

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 8, 1870.

Republicans--they are nothing but republican apes, just as Napoleon was an imperial monkey--that is the way they sue for clemency and forbearance.

The same whining and sobbing in behalf of the "noble" French nation will issue from England--cowardly, false, hypocritical, insidious England. The English, too, will assure victorious Germany that one who has been robbed and has taken the booty away from the robber, is a robber himself. What dreadful moral philosophy!

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 25, 1870.

A STATEMENT TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES
Issued By The Delegates To The Convention of the
German Patriotic Aid Association of the Union

When Louis Napoleon put an end to the French Republic, he considered it necessary that the French people approve of this act of violence. The president became emperor "by the grace of God and the will of the French people." Thus he claimed that God approved of the perjury which he committed, and that the French people wished that the will of the traitor to the French Republic should thereafter be the will of the French people. So the Second Empire was founded on an infamous lie, and legitimized itself from the outset as the genuine successor to the First Empire; for the whole history of the Napoleons is proof of the fact that the entire Napoleonic system is based upon a gross falsehood. The first Napoleon represented himself as the standard-bearer of the French Republic which always claimed that it was wont to fight only in self defense. Napoleon III said, "Imperial rule is equivalent to peace." However, during the reign of Napoleon I, as well as during the reign of

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- 2 -

GERMAN

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 25, 1870.

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Napoleon III, the history of France is a nearly continuous succession of wars of offense. The Napoleons established their rule by military force and maintained it by sword and cannon. Imperial rule is equivalent to war, for the glory of war is the only basis on which the reign of the Napoleons can rest. Only when France can prescribe laws for other nations can she forget the disgrace resulting from the fact that she knows only obedience on her own soil. Napoleon I and Napoleon III both declared publicly that France could dictate laws to the other nations of Europe only if Germany were weak and disunited.

History has proved the truth of that statement once, and is about to do so again. The world dominion of Napoleon I collapsed when the German people, defying the wish of most German rulers, rebelled; and now all Germany, united under able leaders, is opposing the tottering power of Napoleon III. There can be no doubt about the result. It was Napoleon himself who said, "A great nation that is fighting for a just cause is invincible." However, in France there is much dissension; it is the emperor who is doing the fighting, and his

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 25, 1870.

cause is criminal, for it is he who is attacking without a reason for doing so, solely for the purpose of cementing his tottering empire together for his son--with German blood. Only on the German side are the people, a united people, fighting for a just cause, for they are defending their honor and their land. The King of Prussia is merely the unanimously recognized leader of the German people. From the moment France declared war, there has been only one Germany, and in this one Germany there is only one party, the German party. Whatever differences individuals or parties have to settle among themselves, or with their rulers, have been put aside until it has been made impossible for the French emperor to force himself upon the German people as absolute judge of all German affairs.

What a nation needs most is independence, since it can be or become really free only if it is independent; this freedom must be won, it cannot be given, least of all by a foreign despot. Therefore, the sympathy of all Germans, even of the Republicans and of the Martyrs of the Revolution of 1848, are

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- 4 -

GERMAN

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 25, 1870.

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III H with the German National Army which is led by the most powerful German
I C rulers, because the principal right of the German people, their com-
I J plete independence of the arrogant dictates of the rulers of other
IV nations, can be accomplished only under that leadership. However, al-
though the people need that leadership, yet, as far as Germany is concerned,
the war is not dynastic, that is, it is not a war for the promotion of the
interests of the present German rulers, but a people's war in the full sense
of the word. This fact is realized and acknowledged by both the German rulers
and by the German people, and, therefore, both rulers and people are present-
ing a united front.

Thus Napoleon III completed what Napoleon I began; his desire for conquest
has welded torn Germany together--against his wish or intentions. Germany,
once voluntarily united, will always remain united, and a united Germany is
the most reliable guaranty for the peace of all Europe, since it would erect
a wide rampart against those nations whose greed is the principal cause of
fear; a wall that would afford sufficient protection for the weak and innocent

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 25, 1870.

and, owing to the character of the people who erect it, would be sufficient security that the rights of neighboring states will be respected. German princes, like many other princes of Europe, have followed a policy of conquest; but the German people had only one intention, one object--to live in peace on their soil. However, if Germany is united, then the people must dictate her future policies.

Only because nature planted the desire for freedom so deeply into the heart of Germans, did they struggle against being amalgamated, just as Americans, during the early history of the Republic, fought against submission to a strong centralized common government; and rulers of Germany were able to put their will above the will of the people only because the latter were divided. The jealousy prevailing among the various tribes was the fire by which the princes forged the chains by which the people were held in bondage. The history of the year 1866 is irrefutable proof of that fact. The first thing the king of Prussia did, after peace had been concluded, was to ask the people's representatives to grant him immunity against the penalty for those of his

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- 6 -

GERMAN

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 25, 1870.

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acts which were contrary to the constitution. In Prussia, as it was prior to 1866, the king could have made his will the sole law of the country; but after 1866 the Prussian king was subject to the law as embodied in the constitution. However, if half of Germany was able to obtain this concession from the Victor of Sadowa, no future ruler will have sufficient power and influence to defy entire Germany.

So no matter from what standpoint we view the Franco Prussian War, our desire must be that Germany win, unless our judgment is impaired by prejudice, selfishness, or jealousy. Even though the French people make the cause of their emperor their own, that will not change matters in the least. France is responsible for the acts of Napoleon, having served as his willing tools for nearly two decades, and having approved his policies and deeds, while qualified to sit in judgment of them. According to justice and right, the French must, therefore, bear the consequences, and the whole civilized world must sympathize, not with France, but with Germany.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 25, 1870.

The American nation has many more, and much weightier reasons to do so. The United States was the first nation to lay down the two principles that government is not invested in rulers, but in the governed--the people--and that no nation has a right to interfere with the affairs of another nation. These two principles constitute the foundation of modern constitutional law, and Germany is defending them in this war. Napoleon presumed to prescribe, to the Spanish people, to whom they might offer the crown of Spain, and he has assumed the authority of dictating, to the king of Prussia, whom the latter must forbid to accept the Spanish crown. He has just as much right to do so as he had to tell the Mexicans whom they were to choose as their ruler. The United States objected to, and frustrated, Napoleon's "Mexican plan," because our country could not tolerate a violation of the afore-mentioned principles on the American continent. Can we Americans find a justification for Napoleon's late command, without being inconsistent and untrue to American principles?

However, the question of succession to the Spanish crown was merely a pretext

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- 8 -

GERMAN

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 25, 1870.

for war; the real causes of the war are to be found in the results of the Battle of Sadowa. France's claim that she was the foremost among the great powers of Europe was questioned, and Napoleon feared that Prussia would become even more powerful. This fear was well founded, for the conduct of Southern Germans proved that they were by no means opposed to the change in Prussia's position in Germany; but is Germany obliged to remain a weak nation, just because the Napoleons can maintain their status as emperors only as long as France is the most powerful country of Europe? Perhaps Napoleon sympathizes with the Rebels (Confederates), because the Republic's rise to such gigantic power obscures the glory of the Empire. And does the chimera called "balance of European power" alter the matter even one whit? Just as nobody would have a right to interfere if the United States should become more powerful than all of the countries of Europe combined, so nobody has cause for just complaint, or a right to interfere, should Germany become the most powerful nation of Europe, as long as she did not increase her power at the expense of other nations. In dynastic interests, the princes of Europe have invented this system of artificial balance, which

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 25, 1870.

makes it necessary to regulate the scale every day. The peoples of Europe do not need this balance, for their interests are inseparably connected with, and dependent upon, an uninterrupted peace, a peace that is not wrought or maintained by the power of arms. Only the Napoleonic system of armed peace makes it necessary to use might to keep one nation within a certain limit of power, because another nation cannot keep pace with another nation's rate of economic development. It may profit princes to weaken neighboring countries, but the interests of the people of one nation are better served when the people of all other nations progress in every respect. The more the history of princes becomes the history of the people, and the history of the people becomes the history of the world, the more the term "balance of power" will become a meaningless phrase. Anybody who uses the brutal power of the sword to revive the chimera is an enemy of mankind, and anybody who destroys it will do the world a great service. The Napoleons must preserve this balance--as they understand it--at all events, even though they would have to fight a world war every year, for their throne will fall as soon as the "balance" of France is a notch below that of the

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- 10 -

GERMAN

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 25, 1870.

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other nations. The United States, on the other hand, has done more to prepare the way for the realization of true cosmopolitanism. Can Americans, then, sympathize with those whose entire political system (according to its innermost nature) demands that the barbarous medieval ideas that are opposed to freedom and all other interests of free people be preserved by the application of violent measures?

Thus, Germany is fighting for those principles on which the whole history of America hinges. And there is not even one circumstance which could make it difficult for America to live up to her principles, while there are many good reasons why she should act in accordance with her convictions, as far as that is possible, without violating her neutrality laws. Some American newspapers have not been ashamed to conjure up the ghosts of those "Hessians" who fought on the side of England in the Revolutionary War, to prejudice our people against Germany. Do they not know, or do they not want to know, that those unfortunate Hessians were sold like cattle and forced to take up arms, and that not only the prominent men of Germany, like Schubert and Schiller,

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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- 11 -

GERMAN

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 25, 1870.

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but also the entire German nation, condemned and execrated this crime? Is it right to make the present people of Germany responsible for the abominable acts which some German "noblemen" committed more than a hundred years ago? And then those newspapers contrast Lafayette and Louis XVI of France with those Hessians, to remind Americans of the "gratitude" which they owe France. But they say not a word about the Germans, who had settled in America before the Revolutionary War, and who fought side by side with the Americans during the entire war; they say not a word about von Steuben and DeKalb; not a word about Frederick The Great, the first, the best, and the truest friend of the struggling Republic. They glorify that momentary alliance made by jealous cousins for political reasons, and are silent about the harmony which existed among brothers for more than a hundred years, and which was disturbed for only a short time by unscrupulous, infamous dealers in human flesh. The French aided America only once, because it was to their advantage to do so; but time and again they caused our country great distress, in fact so great was that distress that even Washington and the misguided people felt that the hitherto

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- 12 -

GERMAN

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 25, 1870.

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imperturbable mutual confidence was faltering. And why refer to the musty past when the great deeds of yesterday are vivid in our memory? Who was it that wept and laughed with the Republic, while it was fighting for its very existence? And who was it that tried to undermine the very foundation of our country, and did everything possible to bring about the fall of the Union? We Americans of German descent fought with your native Americans from the battle of Bull Run to the battle of Appomattox, we bled with you, we conquered with you. And we do not ask your gratitude, for we know that we did no more than we were obligated to do as citizens of our beloved country. However, we expect you to sympathize with us, just as we felt toward you with every fiber of our being when the preservation of the Union was at stake. And the cause for which war is now being waged abroad concerns us personally. The men who are giving their lives in this cause are blood of our blood, and they are sacrificing themselves so that the graves of our fathers shall not be desecrated, and that our brothers may be independent and free. Do you expect us to be indifferent toward the outcome of this war, because we have become citizens of another country, and

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 25, 1870.

are safe? Woe unto this country, if that were the case, for anyone who can stifle his feeling for the land of his birth and youth, can have no feeling for his adopted country. And even though we have only done our duty as American citizens, can America forget the nation that gave her moral support when she was in very great danger?

During the Civil War, Napoleon ordered that no American bonds should be quoted on the stock exchange of Paris; in Germany even tradesmen and laborers used their pitifully small life's savings to buy them, for they were convinced that right and justice and liberty would finally win. If there are some who find the afore-stated facts inadequate to guide them in choosing between the present belligerents, let them be persuaded at least by their own interests, and they cannot fail to make the correct decision. England and France sided with the Rebels; the former because she considered that step to be of advantage to her manufacturers, and the latter, because Napoleon again was dreaming of an empire; Germany at once took sides with the cause of justice and liberty, and her judgment proved to be correct, despite Bull Run and all the other battles

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 25, 1870.

which the North lost. America will do well to follow this example, no matter how the fortunes of this war change from day to day. However, disregarding the final result, which will undoubtedly be in favor of Germany, America's immediate economic interests make it desirable that Germany be victorious. Heretofore, Germany has sent 100,000 immigrants to America every year. This valuable addition to our population, which was essential to the development of the West from a wilderness into rich rural communities, has come to a standstill during this war. The United States was deprived of an immense source of money and man power, which would still be available, if Napoleon had let matters take their natural course. And this rich fountain of wealth will flow again in wonted streams only if Germany triumphs. 'Tis true, immigration would gradually begin again, even if France should win; but few Germans would come to America. Thousands upon thousands, who would like to settle here, would be prevented from doing so because they would not have the money to pay for transportation; and thousands would be beggars when they landed, and soon would become public charges. But the saddest feature of an eventual French victory would be the fact that

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 25, 1870.

the Germans, who would come to the United States, would be gloomy and dejected in spirit, and thus would be unable to do effective pioneering. After the War of Independence the United States became a prosperous and thriving nation, not because some oppressive laws were abolished, but because every citizen went about his duties cheerfully. Anybody who has been successful in one undertaking will feel the urge to seek new laurels in other fields of endeavor; but once a person is dejected in spirit, he will find it difficult to regain cheerfulness. If Germany wins the war, every future German immigrant will be worth three from a defeated Germany.

Thus America is bound to the cause of Germany by national principles, by more than a hundred years of peaceful relations, and by economic interests. We do not expect the United States to enter the war. Peace is the life-sustaining air of a nation. Germany's cause is a just one, because she was forced to take up arms to restore peace, which Napoleon wantonly broke. We would be the first earnestly to advise against participating in the war, and

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 25, 1870.

have made it a strict rule to observe our American neutrality laws while aiding our former fatherland in caring for needy German soldiers and their widows and orphans. Americans, too, can make effective demonstration of their sympathy without transgressing any of our neutrality laws. The Napoleons have always been, and will always be put to shame, because in all their calculations they ignore the great power of moral sense. Man's innate perception of right and wrong, and not gun, cannon, and sword will decide this war. The more plainly and forcefully the world pronounces its judgment in favor of the Germans, the more firmly the latter will be convinced that, in defending their own country, they are fighting for the cause of the entire world.

And the moral support of no other country can be of as much value to them as that of America, which was the first nation to take up arms in the cause of justice and liberty. If America's opinion concerning the cause and purpose of this war agrees with German opinion, then history has pronounced its judgment on this conflict in advance. Now, if the cause for which Germany

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 25, 1870.

is fighting is your cause, as it is ours, then help us in our efforts to assist those who are sacrificing their lives and the happiness of their families in behalf of that cause. Do not close your hands, now, for they have always been open when it was a matter of soothing pain or drying tears. You know from experience how bravely and well a soldier will fight, when he knows that the wounded in hospitals and the widows and orphans of men who have lost their lives in battle are cared for. The knowledge of having helped where help was necessary will be sufficient incentive to join us in our benevolent endeavors. Naturally, the moral and material support which America gives to Germany will be richly rewarded, for this war can end only with the destruction of all Napoleonic ideas, and the creation of a united Germany; and thus peace will be restored in Europe

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- 18 -

GERMAN

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 25, 1870.

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Edmund Juessen,
Doctor von Holst,
Caspar Butz,
A. Rosenthal,
Doctor Wilhelm Taussig.

Committee on Resolutions.
Chicago, August 19, 1870.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 6, 1870.

MASS MEETING IN FARWELL HALL

Persuant to an appeal published in the Illinois Staats-Zeitung yesterday, a large number of Germans assembled in Farwell Hall to express their sympathies in respect to the late events of the War. Despite torrential rains the large hall was well filled by 8:30 P. M. There was little time to decorate the hall appropriately, since the meeting was impromptu but the enthusiasm displayed by the assembly made up for the lack of pomp and show.

Mr. Claussenius called the meeting to order after the band had played "Heil Dir Im Siegerkranz" as effectively as was possible while 1800 to 2000 people gave vent to their feelings by thunderous applause. The enthusiasm evoked by the national song was a worthy introduction to the program.

Mr. Claussenius stated that he had been requested by the executive board

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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- 2 -

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 6, 1870.

of the Young Ladies' Society [? for the Aid of Factory Workers]
and by the finance committee to call a mass meeting of German citizens of
Chicago as soon as the first battle between Germany and France had been fought.

"That battle has now taken place," he said, "and the Germans were the victors.
Although it was not an important or a decisive victory, to us who anxiously
followed every move made by our brothers on the Rhine, the news of this
victory was prophetic--glad news which has awakened in us the glad hope
and confidence that Germany will ultimately win the War. And our purpose
in meeting is to give expression to these sentiments. Mr. Claussenius then
made a motion to elect a chairman.

Caspar Butz was unanimously chosen. He took the chair and made an address

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- 3 -

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 6, 1870.

that was very favorably received and loudly applauded. The text of Mr. Butz' speech follows:

"On that memorable and glorious day--memorable and glorious because of the important steps we then took--on July 17, when we last met in the North Side Turner Hall, the mantle of the prophet seemed to have fallen upon me, as I read the message of German victory in your enraptured eyes. Germany has shown that she is not unworthy of the words of praise that we uttered then and the enthusiasm which all of us displayed; she has lived up to the expectations of her sons who are scattered over the entire world. 'Tis true, the victory was not a decisive one: the battle which will force the French back into Paris must still be fought. But it was a victory, a victory which created in us the living hope, the firm conviction that our former fatherland will finally

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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- 4 -

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 6, 1870.

overcome her old foe, France--a victory that has dispelled from our hearts all uncertainty, all doubt in regard to the outcome of the War.

"Germany has entered upon a dangerous and difficult course. Every report from our former country assures us that the Germans are well aware of the importance and the seriousness of the war which has been forced upon them. However, the joy of great confidence is tempered with that serious mood, and the certainty of ultimate victory with the knowledge of the importance of the conflict. Though the way lead over many rocks, through fire, bloodshed, death, and destruction, that it will end in victory, unity, and freedom for Germany is the hope, the firm conviction, of millions of Germans here and abroad.

"The two centuries during which we, the slaves of Europe, sat within and performed the mental work of the world, have passed. Having conquered the world of thought, Germany now enters the material world to assume her position

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 6, 1870.

among the nations of the earth. She has given the world enough men of great intellect, and now she is ready to enforce her demand for the material things of which she was unjustly deprived some centuries ago. In order to regain possession of the land which France plundered she is demanding that this stolen property be returned, not by uttering 'highfaluting' phrases, but, as becomes the nation founded by Frederick the Great, by resorting to cannon and bayonet.

"This War is not only a battle against the Corsican who usurped the throne of France; it has a greater and much wider and deeper significance. Through the thunder of the battle on the Rhine we hear the voice of a united, greater Germany, and the blood streaming from the wounds of thousands of brave men is the bloody baptism through which Germany will be regenerated, will become free, will be united. Do not be deceived, my fellow citizens; that is the real significance of this terrible conflict.

"However, since blood has begun to flow, let us not forget to perform the

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- 6 -

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 6, 1870.

grave duty which we once assumed. We vowed that we would care for the widows and orphans of the brave soldiers who sacrifice their lives fighting for the cause of Germany, and we shall keep that vow.

For a long time there was doubt that war would break out. The Battle of Weissenburg has removed every possible doubt. That is the only importance which the news of this Battle has for some; but the majority of our great American nation received the news as the glad realization of a most cherished wish. The American people are on our side; they sympathize with the Germans, although they are aware that the latter are ruled by a king; they hope that the men who are fighting under the red and white flag will emerge victorious; Americans feel instinctively that liberty, civilization, and human progress depend upon the outcome of this War, and they value these essentials very highly.

"Why should we care, even if a few people do deny what the whole world admits?

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- 7 -

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 6, 1870.

A few days ago some Danish citizens of our city held a meeting in which they expressed great fear that their beloved Scandinavia would be endangered if Prussia wins the War. Well, one cannot blame them, if their recollection of what happened at Dueppel prevents them from forgetting old grudges. But I appeal to you people from Schleswick-Holstein. You know that an effort is being made to bring Schleswick-Holstein under Danish jurisdiction again. Now, although I did not come from Schleswick-Holstein, but from Westphalia, for twenty-five years I sang 'Schleswig-Holstein. Meerumschlungen' [Schleswick-Holstein Surrounded by the Sea]; for twenty-five years I have shared the hopes of the people of Schleswick-Holstein that these two duchies would not be separated. They were German and they will remain German, an inseparable part of a united, great Germany!"

After this address had been made Mr. George Schneider was elected vice-president, and Mr. C. F. Jung secretary. Vaas' Orchestra then played "Schleswig-Holstein

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- 8 -

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 6, 1870.

Meerumschlungen".

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[Translator's note: Reverend Hartmann, Mr. H. Michalis, Mr. Emil Dietsch, Mr. George Schneider, and Mr. E. C. Salomon also spoke at this meeting, however, they added no new ideas, but merely repeated thoughts which had been expressed by the first speaker, Caspar Butz. Therefore I did not translate their speeches.]

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Feb. 12, 1864.

THE TRIBUNE, SUPERVISORS, AND BOUNTIES

"To the Editor of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung: In one of its famous sensational articles, the Tribune takes the liberty of condemning the County Board's procedure with respect to county bounties. The Tribune does not want the members of the Board to pay bounties to veterans. Although these veterans, who left their homes and relatives, who risked their businesses and their health in the defense of Old Glory, who won the recognition of their superiors in more than one great battle, are now ready to join the army again for the purpose of wiping out every vestige of the Rebellion; and although the Board of Supervisors had already given the county's word of honor (December 11, 1863) that all who enlist up to the time when the county's quota is filled, would receive the bounty, yet the Tribune is opposed to paying the bounty to veterans.

"Oh, no! says the 'Greatest Newspaper'. It might be permissible to give these veterans a present if the county could afford to do so; however, the taxpayers

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Feb. 12, 1864.

cannot afford it. Yes, a present! What kind of language is that? Why does the Tribune talk of 'army-beggars', while it is dwelling on the subject!

"And are these scarred veterans perhaps beggars, county dependents? Is this the gratitude the country owes its defenders? Is this the way to encourage recruiting? Only yesterday the Tribune informed its readers that among the members of seventy-one regiments there were only forty-nine men who had re-enlisted, and then it asks the reason why the other veterans did not again join the armed forces? Does the Tribune believe that these seasoned soldiers, one of whom is worth as much as three inexperienced raw recruits, can be persuaded to re-enter the army when it is published that they will not receive the bounty which is to be paid to new recruits--to people who were privileged to go about their regular business during the last two or three years, to make money and enjoy the comforts of home life? Such ingratitude and lack of patriotism is a disgrace!

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Feb. 12, 1864.

The truth of the matter is that the publishers of the Tribune and their ilk do not want any bounties whatever paid. The reasons which they have offered are merely a subterfuge. They have become wealthy while the veterans were fighting the battles of the country; they have amassed large fortunes and do not want to decrease their surplus money by paying taxes. There's the rub. Of course, it is not considered polite to speak so frankly. Our local 'loyal' citizens would not stand for it. That is why they advance the argument that the veterans have already enlisted (which is not true, according to yesterday's article) and that therefore it is not necessary to pay them a bounty.

"The Tribune also states that all veterans should receive the same treatment in regard to presents, and that no presents should be given, if it is not possible to 'remember' all. What fine logic, indeed! Because it is not possible to do justice to a hundred, ninety-nine must be dealt with unjustly!!

"The article in the Tribune was written and published with the intention of

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Feb. 12, 1864.

preventing capitalists from buying county bonds, and thus putting an end to enlisting. Now we wonder just what our loyal citizens have to say about such 'patriotic' conduct?

"Justice."

Editor's note: We could not refuse a request by a member of the Board of Supervisors that we publish the above letter. However, we do not wish to give the impression that we are in full accord with all the insinuations which the writer makes against the Tribune. We approve of the action of the Board of Supervisors with respect to granting bounties, as we stated in our columns yesterday, and we believe it would have been a grave injustice to exclude veterans who have already enlisted. The Tribune has the right to disagree with our opinion, just as anybody has the right to harbor a wrong opinion and thus to make himself the laughing stock of thinking and fair-minded people. But we do not think that there is sufficient reason to state that

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- 5 -

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Feb. 12, 1864.

the attitude of the Tribune emanates from low, dishonest, and unpatriotic motives.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Nov. 10, 1863.

RECRUITS FOR THE TWELFTH ILLINOIS CAVALRY REGIMENT

(Editorial)

As our readers know from yesterday's telegraphic dispatches, the Twelfth Illinois Cavalry Regiment (Colonel Davis) is to be increased to its normal strength through recruiting. Captain Dyhrenfurth has been authorized to enlist a company for the third battalion of his regiment and has opened a recruiting office in his father's school of commerce at the corner of Wells and Lake Streets.

The regiment referred to is the one that fought so bravely at Harper's Ferry, and every man can consider it an honor to belong to it. The bounty is \$402 for veterans and \$302 for others. Captain Dyhrenfurth has proved that he is an able officer, and we urge all who want to fight for the cause of the Union to entrust themselves to his leadership.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 27, 1863.

JEFF DAVIS' PEACE CONDITIONS

(Editorial)

The Richmond Enquirer, Jeff Davis' newspaper, sets forth the following as the conditions under which the Confederates will make peace with the United States: acknowledgement of the independence of the Confederate States; withdrawal of Union troops from every foot of Confederate soil, including Kentucky and Missouri; withdrawal of troops from Maryland and an open election in that state on the question of remaining in the Union or joining the Southern Confederacy; cession so the Confederacy of all territories lying west of the Confederate States; a fair compromise in regard to national indebtedness and public lands, and equal participation by the Confederacy in the advantages accruing from agreements with foreign nations; surrender of a proportionate part of the navy to the Confederates.

Indeed, The Richmond Enquirer even designates these monstrous conditions as

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 27, 1863.

the minimum demand of the South and promises that the South, should it win the war, will force the North to pay the whole war debt of the South. We doubt very much if the majority of the people of the Southern States will accede to these impudent demands, but these demands show that the leaders of the Jeff Davis party are very determined men.

It is hardly necessary to say that the North can never accept these conditions. Withdrawal of our armed forces from Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Texas, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and Maryland; cession to the South of all territories west of the Southern States, that is, of the territories of Utah, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, Arizona, and the Indian Territory, the division of our navy between the North and the South; and, finally, payment of a part of the Southern debt: in short, complete subjection to the South--these are conditions to which even many of the Copperheads would object, not to speak of loyal Unionists.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 2611

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 27, 1863.

However, the Davis party rules those parts of the South that are still in its power with an iron hand, and it will abide by its program; that is, to use the words of the Enquirer, "they are firmly resolved not to rest until either the Confederacy or the Union has been destroyed". So the life-and-death struggle goes on.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 20, 1863.

COPPERHEAD LIES ABOUT GERMANS

(Editorial)

During the past few days we have had the pleasure of meeting several Americans who have told us that everywhere reports are being circulated that the Germans of Chicago are organizing for violent resistance against the enforcement of conscription. Even the turners were mentioned as opponents of conscription. It so happened that two prominent members of the Chicago Turngemeinde were in our office on business when one of our American fellow citizens inquired about the cause of these reports. He was immediately informed that the reports were false, that the Chicago Turngemeinde had even resolved to care for the dependents of any married member who is conscripted, as long as the member is in the service of the Union Army or Navy, and that in general, Chicago turners uphold the Government and will aid the Administration in

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 20, 1863.

the enforcement of the laws.

We hardly need mention that these slanderous reports are nothing but a pack of lies. Germans are loyal citizens of the United States. The Teutons love the land of their adoption and the liberty they enjoy in it. They were the first to take up arms in defense of the Government and the Union. Germans snatched the state of Missouri from the clutches of the Secessionists and kept it in the fold of the Union, and on every battlefield Germans have proved their love and loyalty to the Union, the refuge of all who are persecuted and oppressed. The German regiments have long borne the hardships of fatiguing campaigns, their ranks have been thinned by rifle, cannon, and bayonet, and must be repleted. That can be done by conscription only. The service rendered by German volunteers is an honorable service; so will the service rendered by conscripted men be honorable also. Conscription in America is widely different from that in Germany, where soldiers are used to oppress citizens during peacetimes and where wars are fought, not for

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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- 3 -

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 20, 1863.

liberty and justice, but to satisfy somebody's desire for conquest, or to attain the selfish purpose of some individual. In the United States the soldiers are citizens who fight for the preservation of the integrity and freedom of the country, just as they voluntarily rushed to arms long ago.

The German citizens of this country, who were willing to rise up against the tyrants of their former fatherland, have no sympathy whatever for the Rebellion of the slaveholders; on the contrary, they favor upholding and enforcing the laws, even though these laws be unwise or faulty, yea, even if some of the provisions are unjust and contrary to the interests of some individuals.

The Copperheads in New York could not persuade the Germans to participate in the murdering, robbing, and burning, and were obliged to let the Irish commit these crimes. Much less will they be able to mislead the Germans

PA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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III B 2
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- 4 -

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 20, 1863.

of Chicago to resist conscription--even those Germans who do not favor conscription. All attempts of the Copperheads would be frustrated by the sense of justice and the intelligence of our local Teutons, who know right well that mob violence cannot free anyone from conscription, but could bring unspeakable misery upon individuals as well as upon whole families.

If the reports in question have any purpose, it can be only to provoke the bad element of the population to unlawfulness, by pretending that the Germans will lend their aid to violent resistance. Therefore, it is especially necessary to expose the malice and the mendacity which actuated those who have spread these rumors.

The Copperheads, who rely upon the Germans to help them in their treasonable endeavors, will be sorely disappointed.

PA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Feb. 27, 1863.

AN UNJUST AND UNREPUBLICAN FEATURE
OF THE CONSCRIPTION LAW

(Editorial)

When we received the information that the National House of Representatives had passed the Conscription Act, it was too late to make a close study of, and comment on the contents of this law which has now been adopted by both branches of Congress.

Unexpectedly, the House, which made some changes in the Bill that was passed by the Senate, inserted a provision according to which anyone who is chosen for military service in the manner prescribed by the Act, may furnish an acceptable substitute, or the Secretary of War may supply a suitable substitute for a consideration not exceeding three hundred dollars.

This section of the Act is absolutely unjust to the poor and to those unfortunate workers who do not earn enough money to save three hundred dollars; it favors

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Feb. 27, 1863.

the "gold barons" who can easily raise the necessary money and thus redeem their "golden youths," while the sons of the poor will be forced to do military service.

Even one who is in favor of substitution with reference to military service will have to admit that setting a minimum of three hundred dollars is a flagrant violation of the rights and privileges of the substitute himself.

The entire provision, however, is so much more revolting, since it makes a wide distinction between the wealthy and the poor at a time when our country is threatened by great dangers from within and without; it deprives us of a people's army in which all social classes are equally represented, such as is the case in Switzerland.

In these times that "try men's souls" the working class has given so many proofs of its sacrificing patriotism that no one can accuse it of dishonest motives if it raises its voice against this unjust measure. It is ready at

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Feb. 27, 1863.

all times to shed its blood for the Union, for liberty, for justice, for the emancipation of slaves, and for free labor; but, at the same time, it demands that the sons of the rich shall not have the privilege of purchasing exemption from the performance of their sacred duty for the price of a few paltry pieces of silver.

Considering the matter from this viewpoint, we can only advise the workers of our country to protest against said provision of the Conscription Act, and to demand that the objectionable section be stricken from the law.

It has been reported that the Chicago Arbeiterverein contemplates holding a demonstration this week against the aforementioned part of the Conscription Act; a demonstration--note, you Secessionists!--not against the Conscription Act, but in favor of the Conscription Act; however, in favor of an Act from which the faulty paragraph has been deleted.

The protest of the Chicago Arbeiterverein should be sent to our representatives in Congress before March 4, since Congress will adjourn on that day.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Nov. 4, 1862.

WHAT WE WANT

(Editorial)

We want the National Government to use every means at its disposal to suppress the armed Rebellion against the unity, peace, happiness, and liberty of the country.

We wish to place the entire power of the nation, our property and life, at the disposal of the President and the Government, to support them in their arduous and responsible task.

We desire to present a recurrence of such violent shocks to our national life for all time to come, by eradicating the root of the evil, slavery--a curse to our country and a shameful stain upon the glorious escutcheon of the United States.

Therefore, we heartily approve of the President's Emancipation Proclamation,

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Nov. 4, 1862.

not only because it is a necessary, effective, and forceful military measure, which will do more than anything else to quell the Rebellion, but also because it is a meritorious act which atones for the cruel crime of slavery--a crime that is contrary to every law of morality and humanity.

We want the Rebels, the rebellious Southerners, to bear a proportionate part of the cost and burden of the war which they caused, and, to that end, we want the Confiscation Act which Congress passed, rigidly enforced, and the proceeds used to decrease the burden of taxation in the North and to lighten the economic pressure in the Union States.

We do not want large numbers of emancipated slaves to come to the North and compete with our white workers and, perhaps, force wages to a lower level.

For that reason we desire that the Emancipation Proclamation be put into practice; for we are convinced that the liberated Negro will remain in the South where the warm climate is conducive to his health and well being, if his human rights are

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- 3 -

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Nov. 4, 1862.

respected in the Southern States, if an appropriate place in society is assigned to him, and if honest and adequate efforts are made to educate him, to elevate him mentally and morally, and thus to render him a useful member of the human family.

For the same reason we wish to prevent mass migration of Negro refugees through the enforcement of the Emancipation Proclamation, aided by a more rigorous prosecution of the war, under generals who really fight, who seek and defeat the enemy, who utilize the advantages which they gain, who hold conquered areas, and who protect against cruel and revengeful masters those Negroes who are devoted to the Union.

To that end we want in Congress men like Arnold who was tireless in his endeavors in behalf of the enactment of the great salutary measure, and like the War-Democrat Jackson who wholeheartedly endorsed the emancipation and confiscation policy of the President and unreservedly supported Lincoln's administration.

We want men in the State Legislature who are ready to support the State

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- 4 -

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Nov. 4, 1862.

administration in its commendable efforts to promote the welfare and reputation of our great patriotic State, and to care for our brave soldiers on the battle-field or in the hospital, men who have obligated themselves to preserve and further the interests of the workingman by sponsoring and passing a lien law for the purpose of protecting the workingman's property....

That is what we want, and that is what the people want.

And today we shall make our wants known at the polls.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 8, 1862.

NEGRO REGIMENTS

(Editorial)

Colonel Revere, of the Seventh New Jersey Regiment, has addressed to the Governor of New Jersey a long letter in which he gives his expert opinion on two matters: recruiting and the organization of Negro regiments. Colonel Revere has seen thirty years of military service, having fought in Mexico, India, and Egypt. So he is well able to pass judgment, and we can expect that his judgment will receive due consideration.

With reference to the organization of Negro regiments Revere has this to say: "There has been much argument as to whether blacks can be rendered fit for military service. I have had many years of experience with black troops--with Sepoys, Malays, the black troops of the Mohammedan nobles of Asia, the black troops of the French in Algiers, and the black regiments of India--and I claim, on the basis of my experience, that blacks can be successfully trained for military service.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 8, 1862.

"Iron discipline, unconditional, blind obedience, and complete renouncement of will are the life and soul of an army; they constitute its power, its invincible strength. However, an army can acquire these requisites only in the school of experience, through active service. The free citizens of the North, owing to their innate desire for freedom and equality, can be persuaded only with the greatest difficulty to subject their will to that of another person. But it will not be difficult to make soldiers of the Negroes; only they must be put under the leadership of whites, because they will not obey officers of their own race.

"England and France are organizing the black natives of India and Egypt, and are thus acquiring a great military reserve. I have been in battles in which regiments of Negroes have fought, and I am convinced that any combination of 'flesh and bones,' irrespective of race or color, can be successfully trained for effective military service.

"Anybody who has seen, as all naval officers have, how the herculean Negroes from

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 8, 1862.

our South competed with white sailors on our battleships, how they fearlessly and efficiently manned and worked cannons amid the most dreadful firing by the enemy, or anybody who has seen how ably and deftly they can handle a gun or a sword will certainly agree with me.

"We need reinforcements very badly. So send us all the men you possibly can, blacks and whites, and we shall make good use of all of them."

We should have organized dozens of Negro regiments as early as last year, and today there are still several thousands of young, able men of this race who are only too willing to enlist for service in defense of the Union. It is really strange that some whites still would submit to compulsory military service rather than accept the help of loyal Negroes. They are just as foolish as a person who is drowning and refuses to be saved by a man because the color of the man's face does not suit him.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 6, 1862.

APPEAL TO THE TURNERS OF CHICAGO

Greetings, Turners! How long do you intend to hesitate, brothers? Why continue to deprive the country of your services? Soon you will be forced to serve, for conscription is imminent. Why not enlist as volunteers, and do under favorable conditions what you will be forced to do after August 15!

There are turners in every army of the Union. However, our country is hard pressed, and our brother turners, who are facing a terrible enemy on the battlefield, are in need of immediate help. So why defer your entry into the army any longer?

Brothers, we have been practicing the noble art of using weapons long enough, and have spent much time hardening our bodies through strenuous physical exercise. Now is the time when we are called upon to demonstrate our skill in the use of arms and prove that we are physically able to endure the rigors and hardships of camp and battlefield.

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- 2 -

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 6, 1862.

Yesterday I enrolled as a private in Bruening's Company, a part of the New Hecker Regiment. I have already taken the oath of allegiance, and now I ask you, brothers, to take the same step and to unite with me, under the command of Hecker and Sigel, in the battle for the Republic and for liberty and justice.

So let us up and be doing!

Georg Heinzmann,
Assistant Squad Leader.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 4, 1862.

NEWS FROM SCHAMBECK'S DRAGOONS

Editor's note: The following letter was put at our disposal by the father of a member of Schambeck's Dragoons. Since the missive will undoubtedly be of interest to the relatives and friends of the author, we are glad to publish it. For obvious reasons we do not reveal the name of the young man who wrote the letter. By the way, we have received many letters of similar content.

"Flat Top Tannery, Virginia,
"July 20.

"We left Gauley about two weeks ago, being assigned to the Second and Third German Regiments of Ohio, which refused to keep the American artillery detachment that had been part of their contingent. Our commanding general (Cox) is either a coward or a traitor, else he would not have ordered his division, which consists of excellent soldiers, to retreat so shamefully, after he had forbidden the artillery to use their guns to repel the enemy.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 4, 1862.

"We do not know just what our future course will be. We cannot advance the distance of eighty miles to the railroad, from which we get our supplies, until East Tennessee is in our possession. As things are now, we must haul our rations by wagon from a depot sixty miles distant, and the road leads through a dense wilderness.

"Meanwhile, we have daily skirmishes with guerrillas, who often came very near to our camp. Only yesterday, a soldier who had ventured unarmed beyond our outpost was attacked by a band of these murderous marauders, who tied him to a tree, made a target of him, and finally plunged his own knife into his heart; thus we found him. Naturally, this atrocious act caused great excitement in camp, and woe unto the cruel perpetrators of this crime, should they fall into our hands.

"It is said that most of the guerillas are farmers from the neighborhood; even women and children participate in these cruelties. Whenever they capture a soldier, they torture him to death. Can anybody blame us if we avenge the

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- 3 -

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 4, 1862.

death of a comrade by completely razing the homes of these beastly people, and hanging the guilty on the first tree we come to?

"Just now we have but one wish--an immediate change in leadership; then everything would be well. But men like Sigel and Fremont are appreciated only when extreme necessity demands that such men be given the position they so well deserve. If Colonel Moor, a German from Cincinnati, who leads a brigade at present, had been our commander, we would now be in a much different situation; but an ignorant traitor is in authority.

"We have been receiving our pay regularly during the past four months."

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 1, 1862.

WHAT OTHER GERMAN SOLDIERS THINK OF McCLELLAN

On Wednesday we published a letter which we received from a soldier of the Steuben Regiment. It is evident from this letter that the stories which appear in newspapers which sponsored and which favor McClellan, stating that German soldiers are enthusiastic about the General, are not true. What intelligent German soldiers think of him may be learned from a letter written by a well-trained artilleryman of the Potomac Army to his father, whose home is in Chicago, and who gladly sent the son to fight for the cause of liberty. For obvious reasons, we withhold the name of the writer. We submit the following excerpt from this letter:

"Harrison's Landing,
"July 12, 1862.

"It is sad, it is dreadful, but it is true! General McClellan, or as he styles himself, the 'Second Napoleon,' was defeated decisively after

WPA (11-11-1962)

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 1, 1862.

sustaining a heavy loss of men, and was forced to retreat to the James River. The slaughter lasted for seven long days. The losses of the Rebels are reported to be even greater than ours. By the way, one must admit that the Rebels conducted themselves creditably on the battlefield; they fought like men. We fairly rained shot and bombs upon them, but they retreated not one inch. Shouting as they did at Bull Run, they advanced upon us and captured one battery after another. I cannot describe to you what the battlefield looked like. It was a horrible sight; thousands of men lay in the swamp, some without arms or legs, and all of them utterly helpless. The cavalry and artillery of the enemy rushed over our wounded, and those who were still living were trampled to death or smothered in the swamp.

"But now let us get to the bottom of things. Who is to blame for our defeat and our losses? Where were our generals, these brave heroes, when our right wing was attacked? Why did McClellan give so little support to our right wing where our boys fought in the heat of the sun all day, without anything to eat or drink? Why were the wounded and exhausted troops not relieved?

WPA (LL) PROJ. 302-

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 1, 1862.

Why did our smart leader blow up the bridges and leave our wounded at the mercy of the enemy?

"To me it appears as though our officers do not wish to end the war at once; for the longer it lasts, the more money they receive. There are a great number of spies and secessionists in our army, and they lead our soldiers to the slaughter. Since leaving Washington, we have lost at least fifty thousand men. Our soldiers are very angry; many of them do not wish to fight against the Rebels any longer, because all their efforts are futile--a result of the ignorance and inability of our commanders. And now the 'Second Napoleon' is at his wit's end--and that is not very distant. He does not like to advance, and he cannot retreat.

"President Lincoln visited us several times. His army is not what it was when it was in quarters near Washington. We have lost about fifty-three cannon, many horses and wagons, and, above all, many men.

"I have spoken to a number of prisoners whom we captured on the second day

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 1, 1862.

of the battle. These men do a lot of bragging. They say that we will have to climb over mountains of dead comrades if we wish to reach Richmond. There is not a farmer in Virginia who has not one or more sons in the army.

"No doubt you have read about the Seven Days' Battle; but you were not informed how we were led to slaughter. I have seen with my own eyes what I have written about our defeat and about all the attendant circumstances. I do not care if this letter is opened by the censor; all they can do is shoot me.

"A soldier under the command of the 'Great Napoleon'."

From this letter one can get an idea of the discontent which now prevails among our soldiers, not only among the Germans but also among many American soldiers in the Potomac Army. Only by a change in the command, only by replacing McClellan with a man like Sigel, whose very name electrifies soldiers, can this discontent be converted into new enthusiasm and eagerness to do great things, although the stanch fortitude of our soldiers will never degenerate to

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- 5 -

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 1, 1862.

cowardice.

The father of the author of the letter from which we have quoted has four sons in the Union Army; thus he has full right to express his opinion about the way the war is being carried on. Therefore, we submit a few lines written by the parent.

"I am enclosing a letter which was written by one of my sons who is serving under the command of that wretch, McClellan, and who has just done his share of fighting in a bloody battle lasting seven days. Anyone who deserves to be called 'father' can readily imagine how I feel when I think of my three sons who are on the battlefield and of a fourth son who was forced to leave the army because of sickness which he contracted while in service.

"That big windbag McClellan who surrendered the greater part of his fine army to destruction without gaining the least advantage for his country! He is indeed a sorry excuse for a general! Under French law he would have to die.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 1, 1862.

And he deserves that punishment!

"By the way, we plebeians have done our share. The patricians who live on Michigan Avenue need not think that only the sons of plebeians are fit and worthy to be slaughtered; and that the wealthy can sidestep their obligations as citizens of the United States and evade the rigors and hardships of military life, the dangers of combat, the bullets, bombs, and swords of the enemy, by using their filthy lucre to persuade the sons of the poor to substitute for them [the wealthy]. What good is a hundred or even a thousand dollars, when poor men's sons must sacrifice life and limb under the leadership of those ignorant patrician generals?

"It is high time that the rich, too, are forced to enter the army. Then things will change, for if the sons of the patricians are compelled to render military service, the latter will use all their influence to bring about a revolution in the conduct of the war, since only then will hostilities be concluded soon and the army demobilized. The honesty and uprightness of Lincoln alone are

177 (11) PRO 3027

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- 7 -

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 1, 1862.

not sufficient to save this country from its present adverse situation. What we need is a thorough reorganization in the leadership of our army; we need a general who rules by force, if necessary, who is not afraid to apply any and every means to quell the Rebellion, not hesitating even to raze every Southern city to accomplish that end."

WPA (ILL.) NO. 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 31, 1862.

RECRUITING IN COOK COUNTY

(Editorial)

The conference which General Fuller held yesterday with the various recruiting officers, the committees of the Board of Trade, the Mercantile Association, and the Young Men's Christian Association, can only serve to shatter the hope that Cook County's quota of regiments will be filled by voluntary enrollment. We are happy and proud to say that enlistments for service in Hecker's Regiment are an exception; otherwise, results were anything but encouraging. It has been definitely established that sixty-five persons who were authorized to do recruiting have been able to enlist a mere 390 men for service in our armed forces. In the face of this humiliating fact, it would be ridiculous to deny that despite the enthusiasm shown at the mass meetings, and despite the added inducements offered prospective recruits--such as additional bounties, pre-payment of wages, etc.--there can be no thought of providing the regiments that have been required of Cook County, and that conscription must be resorted

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 31, 1862.

to--and the sooner the better.

It cannot escape the unbiased and keen observer that men from the masses of the people cannot be persuaded, even by the great inducements offered, to risk life or limb for the special benefit and comfort of the wealthy class of citizens who stubbornly refuse to serve their country with their precious bodies, and who think that they have done their duty when they have contributed some of their paltry gold. The conviction is gaining ground in all circles that conscription is the only means of obtaining the soldiers which the Government has asked for, of distributing the burden and cost of the war equally among all classes, and, above all, of forcing the wealthy who are reluctant to enter combat service, who are heartless and unpatriotic, and, in some cases, even hostile, to do their full duty as citizens. If it were our duty to divide the city into districts for the purpose of ascertaining the military power of Chicago and of immediately furnishing the three thousand men required of Cook County, we would devote our attention exclusively to the area bounded by Michigan Avenue, LaSalle Avenue, Lake Street, and

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 31, 1862.

South Water Street, assuming that the other residents--the laborers and the tradesmen--have already sent many thousands of men to the battlefields!

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 28, 1862.

GREAT MASS MEETING AT COURT HOUSE

Chicago and Cook County Will Do Their Part--and More

On Saturday afternoon at two o'clock, the bells of the city of Chicago called the citizens to a meeting at the Court House. Immediately, all the stores and other places of business were closed, the streets in the outlying districts of the city were emptied of the usual traffic, while the square before the Court House and the streets leading to it were crowded with enthusiastic Unionists. The city assumed a festive appearance: men, women and children were dressed in holiday attire and listened with solemn attention to the speeches, thus proving that they are aware of the importance of the time in which we are living, and of the great danger which threatens our country and its free institutions, and that they are firmly resolved to do all they can to avert the danger.

The Vaas and Dean Light Guard Band played military selections from a stand on the north side of the Court House; special rostrums for speakers had been erected on the east and west sides of the building, and thousands upon thousands of

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- 2 -

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 28, 1862.

resolute men gave ear to the inspiring words of prominent citizens.

While the great throng of men, women, and children stood in the square of the Court House, the near-by recruiting office and the tents which were erected at the entrances of the Court House for enlistment were crowded with men and boys who enrolled in the armed forces of America.

Former Congressman Farnsworth,.....now a brave officer in our cavalry, and States Attorney Knox spoke from the steps of the north entrance of the Court House; United States Attorney Larned addressed the people assembled before the west entrance, while Blackwell, a former Democrat, G. C. Yates, S. B. Ferry, and others also spoke. This part of the program was concluded at five o'clock.

At eight o'clock in the evening, large crowds again assembled in the Court House Square. Again, inspiring addresses were made from the various rostrums, and the more energetic the measures advocated by the speakers, the louder and longer the

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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- 3 -

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 28, 1862.

applause of the people.

Evidently, it is characteristic of the attitude of the citizens to repudiate any suggestion to amend the Constitution of the United States in favor of slavery in the slave States, and that all are agreed that every possible means should be used to blot out this curse of humanity.

We believe that we do not exaggerate when we say that twenty-five to thirty thousand were in attendance.

It is not our task to publish the various speeches. However, we shall publish the address made from the east door of the Court House by Heinrich Greenbaum, since this speech is characteristic of the spirit and attitude voiced by the other speakers and displayed by the assembly. Mr. Greenbaum said:

"This is a serious and solemn moment. Never since the day when our illustrious and generous forefathers affixed their signatures to our glorious Declaration of

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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IV

- 4 -

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 28, 1862.

Independence have we been faced by issues of such vast importance. We have been asleep during the past eighteen months, while the slaveholders have been endeavoring to undermine and overthrow the only truly democratic form of government by force of arms. It is time that the free men of the North awake and realize that they are in great danger.

"Heretofore, when public men addressed the people of this country, they were wont to emphasize the greatness of America. Far be it from me to indulge in such adulation today. Today the American people are undergoing their severest test, and the whole world, especially all civilized nations, are looking on. The glorious form of government established by the great men of the Revolution, our forebears, was handed down to us as a priceless heritage, as a great trust that was to be preserved unaltered for our children and our children's children.

"For the Rebels, the question is, Shall they go down in the history of the world as traitors or as founders of a new nation? If history brands them traitors, it will mark us as men--free men; but if it records the Rebels as founders of a new

WPA (LLD) PROJ 30275

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- 5 -

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 28, 1862.

nation, it will brand us as low, base cowards.

"Why did the millions of our foreign-born citizens leave their country, their home, with all its sweet memories and ties of childhood and youth, and a climate that was agreeable to their health? Why did they turn their backs upon a people whose customs and traditions were very dear to them? Why did they cross the ocean and settle in a comparatively new and wild country? For only one reason--namely, to prosper under the blessings of a popular, a free government, to preserve their dignity as human beings, to live as free men in a free country.

"Now, if the Rebels win, what will you have that you can be proud of? East and West would not remain united for three years after the overthrow of the Union, and in the future I can see naught but darkest, wildest anarchy and oppressive despotism.

"Each and everyone of us must be firmly convinced that he has a personal and vitally important interest in the suppression of the Rebellion, and that all

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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- 6 -

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 28, 1862.

the power of the Government and the united nation is necessary to save the Union. If we permit these invaluable institutions which we enjoy and cherish to be destroyed, it will be because we are low-minded, base cowards. And if we should be deprived of our precious heritage despite all our counter-efforts, centuries upon centuries will elapse before people will dare establish a form of free government in any part of the world. This would indeed be proof that men are slaves, that they can be ruled only by despots, and that they are totally unable to govern themselves.

"Some of our great men said, when a possible disruption of the Union was mentioned, that they would not want to survive so great a calamity. These men are no more. They are resting in the cool earth; Almighty God has spared them from witnessing the present deplorable state of the country which they founded and helped develop. If Stephen A. Douglas were living today, it would certainly cause him no joy to know that the Rebellion was not yet suppressed.

"The greatness of this country consisted in this: that the poorest and humblest

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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- 7 -

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 28, 1862.

of its citizens had opportunity for advancement in things material as well as in knowledge, and could enjoy absolute possession of their property. A poor cabinetmaker's apprentice could become the representative of a whole state and could speak and work for his constituents in the assembly of the nation. Diligence had its reward, and ambition its sphere of activity. The son of a farmer could become President of this great country.

"There is no time now to debate on this or that manner of carrying on the war; however, it is absolutely necessary that the North be united and that we apply all our strength of mind and body to save the Government from destruction.

"Are there still people among us, who say that we ought to fight with the sword in one hand and the olive branch in the other? Let such despicable creatures go South and join the Rebels. We have no place for them here, and the sooner they leave, the better we shall feel.

"Let no one feel secure and say: 'The three hundred thousand men whom the

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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- 8 -

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 28, 1862.

Government asked for will soon enlist, and then the North will readily subdue the South.' Three hundred thousand will not be enough. The whole North should become one great military camp, and every citizen ought to join one company or another.

"Each afternoon, every place of business should be closed, so that we may drill in companies or even regiments. And then, when fall comes, let us make our mighty attack upon the Rebels, and let us not stop fighting until every accursed secessionist has been totally annihilated.

"We have all read the history of the First (sic) Revolution with deep interest and profound admiration. The great, heroic deeds and the spirit of sacrifice of our forebears evoke our astonishment and our gratitude. How shall the history of the American nation end? Shall we defend and preserve the freedom which our fathers wrought and which patriotic Patrick Henry praised in such glowing terms? Or, are we cowards whose memory will be ridiculed and reviled by our children and our children's children in generations to come?

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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IV

- 9 -

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 28, 1862.

"I did not vote for Abraham Lincoln, but I thank God that we have an honest man at the head of our Government during these critical times. He most assuredly has a just claim to the united support and to the full confidence of all his fellow citizens without exception."

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 29, 1862.

GERMAN HOME GUARD

Wednesday evening at eight o'clock, a number of German citizens met in the German House for the purpose of organizing a German home guard. Through an oversight, the minutes of that meeting were not published in yesterday's issue; we herewith present a condensed report:

The meeting was opened by Mr. Fidel Schlund, whereupon Mr. Joseph Huhn was elected chairman, and Mr. Carl Haussner, secretary. Mr. F. Schlund emphasized the necessity of a home guard, and the assembly immediately and unanimously voted to organize such a body. Mr. Haussner recommended that an organizing committee of five men be appointed and that this committee make inquiries concerning the facilities that would be offered to a German home guard. It was resolved to meet again on the coming Wednesday to hear the report of the committee. The meeting then adjourned.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Beitung, Nov. 8, 1861.

GERMAN MASS MEETING

Our Government has taken the fateful step. Fremont has been deposed.

The President's decision against Fremont is irrevocable, and as citizens of the Republic we must submit to it. However, even the War, which has already demanded great sacrifices and continues to demand more every day, must not prevent us from expressing our opinion about this unfortunate act. The Constitution still guarantees us freedom of speech. Let us make use of it, German fellow citizens! A mass meeting will be held in the large hall of the German House, Saturday, November 9, 1861, at 8 P. M., and all fellow citizens of German descent who are true to Fremont are invited to attend and to express their opinion about this matter. Able speakers will address the assembly.

C. Maehler

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- 2 -

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Nov. 8, 1861.

Louis Schlick
Gotthilf Millig and thirty others.

/Translator's note: In the following issue of this paper, November 9, a notice appeared to the effect that the meeting will be held in the North Market Hall instead of the German House.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 1, 1861.

RESOLUTIONS OF SOCIALER ARBEITERVEREIN

In a meeting held September 28, 1861, the Socialer Arbeiterverein of the Tenth Ward passed the following resolution:

Whereas, It is absolutely necessary that we wage a forceful war and use every means at our disposal if our efforts are to be successful; and

Whereas, Slavery, the cause of the War now raging in our Republic, must be eradicated, and to that end the Southern Rebels must be conquered; and

Whereas, The Germans in our free country look upon the procedure described in the proclamation of General John Fremont as the only correct way of suppressing the rebellion, and have been encouraged by that proclamation to continue war operations and to report for military duties in large numbers; and

Whereas, President Lincoln's mutilation of General Fremont's proclamation has

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 1, 1861.

discouraged not only many Germans, but also a great number of Americans who came from countries other than Germany, and has retarded the enlistment of volunteers; therefore be it

Resolved, That we fully indorse the resolutions adopted in public meetings at Coldwater, Michigan; Davenport, Iowa; Cottage Hill, Illinois; Racine, Wisconsin; etc.; be it further

Resolved, That we consider President Lincoln's act of mutilation to be treason against our country; be it further

Resolved, That we urge all existing societies and organizations, especially those which have a German membership, to inform General Fremont of their attitude and encourage him by continuing to follow his principles, for in no other way can victory be attained, the country saved, and rebellion, treason, and slavery extirpated; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in all local English and German

MPA (LL) PROJ. 30275

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- 3 -

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 1, 1861.

language newspapers, and that a copy be sent to President Abraham Lincoln and General John Fremont.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 26, 1861.

THE UNION

The Battle for Freedom and American Citizens of German Descent

We crossed the ocean and entered the Land of Promise, to live as human beings and free citizens on a free soil. The glorious banner of Stars and Stripes--not embroidered with pictures of wild animals, as are the standards of despots--attracted us mightily, for in it we saw the symbol of freedom and human rights, the shield of the oppressed of all nations, the sign of victory of a Revolution which eradicated the last vestige of monarchy from the New World, and which fanned a spark across the ocean that ignited such a widespread conflagration in Europe that the citadel of feudalism was completely ruined.

When we embarked on these shores, we set our feet upon the soil of a new home, a second fatherland; the last ties were severed, and we became free citizens of a great Republic. Many among us fought a severe fight for a material existence;

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 26, 1861.

many were bitterly disappointed when their immoderate hopes were not realized, when sanguinary expectations proved to be mere bubbles; but just as one finds a sweet kernel in a bitter shell, so they too found the foundations of liberty after many severe trials, struggles, and hardships; and although the building which was being erected thereon did not afford each one an equally comfortable shelter, and did not measure up to each one's conception of beauty and grandeur, the foundation was very good, since it permitted reconstruction, elevation, and expansion; and everyone who lived in that structure had the right and duty to assist in its erection.

That enormous building which rests on solid granite is the Union, founded on the sacred principles that "all men are created equal" and are entitled to equal rights. And we are cohabitants of this fine structure; we are citizens of the Union.

And we are indeed proud that we have just claims to the best name man can bear, and we demand every right to which that name entitles us. However, just

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- 3 -

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 26, 1861.

as we demand our rights, and should not let anyone deprive us of them, so we should also be willing and prepared--and we are--to honestly and conscientiously perform the duties of citizens; just as we demand our inalienable rights, life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, be respected, basing our claims thereto on the sacred Declaration of Independence, so we should be ready at all times--and we are--to offer our money, our property, and even our life in the service of the Union, and to make any sacrifice for the preservation of the Republic; for we are its citizens.

Only lately, Americans of German descent were reminded of their duty, and we noted with a great deal of satisfaction and pleasure how gladly they responded to the call to arms. We were proud to see them leave their homes, wives, and children to fight against sedition and treason and to stake their lives to save the Constitution and the Union. The many German regiments hailing from all states, the German guards in the slave states, the eagerness and ability displayed by German soldiers in battle, and the victorious stand of the German citizens of Missouri are irrefutable evidence that our fellow citizens of

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- 4 -

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 26, 1861.

German extraction know what they owe this country and are meeting their obligations in a most gratifying manner.

May they always be loyal and never tire in the performance of their consecrated work; and just as they quickly and eagerly rose in defense of their adopted country, so may they persevere and excel in battle. The greatest treasures of mankind, the existence of the Union and the preservation of a haven of liberty open to all who are oppressed, are at stake. We are convinced that our citizens of German descent will take positions in the front ranks during this holy War, and will show their English brothers how to appreciate and fight for liberty.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 9, 1861.

HOME GUARD

(Editorial)

The President's message gives assurance that the War against the Southern Rebels will be carried on vigorously. A call for four hundred thousand men has been issued, and they will be enrolled by fall.

However, war takes its toll of human lives, and soon the ranks of our brave Union soldiers will be thinned. Therefore, the training of a general reserve, or home guard is of the utmost importance. It is well known that the reserves of Missouri have already rendered excellent services.

Everyone whose financial condition does not permit him to go to battle should endeavor to acquire at least some military training at home. And the home guard should be composed not only of married men and elderly men, but also of young unmarried men who have remained at home.

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- 2 -

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 9, 1861.

We know that every army needs reserves from time to time, and we are aware of how very important it is that the replacement troops have a knowledge of at least the rudiments of military tactics. This is a fact which needs no further proof or explanation. We shall very likely receive pertinent military orders soon, since Senator Wilson's proposal for the establishment of a general national guard is now before the senior legislative body.

Here in Chicago it appeared that the citizens, particularly those of German extraction, were to begin training a reserve or home guard when hostilities began; several companies were organized, and we hoped that a number sufficient to establish a regiment would soon enroll. But the ardor quickly waned, and now only a small remnant of a formerly large body remains. Still it is gratifying that even a small group desires to continue its activity, and to obtain further military knowledge. Although a full company exists no more, on the West Side a comparatively large part of Company Three still drills very diligently and conscientiously; and though Company One, on the North Side, was reduced from one hundred ten to about half that number, the Company will

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- 3 -

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 9, 1861.

undoubtedly compensate, with increased efficiency for what it lost in numerical strength.

Thus we see that many men take training seriously--in addition to exercising two evenings a week, they answer the call of the drum every Sunday, and it is only fair to say that they make good use of the little time that is at their disposal.

Captain Eshenburg, an officer who received a thorough education at a Prussian military school, deserves credit for the splendid progress made by Company One. He has succeeded in instilling a liking for military matters in his men, as each and every one of them will testify. They presented him with a sword, July 4, in recognition of his honest and conscientious efforts. Mr. E. Pruessing, Second Officer of the Company, made the presentation and addressed a few well chosen words to the leader. The spirit of this Company and the fine relation existing between the men and their officers is highly pleasing, indeed.

Finally, we most urgently request that all German men of Chicago who do not

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- 4 -

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 9, 1861.

intend to or cannot enlist in the fighting forces immediately, join the reserves, at least, and devote a few hours of every week to military training. Men who live on the North Side may report at the headquarters of Company One in the German House, and residents of the West Side at West Market Hall.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 4, 1861.

COMPROMISE

(Editorial)

It is possible that certain lukewarm men will express their desire for a compromise in the special session of Congress today, but we cannot believe that any such cowardly proposal will receive much serious consideration. On the contrary, we hope to hear requests that the administration cease its inactivity, that it proceed in Virginia, and carry on the war more energetically, until treason controls not an inch of ground in this Republic. The thought of suspending hostilities before the rebels have been dispersed and forced to obey, is so absurd that it would be an insult to the administration and to Congress to request them to consider it.

When the loyal states took up arms, when they declared that they were willing to sacrifice thousands of their men and millions of dollars in money and property to preserve the Union, when they sent many of their

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 4, 1861.

sons to camps and battlefields and exhausted their economic resources for years to come, when the loyal states displayed this splendid evidence of patriotism, did they do so merely to hear contemptible speeches favoring a compromise or to achieve a worthless peace? Did they do so, perhaps, merely to come to a friendly agreement with the rebels, who even now are under arms at the portals of Washington in defiance of the Constitution? No, a thousand times no! The loyal states have made great sacrifices, and they always will, when it is necessary to defend the Union, the Constitution, liberty, justice, and honor, and to destroy the rebels who are trying to overthrow the Republic. That was, and is, the purpose for which the loyal states armed at great sacrifices, and a pillory is ready for anyone who dares to desecrate the heroic efforts and offerings of the loyal states and their citizens by compromising with the rebels.

WPA (ILL) 7

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 6, 1861.

DO WE NEED FOREIGN MEDIATION?

(Editorial)

We need foreign mediation as little as we need foreign help; in fact, we do not need any mediation, neither from home, nor from abroad. As far as foreign assistance is concerned, all that is necessary is that foreign powers, which are at peace with us, permit us to put out the fire that has been started in our house, and do not do anything to hinder us, and that they be not too critical of the method and means which we employ to extinguish the fire. We request the foreign powers to consider especially, that if we blockade Southern ports we are not blockading foreign ports, but our own ports, and that we have just as much right to do so, as the owner of a house has to lock the doors in order to capture a thief, or as the police have to barricade a street for the purpose of quelling a riot or protecting people against contagious disease. If the foreign nations, our friends, will bear in mind that the blockade of our Southern ports is more to our advantage than to their disadvantage, and

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 6, 1861.

that one section of international law specifically states: "No neutral power shall be incommodated or importuned by a military operation which is not more to the advantage of the warring nation than it is to the disadvantage of the neutral nation", and, accordingly, do not interfere with our conduct of the war, they will do all that we ask.

According to the London Times, the English cabinet will offer its mediation as soon as hostilities have actually begun, and Governor Hicks, of Maryland has already made the proposal that the whole dispute be submitted to Lord Lyons for adjudication. Such a proposal, made by an American, amounts to an act of treason, and if made by the representatives of a foreign nation it must be looked upon as meddling, and rejected. What would Great Britain have said if America had offered her mediation when England was at war with the sepoys? His Majesty's Government would have given us the same answer that we will be obliged to give, and shall give, namely, that we do not negotiate with rebels, and that we shall suppress and subdue the Montgomery sepoys, just as England suppressed and subjected the sepoys of India. The

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 6, 1861.

only notes which one is wont to exchange with rebels are the paper in which powder and bullets are conveyed, and which are called shells, in military language.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 24, 1861.

FOR THE UNION AND AGAINST TREASON

(Editorial)

It is a fact that the South not only abolished freedom of speech and freedom of the press long ago, but has also become guilty of high treason. It is not necessary to point out again that this situation is merely the result of a policy which has been consistently followed for eight years by the leaders of the slave states, who have made the National Government their tool. This policy consists of continually demanding new concessions from the North and attempting to force the North to accede to these demands by repeated threats to secede.

The South, as has been mentioned before, has abolished all liberties guaranteed in the Constitution, and has applied violent and treasonable measures against the Union. Hence, it cannot be denied that the Union has the right and the duty to oppose these rebellious violators of the

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 24, 1861.

Constitution, and to force them to do their duty toward the Union.

On this matter there can be but one opinion among all those who respect the Constitution and love the Union, and the Northern Democratic press, with a few exceptions, is working hand in hand with the Republican press. The Union must be preserved, and if this cannot be accomplished by peaceful means, force must be used.

The South claims that it was driven to secession by the election of Lincoln; but how can an act that is authorized by and is in conformance with the Constitution, be advanced as an excuse for high treason? And the election of Lincoln was a constitutional act. After the Democratic party had administered the affairs of the country in a most shameful manner for eight years, and had been guilty of corruption worse than any that our history has ever known, the people have applied the means of relief provided by the Constitution, and have cast their votes for a candidate whom they trust and whom they expect to put an end to thievery, corruption,

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 24, 1861.

and treason. The majority of the people have declared themselves in favor of a different system, and have thereby merely employed their constitutional rights. Who will dare to deny this?

The facts have thus been clearly established. The majority of the people disapproved of the corrupt Democratic administration and its hostile attitude toward liberty, and, in conformance with the Constitution, they have elected a president. But now the minority declares that it will not abide by the will of the majority, that it will not respect the Constitution, and that it will use forceful measures to enforce its will.

No citizen who is loyal to the Constitution and friendly to the Union can waver in his judgment in cases of this kind; he will have to side with the party which bases its rights upon the Constitution and upon the decision made by the majority in accordance with the Constitution, and which will not tolerate the destruction of the Constitution and the Union. We are happy to state that we have read this same opinion in many other Democratic

WPA (H.L.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 24, 1861.

newspapers, and we shall leave it to them to cast light on the disgraceful attitude which the local National-Demokrat assumes when it levels the charge of oppression against all who condemn the mob rule of the South and advise that stern measures be taken against the traitors in order to maintain the Union; and when it denounces as cowardly rascals those who, in agreement with Democratic newspapers like the Seebote, Cincinnati Volksfreund, etc., express themselves in favor of an energetic defense of the Union. Such language, by the way, condemns itself, and anyone who uses it against the Union, can be only a traitor or a maniac.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 23, 1861.

NO CONCESSIONS!

(Editorial)

"The time for compromising is past," said brave Ben Wade in Congress, and no doubt he voiced the conviction of every liberty-loving citizen of this great country. The Republican press, through its most prominent organs, also declared most emphatically that the principles which were sanctioned by the people on November 6, 1860 should be upheld. Let us hope that the leaders of the Republican Party will not surrender a victory upon which the greatest and fondest hopes of the nation are based. May they who have the power to perform acts which are decisive in the history of the country remember the responsibility which was placed upon them through the sovereign act of the people in the last presidential election. The responsibility of refusing to sacrifice (through "concessions" and the like) one inch of the ground which was gained after many years of resistance to Southern aggression. We derive special satisfaction from an authentic report of the New York Tribune which states that it has reliable information that Lincoln will make no concessions whatever to the slave powers,

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 23, 1861.

regardless of the pretext under which the concessions are requested. Like the great majority of independent and free men, be they Republicans, Democrats, or Bellites, he regards it as his foremost duty to ascertain whether or not we have a Government--whether the Union is merely a bubble which will burst at the first contact with the **enemy**, or whether it is a great, vital force, qualified and able to defend itself against foes from within and from without.

So no compromises will be made! No vain, useless concessions! No surrender of principles! No subversion of the great decision rendered by the people on November 6! The great issue must be settled now, once and for all. We want to know if the power of slavery is stronger than the Union. It must be determined whether or not the Mexican system of rebellion has gained sufficient footing among us to achieve a victory by force for a party which was legally defeated at the polls. When this question has been decided, there will be ample time to investigate sectional complaints.

And the issue should be settled soon, or rather at once, for there is great danger ahead, as we can readily see when we consider the location, the strength,

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 23, 1861.

and the [strategic] value of the facts in Louisiana which were taken by the Insurgents. **Forts** St. Philipp and Jackson lie nearly opposite one another on the Mississippi, a few miles above its mouth. The former has one hundred and twenty-four cannon, the latter one hundred and fifty, and six hundred men are required to garrison each. Our Government paid \$1,096,342 to have them erected. Fort Pike and Fort Macomb are located on Lake Ponchartrain. Each has forty-nine cannon and is manned by a garrison of three hundred, and their combined cost was about one million dollars. Says the Tribune: "Such is the present situation in Louisiana and on nearly all of the Southern coast. How long will we have to wait before the Government takes the steps necessary to maintain its dignity, its character, and its reputation? Will we have to wait until the Capitol itself is in possession of the Insurgents, and until they have acquired sufficient power to hang as traitors all those who resist the rebellion? We need no longer wonder at the boldness of the rebels, for the Government seems to have lost its mental equilibrium. Must the country lapse into a military despotism founded on slavery, without one manly effort being made in behalf of liberty?"

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 23, 1861.

This question should be answered by voting down every dishonorable concession and suppressing the rebellion.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 18, 1861.

THEIR EYES ARE BEING OPENED

(Editorial)

The Louisiana Staats-Zeitung of New Orleans is having swooning spells because "forced loans" are being considered. It envisages a tenfold or even a twenty-fold increase in state taxes, which are already very burdensome. The newspaper makes special reference to South Carolina and declares:

"We have been informed by telegram that a tax has been imposed on all citizens of South Carolina, in order to defray the enormous expenditures which have been made necessary by the new situation, and which the citizens must shoulder if they do not want to be looked upon as malcontents. And this is done, although there is no prospect of war and although the total number of Government troops is not even three hundred."

This forced loan by a state is the result of a precipitous act, South Carolina

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 18, 1861.

having assumed the functions of a whole nation; and now the state is obliged to establish and maintain its own army and navy, and its own postal service; but only a united South can raise the necessary funds. It is certain that Louisiana alone cannot do so in these hard times.

Citizens, are you ready to fight for a cause which may subject your property to a "forced loan"?

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 8, 1861.

THE UNION MEETING IN BRYAN HALL

(Editorial)

Many Republicans believed that a demonstration should be held for the Union and for the enforcement of the law, and in order to make this demonstration very impressive, they called all Chicago citizens, irrespective of party affiliation, to a meeting at Bryan Hall. The proposed resolutions were to be presented to the world as the sentiments of all the people in Chicago. There was nothing objectionable about that. However, the Republicans committed the error of making concessions to the Democrats in the interest of unity. Of course the Committee on Resolutions would not admit this, but the statement made by Democratic Chairman S. S. Hayes shortly before the vote was taken, to the effect that the words "great concessions" must be retained if he and the other Democrats were to approve of the resolutions, proves conclusively that the objectionable expression was merely to serve as a loophole by which the Democrats intended to evade "enforcing the law at any price, and

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 8, 1861.

by the entire power of the nation".

We admit that the words of the last resolution to the effect that the men of all political parties in both sections of the country should be ready to make great concessions in order to restore harmony between the various sections of the country are, to say the least, ambiguous, and can easily be misinterpreted.

J. N. Arnold, who was elected a member of Congress from this district, took note of the strong Republican opposition to the above passage, and he advised that the objectionable part be omitted.

However, he was not insistent enough, and the President was careful not to regard Mr. Arnold's advice as an amendment, or to inquire whether this advice was meant to be an attempt to improve upon the report of the Committee.

The result was that the desired unanimity was not attained, and that the report of the Committee was adopted by a small majority. There is some doubt

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 8, 1861.

that a majority really voted in favor of adoption, but the President insisted upon exercising his authority and declared that the proposed resolutions had been accepted.

The report of the Committee was written by C. C. Learned, a well-known Republican, and it was good in every respect except that it was too long. But in Learned's original draft it was provided that only such concessions should be made which did not involve the sacrifice of a principle. The Committee did not think that these last words were definite enough, and they were deleted; but this deletion merely served to make the resolution in question even more indefinite, and a contradiction was inserted into the otherwise definite wording. Thus, by attempting to be fair, by trying to please the Democrats and obtain their approval, the votes of the true Republican were lost. Through the attempt to "cover the whole ground" the mistake of saying too much and of including opposite opinions was made, and thus the effect was weakened. Everyone will adhere to the resolutions which he favors, and while the Republicans may justly point to the definite language of most the resolutions, the Democrats

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 8, 1861.

will cling to the expression "great concessions," and will justify their reluctance to approve "the enforcement of the law" by saying that the Republicans are too slow in making "great concessions".

We believe that those present at this meeting who advocated a more definite wording of the resolution in question would have won, if Forrest had not permitted the "hand of Wentworth to be visible," and thus changed the whole matter into a fight between various factions to make political capital.

The proposals of Forrest, Bradely, and Swift could have been a bit more moderate and should have included "the exhaustion of peaceful means".

The conduct of the President obstructed the endeavors of those who advocated the insertion of the above phrase. His introduction of the proposals was correct from the viewpoint of parliamentary law, it is true, but the majority of those who were present at the meeting did not always understand the import of the proposals; and finally, he permitted men like "Edgar" and the

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 8, 1861.

Kentuckian, Waller, to speak, although the public voiced strenuous opposition. Only a few supported Waller's recommendations, which included the Crittenden Compromise.

Thus much time was lost, and at eleven o'clock the crowd demanded that the vote be taken, although the resolutions had not been thoroughly discussed, and, accordingly, were not fully understood.

In general, it is difficult to conduct these meetings" without respect to party," and, generally, the results are not satisfactory. This is evident from the so-called "currency meeting". The party system has made people one-sided. They are so accustomed to being led by publications and speakers that they attend the meetings somewhat like nonparticipating spectators, and do such little thinking that they are not able to make independent decisions. They take their directions from "prominent persons," vote for those whom they like personally, and are offended by the opinions of the opposing party. This is less true of Republicans than of Democrats, and we even admit that the leading

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 8, 1861.

Republicans of the Committee were well aware of the danger to which they were exposing themselves by being too obliging to the Democrats. But they were bent on a unanimous decision for Chicago, and in their zeal to insure it, they went too far. We are convinced that they could have attained unanimity without the insertion of the expression "great concessions".

Finally, it must be observed that the local organs of Democracy, the German as well as the American, do not regard themselves or their party as bound by the adopted resolutions, and, as the Times points out, the majority of the members of the Democratic party refused to participate because they looked upon the meeting as a means of trapping the Democrats. Thus the Republican Committee members who yearned for unanimity wasted their endeavors and their "concessions" upon ingrates, and are offended because the uncompromising Republicans accuse them of being "poor diplomats," while the Democratic newspapers are happy on account of the victory of the "Conservatives" in the Republican party. Of course there is really no reason for their joy, but during trying times like the present even appearances are sufficient to

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 3027

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 8, 1861.

decrease the effect of otherwise definite resolutions.

Saturday's meeting was a failure because it was poorly organized and because the "great concessions" resolution was passed. Anyone who wishes to rejoice may do so in view of the fact that the Democrats indorsed resolutions to preserve the Union and enforce the laws, but we did not think that Northern Democrats would be so low as to side openly with the Rebels. The point in question was the declaration of the Republicans that they would abide by their previous stand, and that although they were willing to exercise patience, they could not relinquish any of their principles, since all arguments had been exhausted during the presidential campaign, and the verdict of the people had placed the stamp of approval and authority upon the Republican interpretation of the Constitution.

Since a meeting of German Republicans will be held this evening at the German House, and since they will express their opinion, we consider it unnecessary to repeat either the long resolutions of the Committee or the brief proposals

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 8, 1861.

of Bradely, Forrest, and Swift. The difference between the two is simply this: The proposals of Bradely, Forrest, and Swift are opposed to any compromise or concessions, while the adopted resolutions refer at least to "great concessions," even though the Committee gave assurances that only such "concessions" were meant which would not involve the relinquishment of a principle. In these turbulent times ambiguity is the death of effectiveness.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 302

**H. Social
Problems
and Social Legislation**

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Abendpost, Jan. 7, 1936.

[THE BONUS BILL]

(Editorial)

It appears to be settled that the bonus bill, in some form or other, will be accepted by Congress within the next few days. There will be an overpowering majority in both houses because this is an election year and there will be few members of Congress who can resist the pressure of the veterans among their voters. Similar bills have been passed repeatedly by the Senate or the separate houses but have always suffered shipwreck when they struck the iron will of the presidents. The last similar bill was vetoed by President Roosevelt during the past year, after he had asserted, in 1932, that he would not consent to immediate payment of the bonus--which is due in 1945--unless the budget is balanced and shows a surplus instead of a constant deficit. At present the budget is not balanced, and there is no way of telling when that time will come. If the

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Jan. 7, 1936.

President sticks to his guns then he must also veto the present bonus bill.

If he does veto the bill, he will undoubtedly lose many votes in the November elections, and, in view of the undeniable fact that the opponents of his economic policy of last year are increasing considerably in numbers, he may possibly make a different decision if Congress presents a bill which offers a compromise between his position and that of the veterans, and provides means to defray the subsequent costs.

The President has always objected to cash payments on the veterans' certificates prior to maturity. But now he may consent if, in satisfying the demands, the bill substitutes bonds for cash. The fear prevails that cash payments produce inflation; after all, more than two billion dollars are involved. If the amount of money in circulation is suddenly increased by this influx, then it may create an inflation. An additional

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 33273

Abendpost, Jan. 7, 1936.

two billion dollars will probably not bring about this inflation which they fear, however. But Congress probably will adopt other solutions for the certificate question, in order to insure the President's approval. Should he, however, persist in his veto, then it is obvious that Congress will pass the bill regardless of his opposition.

This definite prospect does not alter the fact that the demands of the veterans are justified by present conditions. The time is ripe for the extraction of money from the Government; of funds which, according to contractual stipulations, are not due until nine more years have elapsed. But the veterans are stubbornly insistent on obtaining this reward now, not caring whether this admission of their influence upon elections conjures up dangers of an inflation. As extenuating circumstances they [the veterans] can refer only to the fact that the Administration has, within the last years, spent billions and billions for every conceivable purpose and that, in its opinion, an additional two billions would not matter.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Jan. 7, 1936.

If one judges from all precedents and experience involving the veterans of every war, one may deduce with considerable accuracy that payment of the bonus nine years before it is supposed to mature will not in any way prevent further demands from the veterans.

It has developed almost into a hereditary right that veterans should ask for more--whenever Congress acceded to their previous requests. It will not be different now. After the bonus is paid, it will have to be paid again and again in various ways. No country has found wars more expensive than the United States. Even the death of the veterans does not liberate the State from their demands. Then young widows make their appearance who often married the hoary warriors for this purpose alone, and ask--who knows for how long--pensions for themselves and possibly for their children. After each war the demands of the veterans were akin to a wringer with perpetual motion. It goes round and round until the last widow of the youngest World War veteran has gone to her eternal rest in the next century.

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Abendpost, Sept. 17, 1935.

COAL AND POTATOES

(Editorial)

The State of Pennsylvania is threatened with a potato war. Laymen who consider Idaho potatoes the choicest of this species of tuberous vegetables think that the remote Western state is a first-rate potato state. That may apply in regard to the quality of said tubers, but not in regard to quantity. In the latter respect the states of Maine and Pennsylvania rank first. William Penn's famous old forest state is seriously affected by those laws which Congress passed under pressure, during the last hours of a session that was much too long. The two laws are the coal law and the potato law.

The coal law, also known as the Guffey Law, provides for a wide control of the soft coal industry of Pennsylvania by the Federal Government. The mining industry of Pennsylvania is exceedingly large, and it is reported that the Guffey Law is very favorably regarded by both the mineowners and the miners. Perhaps they are not yet fully familiar with the provisions of the law, or

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Sept. 17, 1935.

cannot foresee its effects; perhaps the law is really good. In any event, prospects of enactment prevented threatened strikes by the miners many times. Even now the leaders of the mine workers appear to be willing to postpone the strike, since President Roosevelt has promised to appoint the Coal Commission provided for in the Guffey Law.

Thus there is at least a prospect that the subjects will be satisfied with the coal law. Matters are different however, in regards to the potato law. The potato growers of Pennsylvania are in open rebellion against it. The potato law is one of those abnormal products of the too fertile mind of our Secretary of Agriculture, Henry Wallace. Probably he himself does not know the contents of this law or what its purpose is. However, it is certain that the purpose of the law is to regulate potato production. The bill consists of about fifteen thousand words, so it is a very voluminous product of agricultural legislation. We do not believe that even one farmer has read it. Even during the winter a farmer has access to reading material that is much more interesting than a law which he cannot understand, though he has read it time and again.

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- 3 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Sept. 17, 1935.

However, it is certain that the law provides for very strict control over the production of potatoes and that it applies to at least three million potato growers. Its object is to increase the price of potatoes by reducing the harvest; but the farmers of Pennsylvania want none of it, and potato growers of New Jersey are also organizing to oppose it. Previously these good farmers had no idea of what Congress was preparing for them. Nor had Congress any idea of what it was doing. The bill of the law was drafted by some southern senators who thought that it would serve certain local interests. Of course, the Department of Agriculture, which rejoices at any kind of regulating, immediately assented, and Congress, which did not know what it was doing during the last hours of its late session, raised no objections whatever. Thus the law came into being. Now the potato growers are preparing to resist it with every means that they can command, and perhaps we shall have a potato war, unless the Supreme Court in the meantime declares the law to be unconstitutional.

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Abendpost, Aug. 31, 1935.

MYSTERIES

(Editorial)

Reports from Washington state that President Roosevelt does not intend to veto any of the bills which Congress passed during the last stormy hours of the session. To-date he has signed three of these bills and has thus given them legal status. They are the Cuffey Bill, which provides regulations for the mining industry, the Frazier-Lenke Bill, which establishes a three-year moratorium for farm mortgages, and the Railroad Pension Bill. The latter two bills have been redrafted and adopted by Congress. They had been in force previously, but were declared to be unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States.

Congress endeavored to delete those parts which the high court found to be objectionable. Time will tell whether or not our representatives succeeded.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Abendpost, Aug. 31, 1935.

The Guffey Law provides for wide Government control over the coal-mining industry. This industry, as everybody knows, is in a very poor condition, and has been for several years. There are far too many mines and too many miners, and too little work.

It appears to be doubtful that the new law will remove those features of the industry that are responsible for the plight of the miners. It is self-evident that this law too will be attacked in court, and the entire industry will be in a state of uncertainty until a decision is rendered on the constitutionality of the act.

The new tax on large incomes and inheritances has had unexpected effects. Several multi-millionaires have given a part of their wealth to members of their families in order to evade this exorbitant tax. Of course, they will also find other ways of escaping the tax, or of loading it onto the shoulders of other people. It is an old principle derived from experience, that taxes

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Abendpost, Aug. 31, 1935.

fail in their purpose if they are so high that they verge on confiscation. Unfortunately, our Government did not observe this principle when the spokesmen for the Administration forced Congress to adopt this crude act.

Several other laws will have a similar effect. They were whipped through Congress. There was not sufficient time for adequate consideration and debate. Congress certainly does not know what results these laws probably will have. In many instances it has no knowledge whatever of its acts. It would have been much better, had the gentlemen in the Capitol energetically opposed the wishes of the Administration and postponed action on most of the bills until the next session of Congress, for even at this early date it is evident that recent legislative efforts of that noble body will cause our country considerable trouble.

Take, for instance, the social insurance law. Section 909 reads thus:
[Translator's note: The author has tried to translate this section of the Social Security Act into German. He did not translate the whole section.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Aug. 31, 1935.

The net results is not very intelligible.]

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Such colossal nonsense! That the man who wrote this section thought, or what Congress thought when it passed the bill is a great mystery that is just as inexplicable as is Section 909.

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Abendpost, June 21, 1935.

TEMPO IN THE CAPITAL

(Editorial)

Yesterday, Congress passed two bills of the greatest importance, one dealing with social security and the other with the introduction of compulsory arbitration boards in labor disputes. The former had already been passed in the House; its passage in the Senate was effected after a short and passionate debate. The opposite took place with the second bill. Both bills have been extensively discussed. They are a part of the New Deal program, and in principle they are both undoubtedly correct and timely, but it is extremely doubtful whether they are workable in their present form.

The opponents of the Wagner-Connery bill, providing for arbitration courts in disputes between employers and employees, contend that it gives the American Federation of Labor unlimited control over all industry and that it does away with the so-called "company unions". This contention is palpably a

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Abendpost, June 21, 1935.

false one. The bill merely provides that employers may no longer dominate labor organizations or support them financially. It also stipulates that a majority of workers shall choose their representatives within a certain unit, and that these representatives shall have the exclusive right to appear for the workers in negotiations with employers.

No one can foresee how the act will work in practice. It has, for its aims, the end of wasteful strikes and lockouts, and this is surely a desirable aim. The aim can possibly be attained if there is, on both sides, a wish for profitable and harmonious co-operation, and if both groups show tact, skill, and moderation.

The other bill, providing for social security, is so far-reaching in its dispositions that we cannot yet express an opinion as to its effectiveness, or as to the way it is going to be carried out. Social security is bound to come. But whether the act adopted by Congress can be carried out in practice, whether industry can shoulder the burden and still carry on in the competitive

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Abendpost, June 21, 1935.

markets of the world, no one can decide as yet. At any rate, by passing the two bills, Congress demonstrated incredible levity.

The bills were whipped through in both houses. There was no sign of any serious or pointed debate, or of a detailed discussion of each individual clause. Numerous amendments were introduced, but nearly all of them were voted down. It was clear, from the wording of these amendments and from the remarks made during the debates, that the senators and congressmen were guided by the idea of making an impression upon the voters, with the attitude they were assuming. Some of them did not want to spoil their chances with industry, others wished to keep friendship with the American Federation of Labor. Their attitudes were determined exclusively by these considerations.

Added to this is another point. Both houses refused to discuss the question of whether their measures are or are not constitutional. A representative from Wisconsin, Thomas O'Malley, exclaimed that constitutional arguments give him nausea, and with that he probably expressed the opinion of most of his

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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Abendpost, June 21, 1935.

colleagues. In the Senate, Huey Long hit the nail upon the head when he said: "I do not think that this bill is constitutional; but the 'brain-trusters,' nine of whom are sitting in this hall, think otherwise. It seems to me that we no longer permit our own opinions to prevail, but instead we depend upon the 'braintrusters'."

The temperamental gentleman from Louisiana described the situation clearly; there is no doubt about that. Following the decision handed down by the Supreme Court on the question of the NRA, Congress should have dealt in greater detail with the question of constitutionality. But it seems that it lacked courage to do so, and finds it more convenient to pass the bills and lay the responsibility for their constitutionality at the door of the Supreme Court. How much economic insecurity results, or how much the return to prosperity may be retarded, does not seem to be the gentlemen's concern.

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Abendpost, June 5, 1935.

DO NOT PRAISE THE DAY BEFORE IT'S OVER

(Editorial)

When, in January of this year, the legislature opened, it appeared that quite a lot would come of the sessions. Great tasks were to be solved. Some of the bills were approached with a fiery zeal. In the press voices were heard to the effect that a refreshing breeze was going through the legislature and that there was something to rejoice about.

Then, some kind of germ must have played a trick, and the legislature was seized with paralysis. The legislators arrived on Tuesday, stretched themselves languidly at Springfield, and adjourned on Thursday. They seemed to have more business at home than in the assembly house, although the number of bills continued increasing.

Pretense reigned until election day in Chicago. All ticklish problems were

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, June 5, 1935.

put aside, and all debated in the committees was mighty little. A few special committees made inquiries. In short, one whiled away the time as well as they could.

Then, of a sudden....for weeks they fought over amendment bills to the state constitution. A political battle burst into flame that assumed sharp proportions such as has rarely occurred before in the history of the state. The ruling party was not able to impose its will upon a united and determined minority.

The repercussion within the 'New Deal' seems to have aggravated the paralysis. One still hears that some of the things would have to be debated over again, but June is here, and by the end of the month the legislative period is over.

The preparations for adjournment are already being made, and the pending bills are to be subjected to revision by next week. There are more than 1,600 bills on the roster, but by far the largest part of them is bound to die a pleasant

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Abendpost, June 5, 1935.

death.

You may shake your head and ask: "More than 1,600 bills pending? How is this possible?"

That is nothing to be wondered about. The legislature must occupy itself with many things that could be decided by local governing bodies whose decisions would be much better. During the election campaign of 1932 there was much talk about home rule, but it seems that the gentlemen of the legislature cannot part with the feeling of delight over the power they exercise.

Looked at it in this light, 1,600 bills are not many, for the state is large and manifold are the needs of its population.

The dangerous part of it is that the really important bills are easily smothered by the small fry. The school problem of the state, for instance, has not been regulated as yet, nor the problem of permanent registration of

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- 4 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, June 5, 1935.

voters. The budget, above all, is in a very sorrowful plight. Under the law, the budget should have been presented on February 15, and it has not yet come much further than beyond the initial stage. Then, at the eleventh hour, appropriations are passed that should have been kept from the budget altogether. Thus it happens that it becomes hard to establish an orderly financial state economy.

Now, the governor declares that he will call as many special sessions as are necessary to pass all important unfinished bills. But such special sessions cost money. And then, participation on the part of members of the legislature leaves much to be desired. One does not like to attend sessions in the summer.

It would, therefore, be really well if, in this case, the governor were also infected by the paralysis germ.

WPA (ILL.) PRQJ 30275

Abendpost, June 3, 1935.

DISTRIBUTION OF WEALTH

(Editorial)

Huey Long claims to have discovered the slogan for the redistribution of property. Actually the idea is heavy with age, and it has always found followers, too. For it is a self-evident and an alluring idea for people who have nothing to get something of what others have. The complete abolition of private property is generally taken to be a rather delicate thing, and the majority of people in this country would scarcely accede to it. On the other hand, even less radical persons point out that almost the entire wealth of the country is concentrated in the hands of a few multimillionaires.

It is contended, on the part of these people, that eighty per cent of the national wealth is to be found in the hands of two per cent of the population. The contention is absolutely untenable, but it is repeated time and again. The same people assert that persons who actually do nothing productive have appropriated control over enormous industrial and commercial enterprises of the country through un-

Abendpost, June 3, 1935.

scrupulous maneuvering of the markets, and now use this control to the detriment of all. Such cases have occurred, but one **must** not generalize about them. One has only to point to the greatest industrialist of the country, Henry Ford. It is generally known that Henry Ford built his gigantic enterprise without manipulating the market.

Very informative in this connection is a report recently published by the Brookings Institute, which is recognized as reliable. The report, based upon very careful investigations, establishes the fact that twenty per cent of the farming population pocket nearly fifty per cent of farm incomes. In the other professions, in commerce, and in industry, almost the same proportion prevails, because in these fields also, twenty per cent receive fifty-eight per cent of the total income accruing from industrial and commercial occupations.

On the other side of the economic fence, there is the same phenomenon. The poorest twenty per cent of the farmers must needs be content with four per cent of farm incomes, and the poorest twenty per cent of the persons engaged in industry

Abenhost, June 2, 1935.

and commerce likewise receive four per cent of the incomes from these occupations. Now, it is a fact that the farmers do not earn their incomes by the manipulation of bonds and stocks. They do not have the slightest opportunity for it. Yet, the income from farming enterprises is very concentrated, and is just as unequally distributed as the income from other occupations. Thus the contention that the heads of the great corporations have earned their influence and their incomes by unproductive activities stands upon a very weak foundation.

As a last resort one will have to get back to the commonly acknowledged truth that men are not equal, but are basically different from each other. Some are diligent, others lazy; some thrifty, others frivolous; some gifted, others not. These fundamental differences must naturally find expression in occupational life by bringing success to some and failure to others. Of course, numerous exceptions to this rule may be found, but it remains the rule all the same. This is also the reason why all plans aiming toward the redistribution of property are nonsensical and fantastic. For, if today property were distributed among the population, it would again become unequal in a few years.

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), June 2, 1935.

COMBATING THE REGISTRATION OF NONCITIZENS
The Immigrant Protective League Appeals to the
People of the State

The Immigrant Protective League protests, with a special circular against two bills purporting to bring about the registering of all immigrants who for one reason or another have not yet become citizens. Sponsors of the bill are Assemblymen Sinnett, from downstate, and Charles H. Weber from the sixth senatorial district, former county commissioner.

What is to be done with these bills is still undecided. It is scarcely to be assumed that they will be debated at this legislative session. Yet, the League would like to apprise the people of the state of the planned measures and to combat them emphatically.

On various occasions, attempts have been made in Congress to elevate the registration of aliens to the dignity of a law, but nothing ever came of it.

WPA (ILL) 100-1

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), June 2, 1935.

Then the State of Michigan introduced such a law in the year 1931. On December 9, 1931, this law was declared unconstitutional by the federal court.

The Sinnett-Weber bills provide that even minor children may be deported from Illinois. Noncitizens could only obtain work if no American is able to fill the position in question. All noncitizens who are compelled to ask for public aid must be deported.

The League takes the view that those provisions are as an insult to humaneness.

By this, the noncitizen is exposed to every suspicion, every assault, and every oppression. It would lead to retaliations in other countries, and many pacts would be endangered. Registration of noncitizens would be admissible if the citizens were likewise registered.

Even citizens would then also run the risk of being treated as noncitizens, for only in extremely few cases could they show their birth certificates.

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Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), June 2, 1935.

The latter system has not long been in use, and still not in every state.

The bills are intended to create the impression that it is quite easy to become a citizen. Its sponsors themselves know that it is difficult, that there are many immigrants who, through no fault of theirs cannot become citizens.

The worst thing would be to force these people to become citizens. What would be the outcome can be easily imagined.

Judged from the administrative point of view, it would be quite difficult to execute such a law. The Sinnett bill provides that the sheriffs of the counties should be made to take over the job of registration. The Weber bill provides the same for the county clerks. Registration should take place every ninety days.

The bills are so much in contrast to the Constitution that the sharpest

WPA (ILL)

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- 4 -

GERMAN

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), June 2, 1935.

opposition to them is needed. The noncitizens have immigrated to escape forms of government that put too much compulsion on them. Now they are to be subjected to a compulsion much worse than before. This is political tyranny.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 36275

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GERMAN

Abendpost, May 24, 1935.

RADIO PROGRAMS

(Editorial)

Last April, Anning S. Prall, the chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, issued a warning concerning objectionable radio programs. He especially emphasized the importance of greater care in the choice of children's programs. His demand was certainly justified, and he made a good impression by not asking for new laws to provide censorship over radio programs. He believed that the existing laws would suffice to bring about the desired changes in programs, since the Federal Communications Commission has the right to refuse to renew licenses.

His way of doing things seems productive of the desired results. The Columbia Broadcasting System is the first major network to issue new regulations for radio programs to satisfy the wishes of the Federal Communications Commission. These regulations, of course, cannot change the contracts already in effect.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Abendpost, May 24, 1935.

Since, however, the last of the existing contracts will terminate in March, 1936, all objectionable programs should be eliminated by that time. But it must be made certain that, when business is poor, the Columbia Broadcasting Station shall not be tempted to weaken, or to ignore one or the other of its rules for the sake of lucrative contracts.

First, a very laudable limitation is provided for the commercial part of the program. This part should not exceed fifteen per cent of the total time until 6 P.M., or ten per cent after 6 P.M. One single exception is permitted in programs of fifteen minutes' duration; their advertising time is extended by forty seconds. They also want to curb the practice of rapid talking to get more commercial announcements into the time allotted for advertising.

The second point deals with children's programs. The Columbia Broadcasting System decided to engage the services of a recognized child psychologist, who is to form a committee of persons versed in the field. They will examine the children's programs to be broadcast, and will also assist in selecting the

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Abendpost, May 24, 1935.

proper material. This is intended to assure that the so-called blood-and-thunder programs will be granted no time over the radio.

Glorification of gangsters and racketeers is especially to be avoided; cruelty, lust for gain, and egotism should be presented as unworthy of emulation. Care should also be taken to avoid strengthening children in disobeying their parents, or showing disrespect or impoliteness to older persons, even if the scene is supposed to be humorous. These rules will undoubtedly have a very favorable effect upon the rearing of children, especially if correctly applied.

The Columbia Broadcasting System goes a step farther by refusing to sign contracts with firms whose products make reference to parts or functions of the body that are unfit topics for social conversation. Under these rules, for instance, remedies for the regulation of the bowels, depilatories, aids for combating bad breath, and similar things could not be exploited.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Abendpost, May 24, 1935.

It is to hoped that other radio stations and networks will follow the example of the Columbia Broadcasting Station.

WPA (LL) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Abendpost, May 7, 1935.

ON THE PROPOSED OLD-AGE PENSION

(Editorial)

The newspapers are giving a great deal of attention to the impending social legislation, and particularly the proposed old-age pension. The positions that they take on this question are as different as the interests which they represent. A few oppose the bills for the singular reason that they cannot see why the younger wage earners should have to contribute to the old-age pension fund. There is no point in paying any attention to these people, for they do not wish to give the aged any real claim to a pension, but instead offer them Government charity. It is clear that this Government charity would, in any case, be paid for by the taxpayer. One of the aims of the social legislation, however, is just this: to give the old people a legal claim to a pension.

The only possibility of giving such a claim a real and moral basis is for people to contribute toward the establishment and maintenance of a pension

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 302/5

Abendpost, May 7, 1935.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30273

fund during the period when they are young and able to work. A person who has made these payments regularly has a legal claim to an old-age pension. It is insurance like any other. The only difference lies in the fact that it is compulsory insurance, but it must be compulsory in order to include all the workers and to make the whole thing a success. If the workers had to shoulder the whole cost of the pension the payments they would have to make would be very large. To avoid this, the employers, who reap no direct benefit from the arrangement, are to contribute one half of the necessary amount, leaving only one half for the workers to pay. Old-age insurance is handled in a similar fashion in Germany. There the worker pays one third, the employer one third, and the Government the remaining third.

It cannot be denied that the proposed old-age insurance, in its present form, reveals a few serious defects. These defects do not seem very conspicuous, because Americans lack practical experience in these matters, and perhaps also because the states' fear of a possible encroachment upon their rights by the Federal Government may still prove an insurmountable obstacle. In former

Abendpost, May 7, 1935.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

times the Democratic party prided itself on being the protector of states' rights. Today there is not much left of this old principle. Perhaps it could no longer be maintained in the age of electricity, the automobile, the airplane, and radio. But the states guard the surviving remnant of their sovereignty even more jealously. With careful consideration for this independence of the states the plan provides that the pension legislation is to be enacted by the individual states. They can draw up the laws to suit themselves without worrying about the corresponding laws of the other states. By the prospective federal law the Federal Government accepts only one obligation, to double the pensions provided by the individual states, with a maximum contribution, however, of fifteen dollars per month.

Thus there will be forty-eight different old-age pension laws each of which contains different provisions, and some of which provide for a certain period of residence in the state before a person is entitled to an old-age pension. Several states which already have old-age pensions require that the applicant shall have been a resident in the state for five, ten, or even fifteen years,

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, May 7, 1935.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

before he is entitled to a pension. In view of the tendency of our people to move around, and the great interchange of population between states, such requirements work great hardship. They also imply that the recipient of an old-age pension must continue to reside in the same state if he does not wish to forfeit his claim at least temporarily.

Such laws are not suited to the modern age of the railroad, the automobile, and the airplane. Unquestionably it would be better if the administration of the old-age insurance were located in one central place, and if this central administration were responsible for the payment of the pension to all those entitled to it, all over the country. Then the residence requirements for old-age pensions might be eliminated, and the recipients of pensions would be able to move about without endangering their claims to a pension. Sooner or later the law must be changed in this way. Why wouldn't it be better to do this in the beginning and have an efficient procedure right from the start? This would have the further advantage of putting the pension system beyond the reach of greedy state politicians, and of keeping the recipients of the pensions themselves free of the patronage of corrupt politicians.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Apr. 17, 1935.

COMPROMISE IN SIGHT

(Editorial)

President Roosevelt is at present holding conferences with the Democratic leaders of the Senate and the House of Representatives with regard to the bonus bill. This means, obviously, that the President has given up the fight. He defeated the bill in the last Congress after it had been passed by a big majority in the House; but he obviously sees that he cannot have his own way much longer. Many arguments have been advanced for the immediate payment of the veterans' bonus, and some of these arguments are completely sound.

On the other hand, it cannot be forgotten that the Federal Government is now spending billions for the relief of the needy, so that no one need suffer, and least of all the war veterans. The immediate payment of the bonus would mean that veterans who are on relief would receive another nice little sum of money, for the bill does not specify that they are to be deprived of relief



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GERMAN

Abendpost, Apr. 17, 1935.

upon receiving the bonus.

Another fact which cannot be disputed is that the Government has already spent over fifteen billion caring for the veterans, and that it has been more generous in its treatment of veterans than any other government in the world. But all this does not change the fact that the veterans are demanding the bonus, and that most members of Congress lack the courage firmly to reject these demands. The President is not willing to be the cause of a strained situation, or to expose himself to the possibility of a defeat in Congress. Hence he is prepared to make a compromise.

It is always the same story. The organized minorities get their way, and the great organized masses must pay for it. This is what they call "democracy".



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Abendpost, Dec. 26, 1934.

HEAVY INDUSTRY

At the approach of the New Year's season, prominent men once again express their opinion about the economic situation, making all kinds of predictions more or less favorable, for the future. In recent years, however, these prophecies went out of fashion. In keeping with the American tradition, the prophets usually predicted a distinct improvement of the situation and, since this improvement absolutely refused to materialize, they finally gave up the difficult and thankless occupation. At this New Year's season, however, the prophets may point to quite reliable and convincing signs when they see a good outlook for an improved economic situation.

The situation is improving in most fields. There is a good outlook that building activities for purposes of industry and commerce are going to show a considerable revival next year. An increase in building activities for dwelling purposes is, under the circumstances, not to be expected, nor is there a possibility for a steady decrease in unemployment. The great

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GERMAN

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Abendpost, Dec. 26, 1934.

II D 10

increase of the national debt is, in the first place, the result of the aid given to the unemployed in direct or indirect form. In itself, the growth of the debt is not formidable. When, once again, the general economic situation becomes normal, the money with which the interest and the entire debt would be paid could easily be raised without new taxes.

What is formidable about the situation is that the debts may continue growing, because a marked decrease in unemployment is not to be expected for some time to come. The whole land faces a vicious circle which is beginning to assume remarkable proportions. Owing to the aid given to the unemployed, the demand for goods for immediate consumption remains favorable. Therefore, capital is continually poured into industry and commerce. These occupational groups thus consume a part of the invested capital much greater in proportion than their actual size. Among others the heavy industries have to suffer.

The aid given to the unemployed is further the reason why persons who were previously employed in heavy industries now persist in their demands for

MPA (ILL) PROJ. 30276

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GERMAN

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Abendpost, Dec. 26, 1934.

higher wages. This is why industry is unable to rise again. If it stays that way, a condition is likely to arise compelling persons previously employed in heavy industry to receive aid permanently. It is, of course, not feasible to abolish relief with one stroke, for this would, in some instances, entail grave hardships. The existing condition, on the other hand, is likewise untenable, for it has the tendency to render unemployment permanent, or even to increase it.

These final conclusions are confirmed by statistical data, for in spite of the undeniable improvement in the economic situation, extended as it is to numerous fields, there were, according to official figures, 13,920,000 persons unemployed in October of this year. This number constitutes more than twenty-six per cent of all persons capable of being gainfully employed. That general improvement of the economic situation is out of the question with such a high percentage of unemployed, needs no further proof. Here is a problem which will occupy Congress quite seriously when it convenes. The government has begun to interfere with the economic life in an effort to bring about normal conditions again. It has already done much, but it may

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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- 4 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Dec. 26, 1934.

never succeed in solving the problem unless it brings the heavy industries back into a sound working condition.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Dec. 22, 1934.

A COSTLY PLAN

(Editorial)



The special commission appointed last summer by President Roosevelt for the mustering of national resources to fight the present depression and to prevent depressions in the future, has summed up its work in a program which will be submitted to Congress at its next session. It would take a period of twenty to thirty years and the enormous sum of over one hundred billion dollars to complete the program. It provides for public works, the clearing of great areas of land which is now idle, the building up of the national forests, the elimination or at least the lessening of the dangers of floods, and similar large-scale projects which would provide years of remunerative work for thousands of unemployed. The authorities estimate that to carry out this program would entail an annual expenditure of from three and one-half to five billion dollars. These expenditures would be covered by a new reserve fund. According to the estimate of the authorities this fund would have to be set, provisionally,

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Dec. 22, 1934.

at about ten billion dollars.

It is scarcely to be expected that Congress will adopt this program in the form proposed. A sort of long-time insurance against unemployment will naturally be very attractive to the representatives of the people--for political reasons, if for no other. But if this insurance involves the expenditure of sums of which the average person can scarcely have an idea, it is, after all, a risky matter to vote for a project whose costs, in one form or another, will, in the long run, have to be borne by the taxpayer.

The expenditures of our Federal Government are now far larger than its revenue. But if they are increased by several billions annually the burden of future deficits must finally lead to a financial catastrophe compared with which the ill-famed crash of 1929 was mere child's play.

Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins is of the opinion that the costs of the program would be more than balanced by the fact that it would ensure lasting and remunerative employment "for every healthy man in the United States".



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GERMAN

Abendpost, Dec. 22, 1934.

But as long as these costs are continually being placed upon the shoulders of the majority of the taxpayers, the danger exists that even their strength and willingness to carry this burden any longer will fail. What then?

The commission was seriously endeavoring to fulfill its task. Whether the results of its work can be regarded as a specific remedy is still a question. The proposed plan has good features, but also bad ones, and the latter seem to be important enough to make it necessary for us to consider thoroughly all the details of the program before coming to a decision.



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Abendpost, Dec. 20, 1934.

THE INHERITANCE TAX

(Editorial)



Many reports have been published recently about rich inheritances and about how in some cases the frivolous heirs squander their substance. This gives us another opportunity to bring up the much disputed question of a larger inheritance tax. Abuses arising from rich inheritances, or examples of senseless prodigality, easily give rise to radical proposals which vary from a sharp increase in the present inheritance taxes to downright confiscation. Though such proposals seem justified by occurrences of this sort, the people making them do not take into consideration the fact that there are two sides to every question. This generalization also holds true with respect to the accumulation of large fortunes.

It would not be very difficult to enumerate many cases in which only great

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- 2 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Dec. 20, 1934.

fortunes made it possible to carry out on a large scale undertakings which were for the welfare of the general public. Especially in the fields of charity, of research, and of hygiene, which is closely connected with the latter, very significant advances have been made with the help of wealthy foundations.

Though the question of how much right children have to the fortunes left by their parents is always coming up, we must exercise great caution in attempting to answer it. The fact that frivolous heirs waste the property they have inherited, are harmed by the possession of great wealth, and become incompetent and worthless members of society does not, in itself, provide an answer to the question.

We must remember, first of all, that the right of inheritance is implied in the existing system of private ownership. Naturally, the struggle for a



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- 3 -



GERMAN

Abendpost, Dec. 20, 1934.

planned economy and the increasing influence of socialism have, as one of their consequences, the attack on the right to inherit. We may also conclude that the inheritance tax in its present form has not reached its limit. Yet it is to be hoped that people will not be diverted by radical propaganda from a middle course that is economically sound.

Even today there are certain harsh features in the inheritance tax which could be avoided or at least made less severe. When it is a matter of millions of dollars which, according to the law, must be paid in a relatively short time, it often happens that the cash on hand is insufficient to cover the amount of the tax, and that large pieces of property have to be disposed of at a great loss; in a period of depression, especially, such sales can be made only at a great sacrifice. Here it might be asked whether it would not be more just if the taxes were divided into installments payable over a period of several years. The Government would suffer no loss from this arrangement, since it could charge interest on the amount outstanding.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Dec. 20, 1934.

When the inheritance tax laws are revised a special attempt should be made to render evasion of the tax impossible or at least very difficult. For this purpose a gift tax should be instituted along with the increase in the inheritance tax. Furthermore, special attention should be directed toward all bequests for special purposes, since this device is often used to avoid payment of the complete inheritance tax required by law. None of these questions can be answered without a thorough investigation of the whole problem.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Dec. 19, 1934.

REFORM OF JURY TRIALS

(Editorial)

At the conference for fighting professional crime, a proposition was made that gained little attention from the public. The proposition was made by Ferdinand Pecora, generally known as an able and aggressive jurist. Pecora is an advocate of the abolition of the "foolish" law by which the accused may be found guilty only by a unanimous verdict of the jury.

It is universally known that, in many instances, the accused, as to whose guilt there is not the slightest doubt, escapes conviction and punishment only because of this legal provision. For this reason, much has been said and written about the reform of jury trials. These popular trials originated, as can be established by any history of law, at the beginning of the ninth century. At that time, King Louis the Pious, the successor of Charlemagne, commanded that twelve trustworthy men should be selected from every community for the purpose of ascertaining the

Abendpost, Dec. 19, 1934.

facts in legal disputes. It seems, however, that these prototypes of present-day jurors exercised no judicial function, and that they were called upon to act only in civil trials.

This custom must have been later brought to England by the Normans, giving rise to the development of the system of jury trials. In England, trials by jury formed a protective well, right from the beginning, against arbitrary royal procedure. Not until the latter part of the nineteenth century were these people's courts introduced into the countries of Continental Europe. In the old German Reich, the introduction of jury trials took place in the year 1877. In the year 1924, the institution of juries was considerably altered in Germany, but the essential elements of the old form remained.

The English colonists, who brought jury trials to this country, had sad experiences with interferences on the part of royal officeholders. The colonists must have realized that they were in need of legal protection against fanatics and religious zealots, and, since at that time quite insignificant trespasses were severely

Abendpost, Dec. 19, 1934.

punished, it was quite natural that they should introduce the clause about unanimity among the jurors.

Meanwhile, trials by jury have evolved in this country into one of the gravest handicaps to an orderly and effective exercise of justice. The generally accepted requirement that jurors must not have formed an opinion about the case under consideration has brought it about that, as a rule, the most ignorant and mentally indolent persons are selected to become jurors. The lawyers have become increasingly accustomed to appealing to the emotions of the jury, and thus confuse their sense of justice. This is the reason that so many court trials have become veritable burlesque shows.

One does not have to go on assuming that much corruption is practiced at these trials. It is not at all necessary that the defense attorneys corrupt the jurors. If, among the twelve "good men and true," they discover one only (with a weak mind) who succumbs to their tricks, then they may rely on him to resist the conviction of their client with all the iron stubbornness he has in him. All a lawyer needs

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30

Abendpost, Dec. 19, 1934.

is to convince only one juror of the innocence of his client, while the attorney for the state is compelled to convince all twelve of them of his guilt. This is, in actual fact, a situation which makes the dispensation of justice almost impossible.

In spite of all that, there is a scant possibility that Pecora's proposal will be accepted within a reasonable time. The stipulation that the jurors must be unanimous in their verdict is firmly founded in the Constitution. The Supreme Court issued a decision that Amendments 6 and 7 make unanimity necessary in verdicts given by jurors. Before this practice is abolished, the Constitution will have to be altered. And that is a rather lengthy procedure.

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Dec. 16, 1934.

PLANNED SOCIAL LEGISLATION

(Editorial)

The present administration has great plans for social and economic legislation, which will afford the masses of the people a greater measure of security in life. For a long century and a half, the American slogan has been: "Help thy self". In Europe, on the other hand, responsibility for the security of life has been for many years given over to the state, in a not inconsiderable degree. This, in Europe, took the form of so-called "Social insurance," in the gradual introduction of which Germany has been the pacemaker. Germany was the first to introduce state insurance for the sick and aged--a measure intended to put upon a partially secure basis the existence of the individual member of society. Although the system was later enlarged, its purpose was attained only imperfectly, chiefly because the means at the authorities' disposal did not come up to such a level as

Sonntagspost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Dec. 16, 1934.

to exclude all want. In most cases, aid was given in putting a temporary halt to want, but rarely beyond that. At any rate, Germany was a pioneer in social legislation.

Other countries emulated Germany's example in protecting their nationals, as much as possible, against the consequences of disease and reduced working capacity in old age. And, all that time, America remained true to its old principle. It gave to everyone--at least theoretically--the same opportunity to pursue happiness, but at the same time made it the individual's own responsibility to provide enough to live on in the days of sickness and old age. There were, instead, private insurance companies which, for a specified premium insured anyone against possible loss of earnings caused by disease or accident. That this was not sufficient is simply because the small man, with a small income, is not in a position to pay the premiums required to give him security against all imaginable misfortunes that might throw him into want.

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Dec. 16, 1934.

The American principle that everyone must look out for himself received a fatal blow at the time of the great crash of 1929, with its resulting unemployment for more than ten million workers. For the first time, the authorities of local, state, and federal governments see themselves face to face with the necessity of giving direct aid to the unemployed of the land. That aid has already cost considerable sums, and will cost much more. Unemployment, and the want that goes with it, affecting as it does a large number of people, is the result of a battered economic structure. President Roosevelt and his administration are at present at work to reconstruct it. It is, however, not enough to reconstruct our economic life, it is just as necessary to secure the new structure against a repetition of the collapse, in the light of recent experiences.

The social and economic program of the President strives to attain that. It is, for the time being, not yet known in full, but we may count on it, with some assurance, that it is going to reach out and include security for our fellow citizens against the perils of unemployment, sickness,

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Dec. 16, 1934.

accidents, and old age. First of all, the new congress will have to deal with the introduction of unemployment insurance. Enjoyment of its fruits will be reserved for those who may become unemployed in the future. For the present unemployed, the kind of aid given until now will be continued for the duration of existing conditions. The administration assumes that the public works already begun or contemplated will contribute a great deal toward removing the economic depression. What is to be the next project in the field of social legislation remains to be seen. It is the opinion of many that the administration is planning some sort of old-age insurance, but the details of this plan have not yet been agreed upon by those responsible for it.

In this connection, the plan of Dr. F. E. Townsend of California has been recently very much discussed. At first sight, it looks very fantastic; competent economists will have to make careful experiments to test its applicability. Townsend's idea is that the United States should pay every law-abiding citizen a monthly pension of \$200 from the time he is sixty

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Dec. 16, 1934.

years old. In exchange, the person takes upon himself the obligation to renounce all gainful occupation from that moment on, and to spend his entire pension within a month. The number of old citizens who would thus become pensionable is, according to the creator of the plan, about eight million. If each of them should receive \$200 a month, it would cost a billion and a half monthly, or eighteen billions a year. According to Townsend, the government would have to create a revolving fund of a billion and a half, which would renew itself every month from a sales tax to be created. In this manner, the entire plan needs only one single expenditure of a billion and a half by the government to become permanently workable. Whether his figures are correct will have to be verified. It is by no means a trivial matter to accumulate a billion and a half every month by means of a sales tax.

Townsend believes that, by accepting his plan, unemployment would be as good as done away with, for, says he, every pensioner is compelled to spend \$200 a month; this would provide work for one person, and eight

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Dec. 16, 1934.

million pensioners would thus provide eight million jobs. Further, he thinks that, of the eight million oldsters eligible for a pension, at least four million would give up their jobs, which would give employment to four million unemployed. Thus, his plan would give work to twelve million unemployed, who would be placed in a position to earn a living and so become potential buyers. To them he would add the eight million old men and women who will have to spend a billion and a half each month for the products of the soil and of industry. Townsend is firm in his opinion that his plan would insure continuous economic activity in the whole country, and end all the phenomena attending unemployment or resulting from it. It would reclaim from idleness persons who are healthy and able to work, and would give work-worn oldsters a complacent evening of life. The plan is quite intriguing, and it would by all means pay to test it for its practicability.

Hand in hand with unemployment and old-age insurance there should go insurance against disease and accidents, and also against permanent

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Dec. 16, 1934.

disability. In these fields, we are not concerned with capital insurance, but with the assurance of certain benefits in each individual case. At any rate, in order to make payment possible, a considerable sum of money would be required. The capital will probably be secured through contributions from the insured. These contributions will certainly be a burden upon employees and employers as well, perhaps even upon the state. Since, however, security against all life's hazards is of equal importance to all three who share the expense, the American people will shoulder this additional economic overhead without protesting. Of course, all types of insurance will have to maintain themselves from their own receipts, save only old-age insurance. The greatest of the problems, however, will be to keep the whole enterprise clear from the influence of politics, free from corruption and graft. For this very reason, the federal government should take over the administration, because it is easier to exercise control from one central point than from forty-eight or more scattered ones.

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Dec. 16, 1934.

It is not difficult to realize how deeply the social legislation planned by Roosevelt may affect the country's economic life and the lives of a large part of the American people.

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Abendpost, Dec. 10, 1934.

STRUGGLE AHEAD

(Editorial)

The government is busy building great power plants in various parts of the land. The public utilities, being in private hands, are by no means elated about it, but, until now, their struggle against these undertakings has been futile. The utilities are in a precarious position. For years they have been publishing articles in which they explain their management and their business methods to the public, trying to win them over to their viewpoint. This is why they are accused of spending, for propaganda purposes, part of the money taken from their customers by charging exorbitant prices.

We cannot blame these firms for spreading propaganda, for they are exposed to continuous and acid assaults by politicians, and one cannot in truth condemn them if they put up a defense. At present, the electric power

WFA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Dec. 10, 1934.

plants have to put up with the most violent assaults from their opponents. It is perhaps remarkable that the public assumes an unfriendly attitude toward the corporations to which it pays a relatively small price for services received. Here in Chicago, a family occupying four to five rooms pays an average of about three dollars a month for electricity, for light and other household purposes. This amounts to only ten cents a day.

In spite of this, assaults upon the utilities by politicians meet with strong approval on the part of the public. The reason for that is not hard to find. The public has found out that rates for electricity are still too high, and that the heads of utilities have used large sums of money to corrupt politics. What, in this respect, has come to the light of day, was scandalous in the extreme. It has been established that, at state and local elections, the utilities have bought the heads of both parties before main elections, and the most promising candidates

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- 3 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Dec. 10, 1934.

before the primaries, so that, under any circumstances, an administration should be in office which would take orders from them.

In such cases, it is quite useless for voters even to go to the polls. They are betrayed and sold out before they get there. That such revelations have brought up immeasurable bitterness is easy to understand. Added to this is the fact that the heads of utilities, frequently represented in the press as demigods, have turned out to be mere bunglers when the depression set in. The people who entrusted them with their money suffered terrible losses and, as is generally known, the utilities used financial methods which could by no means be called irreproachable.

As a matter of fact, many millions of Americans use the streetcars, elevated and subways. These means of transportation are, in most cases, inferior and costly, although there are few cities with such miserable transportation facilities as Chicago. The millions who depend upon these means of

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 36-75

I H
I D l a

- 4 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Dec. 10, 1934.

transportation are well aware of the fact that they could ride in modern and comfortable cars for considerably less money, if countless millions of dollars were not stolen by the utilities which are in cahoots with the politicians. Now, many utilities are bankrupt, and their present officers or receivers cannot be blamed for existing conditions. This does not alter the fact, however, that the public has been exploited for decades, and is bound to suffer under this exploitation for a long time to come.

The persons responsible for these swindles have long ago disposed of their bonds and stocks, and it is not fair to blame the present bondholders and managements of these corporations for the wrongs committed by the former heads. The utilities now attempt to defend themselves against the attacks of the federal government. They have entrusted the well-known attorneys, James M. Seck and Newton D. Baker, with the representation of their interests. These attorneys intend to eliminate competition by the government by proving that many practices employed by the TVA and by the PWA,

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 3022

I H
I D l a

- 5 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Dec. 10, 1934.

the two great organizations for the building of power plants, are unconstitutional. Whether their attempts will be successful remains to be seen. At any rate, the unpopularity of the utilities is not going to decrease because of that. This is important, for here is one of the few cases in which public opinion has succeeded in **assuming** an active political aspect.

WPA (LL) PROJ. 30275

I H
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GERMAN

Abendpost, Dec. 6, 1934.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

(Editorial)

A law for unemployment insurance is to be submitted to Congress at once, while the rest of the social insurance laws are to be reserved for the future. Unemployment insurance is, from a social standpoint, not only desirable, but necessary. Unfortunately, there has been, in this country, little experience in this field. Hence the Government will have to approach the matter cautiously and devise a law which is within the bounds of possibility. The chief danger is that the members of Congress, in their anxiety to make a good impression on their constituents, will ignore the Administration's proposals and enact some measure that shoots far over the mark. Unfortunately, in situations like this, as was shown by the vote on the payment of the bonus to the veterans, many lawmakers do not ask where the money is coming from.

Some clue as to how the law should be worked out may be gained from the



I H
I D 2 c

- 2 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Dec. 6, 1934.

unemployment insurance laws in other countries. In England since 1911 there has been a law of this sort in force, in accordance with which the employer, the employee, and the State each pay a third of the cost of the insurance. Benefit payments are made for twenty-six weeks and, for a single man, amount to about \$4.50 a week, with a corresponding increase for families.

In Germany, in accordance with the law which has been in force since 1927, the whole cost of the insurance is, under ordinary circumstances, borne by the employee, who is required to pay six and one-half per cent of his wages. But the law provides that in an emergency four-fifths of the necessary funds will be contributed by the State and one-fifth by the community. The amount of the benefit payments depends upon the wages received, and the payments last, under normal conditions, for thirteen weeks. In an emergency, however, the payments may be extended to fifty-eight weeks.

Since July 1 the state of Wisconsin has had an unemployment insurance law



I H
I D 2 c

- 3 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Dec. 6, 1934.

which contains many interesting provisions, though it might not be possible to include all these in a law for the whole country. The first year is devoted solely to the accumulation of the necessary reserves, and not until a year later, that is, on July 1, 1935, will benefit payments begin. With respect to the manner in which funds for the insurance are raised the Wisconsin law is basically different from those in force in Europe. Only the employers are required to make payments, and they must contribute two per cent of the amount of their payroll and a further one tenth of one per cent for costs of administration. Whereas in other countries the payments all go into a general fund and are used for benefit payments wherever it may be necessary, in Wisconsin the amounts paid in by each firm are kept separate, and are used only to provide benefit payments for the employees of that concern.

The company's payments for the insurance remain at two per cent until the accumulated reserves amount to fifty-five dollars for each worker. The



I H
I D 2 c

- 4 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Dec. 6, 1934.

payments are then reduced to one per cent and, after the reserves amount to seventy-five dollars for each worker, no further payments are required. Hence it is to the advantage of the employer to provide steady work for his employees.

The benefit payments amount to fifty per cent of the wages earned, but the maximum is ten dollars per week. The length of time the support continues depends upon the length of time the person has worked the previous year. The employee is entitled to one week of benefit payments for every four weeks he has worked, but the length of time the support continues must not exceed ten weeks in a given year. The unemployment payments begin only after an interval of two weeks.

In any case, fault may be found with the deviation and amount of the benefit payments, since often these would be insufficient to cover bare living expenses. But this is only a beginning. After more experience has been gained



I H
I D 2 c

- 5 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Dec. 6, 1934.

in this field, the law should be revised. In any case, the law shows that it aims at what can actually be attained.



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Abendpost, Dec. 3, 1934.

GERMAN

DIFFERENCES OF OPINION

(Editorial)

Judging from the numerous reports that come from Washington, there are far-reaching differences of opinion within the government with respect to the next steps to be taken for the reconstruction of economic conditions. One group in the administration is in favor of a thoroughgoing building program on a colossal scale. To this latter belong Ickes, Perkins, and Hopkins. Another group, to which Farley, Walker, Moffett, and Richberg belong, is decidedly against it. Either group is in a position to cite plausible arguments for its opinion.

It is absolutely undeniable, and has been long acknowledged, that a real economic revival cannot be expected without a colossal increase in building activities. During the years 1925 to 1928, inclusive, 2700 million dollars were spent each year, on an average, for the building of dwelling houses alone. In the year of the great crash, 1929, this sum fell to around 1900 million; in 1932 and 1933, this sum was less than 300 million, and, in the current

WPA (111) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, Dec. 3, 1934.

year, it is not expected to be much higher.

The causes for the catastrophic collapse of building activity are generally known. In the years of great opportunities, the building trend was so distinctly upward that there were too many houses when the crash came. This applied to buildings for industrial and commercial purposes, as well as to dwelling houses. Meanwhile, however, the situation has changed in this respect. In the five years since the start of the economic breakdown, numerous houses became overage, and many old factory buildings needed to be replaced by new ones. As is evidenced from various reports, this latter branch of the building industry shows a small improvement.

On the other hand, the building of dwelling houses is somehow making no progress and for this reason the government wants to offer a helping hand here. Opponents of the plan, however, point out that it does not pay to build dwelling houses, because building material is too expensive, and the wages of artisans are too high. The most important factor here is the wages of workmen, who are

Abendpost, Dec. 3, 1934.

in a strange predicament. For years, they had no work, or only little of it. Therefore, they argue convincingly that they have to demand high wages because they get so few hours of work.

Although nothing can be said against this argument, it is a fact that construction workers would get more hours of work if they consented to accept lower wages. At any rate, opponents of the building program are right in their assertion that the construction of dwelling houses would not pay until rents have risen considerably. This, however, is out of the question, for, if considerably more houses are built, it is reasonably to be expected that rents will become lower, not higher.

It is, furthermore, pointed out that the carrying out of a large building program by the government would cause hardship and injustice to the present owners of houses, as their property would become lower in value as a result. This argument is undoubtedly justified, too. Where, then, is a way out of this dilemma? The question is not hard to answer. The best thing the government

I H

- 4 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Dec. 3, 1934.

can do is to do nothing. It has already tried a number of measures to increase building activities, and the effects of these attempts will become apparent within a few years. Anyway, there will be a solution to the apparently insoluble problem which at present confronts the building trade. Everything finds a level. It has always been like that, and will be so this time.

WPA (LL) NOJ. 30275

Abendpost, Nov. 28, 1934.

HERCULES AT THE CROSS-ROADS

(Editorial)

Not unlike the ceiling in a torture chamber, the problem of providing means to continue aid for the unemployed is screwed down upon the administration. Whether or not they like to do it, they have to do it. The cessation of that aid would, without a doubt, lead to grave and serious disturbances in public and private life. There are more than mere signs that there is quite a quantity of "inflammable matter" among the unemployed. An explosion must be avoided.

On the other hand, it can not be denied that any additional tax load on the population will lead to nothing but a further diminution of the public's purchasing power. People are restricting their purchases more and more; the demand for goods is becoming smaller, and the result is restricted production, hand in hand with which goes increased unemployment.

The efforts of petitioners has succeeded in biting off another eighteen million

Abendpost, Nov. 28, 1934.

dollar chunk from the Federal government for Illinois. This sum is supposed to suffice for December and the first half of January. After that, the state will have to provide at least three million dollars monthly, otherwise the Federal government will shut its purse, and the state must then see for itself how it can feed the unemployed.

The governor now intends to urge the legislature [to action]. There is no further mention of the surplus derived from the sales tax and other state incomes. What is to be done with it remains obscure. It might seem advisable to make at least some use of that surplus, which has almost become a legend. It seems, however, that above the door of that sanctuary there is a sign that reads "Taboo".

The legislature must see what can be done. It has broad shoulders. Does it not interpret and express the will of the people? It is convenient, in such situations, to let others do the thinking for you and, what is more important, take over responsibility for you. The legislature can do nothing but enact new

Abendpost, Nov. 28, 1934.

taxes. In such manner do we uphold the fairy tale that the administration does all in its power to keep taxes down.

Nor does the legislature have to be squeamish about it, for there are still a number of things which, for no explainable reason, have remained untaxed. Taxation of these would produce handsome sums. People just do not like to renounce habits that have become a pleasure to them, such as smoking, card playing, and the like.

In the beginning there will be protests, even complaints, but man can adjust himself to almost anything. Is it not serving a good purpose? Politically, not much damage will be done, for "the poor people can not help themselves" (sic).

It is astonishing that they worry only about how to secure the necessary money, but they do not give a thought to whether it might not be advisable to alter the system of distribution. All assaults upon the system have so far been victoriously repulsed. It seems that they believe that they have created the

Abendpost, Nov. 28, 1934.

"ne plus ultra," and the monster so created is defended tooth and nail. In contrast stands, however, the effort of three separate commissions, which have been at work for some time to investigate the entire situation. They no longer seem to be able to answer so many complaints by a wave of the hand, for such commissions are but acting as lightning rods and scapegoats of appeasement. What they intend to do later on can already be foreseen today: nothing. Time will have to do it for them.

If increased burdens have to be carried, care should be taken that the system of distribution [of relief funds] be altered in such a way that the money comes under government control. The legislature has the power to do that, too.

I H

GERMAN



Abendpost, Nov. 22, 1934.

NATIONAL HOUSING ACT

(Editorial)

The provisions of the National Housing Act are of far-reaching importance, and not only will have the immediate effect of reviving the building industry and increasing the value of real estate, but will also help to stabilize real-estate values in the future. If the law achieves what it was intended to--and there is no reason to doubt that it will--then the social and economic measures of the Government will be of decisive importance. It will enable poor but thrifty people to own their own homes and will make the paying off of the mortgage comparatively easy for them. The purchasers of homes are given the greatest protection against possible losses. On the other hand, the rights of the capitalist who wants to invest his money in mortgages are not overlooked; and he is given greater security than before. The only one who is injured by this law is the greedy and unscrupulous moneylender, who will be prevented from doing business.

That the desired results may be attained, the following provisions were



Abendpost, Nov. 22, 1934.

included in the law; In the first place, a uniform rate of interest has been established for the whole country, namely, five per cent on new mortgages and five and one-half per cent on renewals. Second mortgages and all other debts on a home will be prevented since first mortgages may be for as much as eighty per cent of the assessed valuation, and can be for as long a period as twenty years; hence the sometimes considerable costs of renewing the mortgage are avoided, and also the possibility that the renewal will be refused.

For the payment of the mortgage a plan has been worked out according to which there will be monthly payments like rent. These payments will go both for interest and for retirement of the principle. At the same time there will be special provisions in the law for the renewal of mortgages at moderate cost.

To make this program possible, several supplementary measures have been taken. A system is to be created which will make it possible for capital which is superfluous in one part of the country, to be transferred to another part, where it is needed for this program. A uniform system of appraisal is to be developed, so that the security on which mortgages are based will be the same



Abendpost, Nov. 22, 1934.

all over the country. To take care of the sale of mortgages, national mortgage companies will be organized, which will also have the task of converting into fluid capital the many mortgages incurred during the depression which are held by banks and financial institutions. To implement the plan, special mortgage debentures will be issued which will be secured by first mortgages. These mortgages will be under the supervision and guarantee of the Government. These debentures should, if everything turns out as desired, be a sound enough investment to attract the capital which is required.

Abendpost, Nov. 21, 1934.

THE WOLF IN SHEEP'S CLOTHING

(Editorial)

In order to comply with the Governor's whim, the state legislature convened in special session to pass the bill authorizing the collection of the sales tax beginning June 30 of next year. The bill does not state the length of time during which the tax is to be collected. To take some of the sting out of the sales tax, the Governor wishes to disclaim the land tax for 1935, just as he did for 1934. This action will somewhat lighten the burdens of the plagued taxpayer. The state administration indicates that it intends to keep at least one of the 1932 campaign promises. To say the least, this makes a good impression.

In the meantime it seems that the business tax is an important source of revenue, notwithstanding the depression and the resulting curtailed purchasing power of the general population. It brings the state administration an

Abendpost, Nov. 21, 1934.

additional annual income of twelve million dollars. Another advantage of the business tax is that the assessments are collected monthly, and there is no long period of waiting as is characteristic of the land tax. This circumstance cannot be too highly appreciated in view of the prevailing scarcity of money.

The legislature has made no disposition of the surplus income, and we do not venture to guess at its eventual disposal. The Governor fought tooth and nail against the use of even a part of the sales taxes for special purposes, such as aid to the unemployed or subventions to the school districts. For this purpose taxes on gasoline had to be employed. Be that as it may, the question is: How far will the disclaiming of the land taxes on the part of the state actually benefit the taxpayer?

Let us assume that a building lot has, in accordance with the equalization factor, a taxing value of \$2,000. As the state's claim is fifty cents for every \$100, the state is to get \$10 in taxes. At the present sales tax

Abendpost, Nov. 21, 1934.

rate, the same landowner would have to spend a mere \$500 for his vital needs and the tax he must pay is equal to the assessment on the lot valued at \$2,000. Even though the sales tax is paid by the merchant, it is included in the selling price and the consumer actually pays the tax.

The situation might have become even worse for the buyer if the suggestion made by the Illinois Association of Commerce had been complied with. This suggestion advocated a fixed tax on amounts as low as twenty-five cents. More money has already come in than was expected. According to the familiar adage, "Little drops of water....make the mighty ocean," even more income could be realized. This would, of course, benefit the administration, but not the people. One consolation remains for the landowner, namely, that all have to pay the sales tax, even those who are otherwise exempt. This, however, does not increase the amount in his cash register which, after all, is his chief concern.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Nov. 19, 1934.

THE ECHO IN THE FOLLAGE THICKET

The Administration's plan to launch a social legislation has apparently met with the universal approval of the press. It seems that even those papers which on general principles disprove and combat everything that comes from Washington can no longer hide themselves from the realization that social insurance in one form or another is necessary, and that the enactment of such laws can no longer be delayed. It is quite reasonable that such laws represent a far-reaching intercession in the economic life. This intercession, however, is by far not as deep and as thorough going as is generally supposed. That a large number of states have already adopted a form of social insurance must not be overlooked.

The plans of the Administration, therefore, will serve to expand and to unify those already in existence. As the President declared, the payment of compensations to unemployed is to be made by the states and regulated by state legislations. The Federal Government, however, retains the right to withdraw and to

Abendpost, Nov. 19, 1934.

administer the money. The Republican minority points out that this centralization is incompatible with the democratic theory of the sovereignty of the states, which Roosevelt emphasized in the election campaign.

This objection is justified. It would undoubtedly be better if the states retained absolute autonomy as regards social insurance, but that cannot be carried out. During the years of the depression it became apparent that in many instances the states had conducted the management in an irresponsible manner and had quite thoughtlessly incurred colossal debts. The citizens allowed themselves to be persuaded by the politicians to vote in favor of enormous debentures in the form of bonds which, as the situation stood, were by no means justified. Then, in the lean years that followed, the incomes from taxes decreased, and many of the states no longer could pay the interests.

Accordingly these states were not in a position to raise the means necessary for the support of the unemployed, and consequently it was necessary for the Federal Government to go to work with its own aid. While conditions of this kind do not

I H
I D 2 c

- 3 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Nov. 19, 1934.

exist in all states, they are typical of many, and the President would be foolish and unmindful of his duty if he failed to insist that the management of the funds for the unemployed be reserved for the Federal Government. It is true that social legislation will cost a great deal of money, but it should be remembered that the persons who are later to derive their means for a living from this insurance may not be left to go hungry. Today they receive the dole and later they will receive insurance money. This may be more costly to the public in general, but it is more akin to the views which exist today among civilized nations.

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I D 2 c

GERMAN

Abendpost, Nov. 16, 1934.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

(Editorial)

In Washington a conference for economic security is in session. What is to be understood by "economic security" cannot easily be defined, because opinions differ greatly. In the most comprehensive meaning of the phrase, "economic security" means a state of affairs in which citizens are protected under all circumstances from having to resort to public charity. This aim is to be achieved by far-reaching social legislation, that is, laws providing for unemployment and old-age insurance, and insurance against sickness and accidents.

There does not seem to be much likelihood, however, that such a comprehensive program of social insurance will be undertaken in the near future. President Roosevelt fears that such plans might disturb the program for economic



I H
I D 2 c

- 2 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Nov. 16, 1934.

reconstruction, and he is trying to avoid anything that might have such an effect. The President received a committee from the conference in the White House. He took this opportunity to make an address which naturally was meant for the whole nation.

In this speech he stated that he would submit only one bill on unemployment insurance to the next Congress. He revealed only a few details in regard to the bill. He laid particular emphasis on the fact that the bill provided for insurance, not relief. The necessary funds were, therefore, to be secured from premium payments, and not from taxes.

The administration of these funds is to be, according to Roosevelt's plan, in the hands of the National Government, while the disbursement of the funds is to be left to the states.



Abendpost, Nov. 16, 1934.

Therefore the states must decide whether they are willing to introduce this kind of insurance or not. The President expressed the hope that those states whose legislatures meet in January of this year will enact a law of this sort. This expectation is certainly not going to be fulfilled in all instances, but there is good reason to believe that, under the pressure of public opinion, the states will one by one agree to this unemployment insurance. Naturally, care should be taken, right from the start, to see to it that these laws are not turned into fantastic plans for making the people happy. A strong and irrefutable argument for unemployment insurance lies in the fact that, in the long run, it will do away with unemployment relief. Therefore, while industry, trade, and commerce will be burdened in one way, in another it will be relieved. President Roosevelt declared emphatically that he is in favor of a comprehensive plan for social insurance. But he wants to move slowly, and step by step. He has again taken the wind out of the sails of his opponents, who wish to represent him as a radical, a socialist, or a communist.



Abendpost, Aug. 1, 1934.

REFORMS IN THE ADMINISTRATION

(Editorial)

For many years sincere men and women of Chicago have considered the problem of simplifying the administration of the city, county, and other local political structures so that they might be operated more cheaply and more effectively. It is clear to everyone with normal intelligence that the existence of several parallel offices with all but the same authority in the very same administrative district produces an enormous expense in administrative procedure.

The continuance of Chicago and Cook County as parts of the State of Illinois has merely a historical justification. It would be infinitely more practical and economical if Chicago, together with other administrative districts of the County and neighboring counties having the same economic and cultural interests, were made into an independent state. As the State of Illinois

Abendpost, Aug. 1, 1934.

grew it really existed only on the map. No one could have predicted at that time the almost unbelievable development of Chicago. That the territory of Chicago is now united into a political unit with the rest of the state represents a condition just as out of the ordinary as, for instance, the Siamese twins.

It is even harder to realize that even in Cook County the administration, and with it the responsibility, is divided. The city and county should form one unit, and there is not the least justification for the existence of such independent institutions as the Board of Education, the Water Department, and the Chicago park districts. Many years ago Professor Charles E. Merriam of the University of Chicago, who is regarded as an expert in this field, worked out a few plans according to which a number of offices could be united either by simple legislative enactment, or through the more cumbersome procedure of changing the constitution. Nothing, however, has happened as yet, although one might have assumed that these plans would have been carried out energetically in the face of the lowered taxes

Abendpost, Aug. 1, 1934.

NY (GER) PROCL 30275

received in recent years. Professional politicians are naturally against simplification of the administrative machine, on the principle that it will reduce the armies of officials and thereby lessen political patronage. It is remarkable, therefore, that the State of New York recently achieved some successes in this direction. The Senate of the State legislature approved four referendum bills which provide for simplification and economy in the county administration. They are to be submitted soon to popular vote. As reported, there is a good possibility that these bills will be accepted by the lower house.

The acceptance of these bills by the New York legislature constitutes the end of a struggle which decades ago was started by Alfred E. Smith, then governor of New York. Smith, endowed with a native gift for questions of administrative technique, even during his first term in office as governor recognized the fact that the administration of the counties was very much in need of reform. Accordingly, he took up the struggle against the energetic resistance offered by the party in opposition and by many

Abendpost, Aug. 1, 1934.

influential politicians in his own party. As governor, Franklin D. Roosevelt continued the struggle, and now there is hope that at last the end at which they aimed is about to be attained.

These occurrences are significant and instructive to the whole country, inasmuch as there is not one state in which simplification and modernization of the administration is not only desirable but also necessary. They show that such plans can be materialized by dint of hard work. They also demonstrate that it sometimes takes many decades before an end may be realized.

Abendpost, July 6, 1934.

THE RED PERIL

(Editorial)

The American Socialists recently met in two conventions, to which the papers gave little attention. One was the national convention in Detroit, the other the state convention in New York. The two meetings, following one another at short intervals, are remarkable for the reason that the Detroit convention made resolutions which stand in direct contrast to those made at the New York convention. As is known, New York is the only large city, except Milwaukee, in which Socialists have a certain numerical strength. Here and there, to be sure, a Socialist mayor is occasionally elected, but these incidents are rare and the cities do not form a part of the small group having more than a million inhabitants.

The State and the City of New York have a considerable number of Socialist votes, which is to be explained from the polyglot composition of the voters and from

NYA (ILL.) PROJ. 30273

Abendpost, July 6, 1934.

the preponderance of the industrial population. It is, for this reason, that the New York Socialists, who form a strong group within the party, should go on record in direct contrast with those of the national convention. The former Socialist candidate for president, Norman Thomas succeeded in getting the nomination for the office of United States Senator; but this was conceded him only after he was reproached in highly bitter debates that he pays homage to a communism only feebly veiled, and that he exploits the party for personal interests.

Before all, however, the right wing of the party succeeded in totally denouncing the declaration of principles as voiced by the national convention. With the Socialists; it is always the same story. They are in discord with each other; they perpetually quarrel over theories and doctrines, and that is why they can achieve no practical results in politics. The most successful candidate for president they ever had was Eugene V. Debs. He obtained almost 900,000 votes in 1912, and in 1920 even more. This was obviously due to the personality of the candidate. Debs was known all over the country. For years he played leading parts in the activities of workers, and it cannot be contradicted that

Abendpost, July 6, 1934.

hundreds of thousands of workers with no socialistic leanings voted for the party ticket out of personal sympathy for Debs.

This can be best proved by the enormous reduction of Socialist votes since then, although the total number of votes was considerably increased during the same period. Not even the long depression resulted in an increase of Socialist votes. This is quite **clear**. When a citizen with radical tendencies decides to turn his back on the **two** great parties and to join the Socialists, he is immediately confronted with a great difficulty. For there are two socialistic parties, the Socialist Party and the Socialist Labor Party. Which of the **two** should he join?

If he, however, studies closely the two socialistic parties he may realize that they are subdivided into many groups which are in a bitter feud with each other. There is, of course, also a Communist party; but the Communists are likewise divided into various groups, of which each makes claim to have the only genuine

Abendpost, July 6, 1934.

hue of red teachings. Naturally, the Socialists are sharply combated by the Communists who call them sneaks. It is well to take notice of this discord which prevails within the radical parties. It goes to show that the red peril, which ever and anon is brought up by a certain type of politician, is but senseless chatter.

From a handful of radicals, who are in bitter combat with each other, the country has nothing to fear.

Abendpost, July 5, 1934.

CONFERENCE OF PARDON BOARDS

(Editorial)

The conference of delegates from pardon boards of the Middle Western States which meets in Chicago would have commanded more attention if the large majority of the population would agree that the system of pardons which includes paroles and pardons, is a complete failure. It has by no means lived up to expectations of helping convicts and bringing them back to the right path. On the contrary, it has actually made conditions worse, as far as habitual criminals are concerned. It is a fact that today a veritable army of habitual criminals is permitted to roam freely instead of being kept behind the bars; they manage to escape, and use their ill-won liberty to plan and execute new crimes. An authority who is well familiar with conditions, Hinton G. Clabaugh, who for many years was president of the Illinois board of pardons, stated in a speech before the conference that the system of pardons is the most important abettor that crime has.

Abendpost, July 5, 1934.

Now, since the system of pardon and parole has been, for the present, established legally, it is opportune to have an understanding with other states regarding supervision of conditionally discharged convicts. To bring about a strict supervision, a widely spread organization is needed which is, in the first place, very costly and, besides, it could do good only if the officers are intelligent men and are endowed with the proper concept of their duties. But since one is justified in assuming that, in making appointments to positions, political influence will prevail, one may have his doubts. At any rate, there is always the danger that an unwise deal on the part of the supervising officer will obstruct the intentions of the discharged convict who is willing to become a useful member of society and who is in search of work. In such cases it may easily happen that the discharged person is discouraged in his efforts, and turns back to his former career. On the other hand, habitual criminals pay little attention to supervision and manage to find means (by the aid of political influence) to avoid it entirely, so as to continue, undisturbed, their careers of crime.

Abendpost, July 5, 1934.

To do away, once and forever, with these evil conditions of the system of pardons, there is only one method that can be used. A decision should be made to make an end to senseless sentences for uncertain terms. It is, at any rate, in the interest of those who have fallen afoul of the law, and also in that of society. There is no doubt that the court of justice which conducts the trial is more qualified to pass a just sentence. The sentenced man then knows definitely the term of sentence he has to face, and does not delude himself with hopes of an early parole. If he then sees, through his good behavior, the possibility to have the customary part of his sentence reduced, it will be an incentive to deport himself accordingly and, in most instances, this will have a bearing upon his future life. But after he has served his sentence he is a free man and may begin a new life, unimpeded. But if we are dealing with habitual criminals, there are means and ways aplenty to keep them under police supervision, even after their term in the penitentiary, in case there is need for so doing.

The thing is easier of execution than is generally realized. All we have to do is to rescind Ordinance #802 of the criminal code dealing with indeterminate

I H

- 4 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, July 5, 1934.

sentences. The population should devote more attention to this problem in an effort to bring about a change for the good.

Abendpost, Mar. 21, 1934.

THE OLD PROBLEM

(Editorial)

The problem of controlling liquor is just as far from solution today as it was in the days when Congress legalized four-per-cent beer. Since that time prohibition has been abolished. Congress and the various State legislatures have enacted laws, and municipal authorities have passed ordinances; but despite this the problem has not been satisfactorily solved. Our fellow citizen, Max Henius, who certainly can be considered an authority on matters pertaining to the manufacture and regulation of liquor, has recently published a pamphlet which contains some noteworthy ideas.

Max Henius is familiar with the liquor business of his native land, Denmark, and with [liquor traffic] in England, in Germany, and in other countries of continental Europe; he knows what the situation was in the United States before prohibition and during prohibition, and what it is now. He considers education in temperance to be the key to all liquor control. And therefore

Abendpost, Mar. 21, 1934.

he is convinced that beer of light alcoholic content would be the ideal national drink for America. However, if it is to be made our universal beverage, the price must be low, and therefore Max Henius demands that it be sold at five cents a glass and at ten cents a bottle.

This demand is just; but it cannot be enforced, since the tax on beer is much too high. The author shows by statistics that the consumption of beer is not nearly so large as it should be when compared with the consumption of the prohibition era. Therefore Henius recommends that light beer of the kind that was sold immediately before the repeal of prohibition be reintroduced, and that a tax of three dollars a barrel be levied upon it. Stronger beer should be taxed six dollars a barrel. However, in most instances the so-called light beer would contain less than four per cent of alcohol by volume, since brewers would make it so light that it would not contain any more. This was what we experienced in the beer that was brewed just before prohibition was repealed, and it cannot be denied that too little alcohol spoils the taste of the beverage; but if Congress would decrease the tax on beer to three dollars a barrel,

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, Mar. 21, 1934.

irrespective of alcoholic content, then beer could be sold at five cents a glass and at ten cents a bottle, the consumption of it would increase, and the tax receipts would be greater.

Max Henius also takes up the saloon problem in his pamphlet. He believes that most of the evils of the saloon can be removed by abolishing the bar. Now we do not wish to deny that drinking at the bar has increased the abuse of alcohol. However, we cannot do away with this evil by the merely mechanical process of eliminating the bar. The Chicago city council has provided ample regulations for saloons, yet these regulations do not cover the worst evil, the sale of intoxicants to minors and to inebriated persons. One could even say that the ordinances promote this evil. For instance, it is a well-known fact that any saloonkeeper who is deprived of his license because of flagrant violations of liquor laws may take out a license in the name of a "dummy". The procedure involves no difficulty whatever if he has a political pull.

The rule that saloons must close at one o'clock in the morning on weekdays and at two o'clock on Sunday mornings shows results that are altogether different

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Abendpost, Mar. 21, 1934.

from those which the authors of the law intended to gain. The rule in itself is foolish because in a large city like Chicago there are thousands of people who are obliged to work after midnight, such as bartenders, waiters, musicians, actors, cooks, employees of local transportation companies or railroads, and others. Why should these people be deprived of the privilege of taking a drink after they have finished their daily work? They acquire the right to do so by organizing clubs that really are not clubs and by patronizing speakeasies. And it is unnecessary to prove that such conditions are conducive to corruption.

In one word, the regulation of our entire liquor business is still in a very bad way. Exorbitant taxes on beer and distilled liquors encourage the smuggling of whiskey and illegitimate liquor sales. That is one of the fundamental evils. Another consists in the mechanical regulation of saloons, which is too narrow-minded on the one hand and on the other hand ignores the most important factors, such as the character, the reputation, and the past life of licensees.

It is absolutely necessary that the proper authorities shall thoroughly revise

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I H
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- 5 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Mar. 21, 1934.

our liquor laws. Millions of dollars have been invested in the liquor business, and millions of dollars change hands through the manufacture, purchase, and sale of intoxicating beverages. The liquor traffic is one of our most important branches of commerce, and reasonable taxation and regulation of it are an absolute necessity.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Feb. 16, 1934.

THE ABOLITION OF CHILD LABOR

(Editorial)

The fight against the so-called amendment to abolish child labor was fought years ago. Now the fight is being renewed. In 1924 Congress adopted the amendment after a long debate. Soon thereafter it was rejected by more than twenty states, and thus was considered to be dead and buried. About a year ago agitation on behalf of the amendment was renewed, and it has already been ratified by a number of states, among them several which had previously rejected it.

It is not surprising that interest in the amendment has revived. The government and the entire nation have started a systematic battle against the depression. The most important object of this battle is to secure work for the unemployed and thus to put them in the ranks of wage earners.



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GERMAN

Abendpost, Feb. 16, 1934.

The first step necessary to accomplish this, naturally, is the elimination of children from competition with adults, and the best way to attain this end is to ratify the forgotten amendment to abolish child labor.

The logic of this argument is so clear that neither unemployed nor employed persons can refute it. In addition, there is the human appeal. Is it not a disgrace to a civilized nation to expose defenseless youth to the brutal exploitation of greedy extortioners? Is it human to permit little children to work in sweatshops, factories, and on farms, and thus to stunt their growth physically and mentally? It is a disgrace, indeed, and therefore child labor should have been prohibited long ago. Nevertheless, serious objections are raised against ratifying the amendment.

Actually, in name, it is not an amendment to abolish child labor. The amendment gives Congress authority to regulate or prohibit any activity of persons under eighteen years of age. According to law, children between



I H
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- 3 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Feb. 16, 1934.



the ages of fourteen and eighteen are minors; but one cannot very well class them as children. It has long been a custom in all civilized countries to apprentice fourteen-year old boys. In Germany, technical schools were established for the purpose of giving apprentices an opportunity to continue their education. What is more, all apprentices were compelled to attend these schools. That was a very wise arrangement, for thus the physical and mental requirements of the young men were adequately provided for in every respect.

It would be foolish to grant Congress power to forbid all persons up to eighteen years of age to participate in any and every activity. So great an authority would be too far-reaching. It would give our public officials the right to interfere with the private life of individuals and families in a manner that a nation having only an ounce of self-respect would never tolerate.

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- 4 -

GERMAN



Abendpost, Feb. 16, 1934.

'Tis true, the advocates of this amendment say that Congress will not exceed its powers; but that is a very weak argument.

How about the Sixteenth Amendment which provided for the introduction of the income tax? When it was discussed, assurances were also given that Congress would not use the full authority that the amendment afforded, excepting in extreme cases, as for instance, during a war. And we know from experience just what happened. How about the Eighteenth Amendment which was adopted for the purpose of preventing people from misusing alcohol? It resulted in tyranny in brutal oppression and snooping, and will forever be a blot upon the history of America.

What can young people from fourteen to eighteen years of age do, if they are not permitted to work? Very likely the sponsors of the amendment will say: "Let them study, so they may be better equipped for life." That is foolishness. There is too much studying in our country today, as matters

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- 5 -

GERMAN



Abendpost, Feb. 16, 1934.

are; and thus we are rearing an academic proletariat that will prove to be very dangerous to our country.

It is said: "If we refuse to build more schools, we will have to build more prisons." The contrary is true. Nobody has become a criminal through lack of knowledge; but many have been led to crime because they lacked an opportunity to apply the knowledge which they had acquired in schools, and were unable to adjust themselves to manual labor.

Close scrutiny reveals that the fight against the depression is an effective argument against the ratification of the proposed child labor amendment. President Roosevelt said in an address regarding the aims and results of the N.R.A., "Child labor has been abolished." Well if that is so, why abolish it again through another amendment to the Constitution of the United States?

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Jan. 4, 1934.

USEFUL PEACETIME WORK

(Editorial)

Very few of our fellow citizens have the least conception of the work that has been accomplished by the 1,522 camp groups of the Civilian Conservation Corps, and the 8000 Indians who have been organized separately in similar groups. And yet this work has assumed such proportions that it well deserves to be publicized in wider circles, at least in its principal parts.

According to the statistics before us, no less than 12,671 miles of new road have been laid, 4299 bridges built, 5058 new telegraph lines erected, 1700 watchtowers and tool sheds constructed, and 25000 acres of land provided with trees. At the same time tree nurseries have been established and their yield during the coming few years will be sufficient to provide useful trees for 50,000 acres of land.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, Jan. 4, 1934.

Special care was taken to preserve forests, as is evident from the fact that about 800,000 acres were protected from harmful insects. In addition, 47,000 acres of land were freed from poisonous weeds, 3,566,000 acres were put under rodent control, and tree and plant diseases that do untold damage every year were fought successfully within an area of 1,765,000 acres.

Forty thousand work days were required to fight forest fires, and 129,962 acres of woodland were protected against devastation by instituting and applying proven preventive measures.

Nearly 68,000 work days were spent in the nurseries during these six months. At the same time a vast area of woodlands have been converted into forests by the removal of old trees and other obstacles, and this land will be very useful after some time, whereas it otherwise would have remained utterly without value.

Under these circumstances all credit is due to the initiative of

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- 3 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Jan. 4, 1934.

President Roosevelt, who is sole creator of the Civilian Conservation Corps, and he **deserves** our gratitude, even though we were somewhat skeptical about his plans at first, and maintained that we saw nothing in them but a weak attempt to decrease the army of unemployed. He did not take into account the benefits which would accrue from the work of 300,000 young men under able and intelligent leadership.

Due to reasons easily understood the work of the Civilian Conservation Corps will prove to be more beneficial to future generations than to the present one; however, even the present generation, in consideration of its own best interests, has every reason to give this peacetime work the credit which it deserves.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, Jan. 4, 1934.

TIL PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

(Editorial)

To Congress, and to the entire country, President Roosevelt's message was doubly surprising. It was surprising that he read the message in person, and his failure to make a single concrete proposal for legislation was certainly unexpected. After the Presidents had, for decades, refrained from reading their messages in person before Congress, President Wilson took up the old custom again. His example was followed by Harding and Coolidge, while Hoover avoided making a personal appearance before the representatives of the people.

One can easily understand what induced Roosevelt to come to the Capitol and deliver his message in person. The circumstances surrounding a Presidential message are such that it is addressed not only to the Congress, but to the whole people as well, and, since the radio now gives men in public life an opportunity to make a personal appeal to every individual in the country, one can imagine

Abendpost, Jan. 4, 1934.

why Roosevelt preferred to deliver the message himself, rather than to turn it over to a clerk. There is the further consideration that this message, at least in the opinion of its author, is a unique and extremely important document.

Knowing that his appearing before Congress in person might seem a dictatorial gesture, Roosevelt sought to avoid giving this impression by laying particular emphasis upon the excellent progress made by Congress in the enactment of legislation. He explained that he had not come before Congress to demand new laws, but seriously to consult with it and to work with it in harmony. His message contained no proposals for new laws, but was chiefly a survey of what had been attempted and attained by the laws enacted in the special session of Congress.

Roosevelt left no doubt that by these laws a new social order had been created in this country. He pointed to the measures for the relief of agriculture, especially the balancing of production and consumption. He indicated that the purpose of the measures regulating industry and commerce was the suppression of tyrannical monopoly and at the same time, the elimination of destructive methods

Abendpost, Jan. 4, 1934.

of competition. In a few sentences he touched upon the currency policy, its effects and its goal, as well as the financial, banking, and budget policies of his administration.

The President related his efforts to the history of the past when he alluded to the first sentence of the preamble of the Constitution and declared that the overwhelming majority of the people, without regard for party affiliations, sought for mankind a greater opportunity to find prosperity and happiness. He said that he agreed with the people that prosperity and welfare is not furthered by materialism and extravagance, but by honor, unselfishness, a feeling of responsibility, and justice.

The message makes clear that its author considers the laws enacted in the special session to be permanent measures. They were measures to fight the depression, but in Roosevelt's opinion the chief cause of the depression was the fact that these laws and this regulation by the authorities did not exist; consequently these measures must be permanent. Hence the message foreshadows the end of

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Abendpost, Jan. 4, 1934.

economic individualism and the beginning of an economic era which is permeated with socialist ideas.

The President's message is marked by an openness not usual in documents of this sort. Thus it declares that the efforts of European statesmen to promote better international relations and to limit armaments have been unsuccessful as yet. At the same time the President states emphatically that from now on the United States will keep clear of Europe's political bargains and problems. He also emphasizes that the Pan-American Conference in Montevideo was a success, and that the other American republics have been convinced that henceforth the United States will not interfere in their internal affairs.

In every respect the message is in harmony with the President's policies. In broad outline it explains the New Deal, its goals and methods, and it will undoubtedly help to establish and strengthen the people's confidence in the man in the White House.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Sept. 28, 1933.

REVISION OF THE ECONOMIC PROGRAM

(Editorial)

In government circles at Washington, a number of doubts have arisen with respect to the effectiveness of the measures taken by the administration to revive our economic life. It is possible that these doubts are unjustified. Experience has taught us that economic tempo is retarded each year at the height of the summer season; this repeats itself in good, as well as bad, times. This year the reaction came a little later than usual, and it was therefore to be expected that it would last longer. Moreover, it is possible that the depression has at last reached its lowest point, and that improvements which may be noticed in many fields would have come without the measures taken by the government.

How things actually stand cannot be definitely established. The situation may become better with the approach of the cold weather; but perhaps the

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

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- 2 -

GERMAN

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Abendpost, Sept. 28, 1933.

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I E retrogressive tendency will continue. In this respect, we must consider that the situation has been nearly hopeless for years that a speedy and sudden improvement can by no means be expected. Concerning all these things, one has to depend on assumptions. One thing, however, is certain: The government's control of economic life will have to be either expanded or entirely removed. There is no middle way.

It is all very well to raise wages and to shorten working hours. But these measures can be taken only if, at the same time business firms are permitted to raise prices in proportion. Otherwise they simply cannot exist. To be sure, the raising of prices is included in the program of the administration, although it seems that the regulation of prices is absolutely impossible in the field of wholesale and retail business.

At any rate, successful regulation of prices would eliminate cutthroat competition, and that would be a great advantage. But nothing would be gained by it as yet, because it would at once become necessary to buy at higher prices

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 3075

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- 3 -

GERMAN

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Abendpost, Sept. 28, 1933.

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I E Here regulation ceases. No power in the world can force people to buy merchandise at a certain price if they cannot pay that price, and there is no doubt that there are millions who cannot buy at all. The number of unemployed has been estimated at sixteen millions. Assuming that this number has now been reduced by three millions, there still remain thirteen million unemployed, many of whom are public charges. These persons cannot be counted as buyers or consumers in the economic sense of the words. The others (almost all of them) are so deeply in debt that they can buy only the most necessary things, and this condition cannot put the wheels of industry back into motion again. It is entirely superfluous to stage big buying campaigns, because, if the American has money or credit, he buys. Experience teaches us that many buy more than they can pay for. But where there is neither money nor credit, every attempt to increase turnover and consumption artificially is utterly useless.

And so the country faces the same economic problems as it did six months ago. When the administration came before the public with its economic program, the

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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- 4 -

GERMAN

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Abendpost, Sept. 28, 1933.

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I E latter was all but unanimously received with great applause. The situation was so desperate that every attempt to bring about an improvement was greeted with a limitless feeling of relief. To some people, however, the plans of the government elicited suspicious shaking of the head. Others by no means enthusiastic, but in a receptive mood, argued in this manner: Pure individualism has failed us; we want no socialism: Therefore, we must try a system which embodies a modification of the individualistic system, but which is not fully socialistic.

It turned out that this is impossible. Once the state starts regulating economic life, it must regulate it completely; it seems that a compromise between free, individualistic economy and state-regulated economy is an impossibility. It is fortunate that President Roosevelt, to whom Congress turned over almost limitless power to regulate our national economy, is no doctrinarian. He has frequently emphasized that he has a clear conception of the experimental nature of his measures. One may assume that, even now, he stands undaunted and unbiased, facing the situation squarely, and that he

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Abendpost, Sept. 28, 1933.

I E is ready to revise his program at any time.

In what manner this revision will have to be made is not difficult to guess. In the first place, the revised program must contain a clear rejection of inflation, for it is more than obvious that continued and undenied rumors of inflation have a paralyzing effect upon commerce and industry and upon the credit situation. The second point in the program would be the restoration of the gold standard. This is necessary in the interest of private and government credit. The government's great building program will naturally have to be executed in its essentials, but for the rest it seems best to slow down, as soon as possible, all measures for regulating and aiding agriculture, industry, and commerce.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, June 28, 1933.

RETURN OF THE SALES TAX

The Illinois sales tax is returning. But this time it is set at only two per cent--the first tax, which was set at three per cent, was declared unconstitutional by the Illinois Supreme Court. Enforcement of the law will be deferred, since there is still a small matter which must be ironed out between the Senate and the House in Springfield. Governor Horner will sign the bill as soon as it is presented to him. Therefore, beginning Saturday, every consumer in the state of Illinois will be offended when the amount of the sales tax is added to the cost of his purchases.

This is not mere talk. The collection of this tax does provoke both the seller and the buyer. During the few weeks when the three-per-cent tax was in effect, eleven cents was charged for a ten-cent cigar in many stores, although legally a one-cent tax was due only on purchases amounting to more than thirty-three and one-third cents. Thus all small purchases were unduly taxed. One can see that in the course of a year a sum much in excess of the

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I H
I D 2 c
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- 2 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, June 28, 1933.

lawful amount would be collected; such cases should be, and very probably will be, taken to court.

Retail business is fighting the sales tax just as much as consumers; for retailers are burdened with additional bookkeeping, since they must account to the state concerning the amount of sales tax remitted. Since they will not wish to suffer losses, they will be tempted to overcharge, and although one can hardly blame them, such an overcharge would be an injustice to the consumer, who would very likely seek redress in court. By their decree that the tax be collected at the time of the sale, our legislators have shown that they are mere amateurs in tax matters, and that they do not know how to deal with this type of tax which has been in force in many European states. The many petty annoyances could be avoided by computing the tax on the basis of the merchant's monthly turnover. The merchant will look out for his financial interests, and the customer will trade at stores where he finds the best bargains. Therefore, if a merchant boosts his prices too much because of the sales tax, his customers will patronize the businessmen who keep their

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

I H
I D 2 c
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- 3 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, June 28, 1933.

price increase within reasonable limits. Accordingly, if a company tries to make additional profits by means of the sales tax, it will soon find that such methods are not conducive to the welfare of its business. The former method of collecting the sales tax results in anger, unnecessary work, and unnecessary inconvenience. At all events, an attempt to collect the tax on the basis of monthly gross income is to be recommended for more than one reason.

In its present form the sales tax contains two provisions: The sales tax revenue for the first six months of the year is to be used for unemployment relief. Apparently Springfield is certain that the state will not have to deal with the relief of the jobless after January 1. That savors of strong optimism, and one can only hope that it is justified. Beginning January 1, 1934, the proceeds of the sales tax are to be used to reduce real-estate and personal taxes.

The sales tax is to be in force for two years. The chief argument advanced

WPA (H.L.) PROJ. 30275

I H
I D 2 c
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- 4 -

G. GRINN

Abendpost, June 28, 1933.

by the sponsors of the tax was that it is absolutely necessary for the state to continue unemployment relief. This argument is not altogether in agreement with fact, since the bill specifically provides that the relief fund is to be supplemented by the sales tax only until the end of this year. State unemployment relief is only an excuse for levying this tax, which, if it is not abolished by the courts, can easily be renewed indefinitely, and can serve as a pretext to continue the slovenly financial methods of the state authorities, which are carried out according to the infamous principle: The money is there, so it must be spent. Thus it would be much better if the courts would again do away with the Illinois sales tax.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Abendpost, June 10, 1933.

SELFISH POLITICS

(Editorial)

An amendment to the new sales tax bill introduced by Senator Lantz will cause anything but joy among the unemployed in Cook County. Should the bill and the amendment be adopted, the responsibility of the state to care for the unemployed in Illinois will cease at the end of this calendar year, and cities of more than 500,000 inhabitants will have to bear the entire burden of feeding and housing those in their midst who have no work or other means of subsistence. In Illinois there is only one city which has a population of more than 500,000, and that is Chicago.

Whenever taxes are discussed....the legislature at Springfield is always divided into two camps--one representing the cities, and the other the rural districts; and the latter have always looked upon Chicago as the well-known goose that

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30277

I H
I D 2 c

- 2 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, June 10, 1933.

cannot lay enough golden eggs. That was the situation when the state income tax was discussed; it applies also to the gasoline tax, and it will hold good of the new sales tax should the latter be enacted. Chicago and Cook County are obliged to raise money for the state, but when they themselves need money, they must not ask the state for help.

Senator Lantz certainly thought that he was very generous when he inserted in his amendment the provision that Chicago should have the right to levy new municipal taxes in order to take care of its needy. Who does not shudder at this provision? The sales tax was originally intended solely for relief purposes. The first version of this tax law having been declared unconstitutional, Springfield now offers an improved edition. It is true that this time the sales tax is to be used to decrease old tax assessments, especially those on real estate. And since Chicago must certainly count upon being called upon to support many unemployed next year, it will have to levy new taxes to finance expenditures necessary for relief of these needy.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, June 10, 1933.

Naturally, the question arises, who is to carry this great burden?

No doubt the communities should be chiefly responsible for the welfare of their indigent, and under normal conditions that arrangement is feasible. However, present economic conditions are not normal, but very abnormal, and exceptional measures are in order. The counties have always provided for the care of some poor people, but only in a very moderate degree, while private organizations have borne the greater share of the burden of charity. Only when the need increased to such proportions that private sources of help were not adequate to meet the demands for aid, did the state take a hand in the matter by establishing public relief for the unemployed. It is certain that there will be a return to the old method of dispensing charity, as soon as it can be done without danger to the social conditions in the state. However, at present the need is still great, and it would be playing with fire if Chicago tried to relieve the state of its responsibility today and endeavor to carry the entire load alone.

Abendpost, June 10, 1933.

And who can predict today what conditions in the state will be like at the end of this year? Nobody. Hence the state should wait some time before it proceeds to alter the present method of poor relief. At all events, Springfield should keep one thing in mind: Our people would be satisfied with a sales tax which is just to all taxpayers, provided the proceeds were used solely for financing the relief of the needy. But if it is to be merely a supplementary tax, it will never be approved by the people. Experience teaches us how much value we can place on the promise that the sales tax will be used to reduce the old taxes. Many such reductions have been promised, but the promises have never been kept. So if relief is to be financed by other means, then the sales tax is superfluous.

The Lantz Amendment, which was passed by the Senate, is another proof that Springfield is often politically shortsighted and selfish. The public has every reason to follow the further development of the proposed sales tax. Our representatives are concocting a medicine which apparently will not be

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- 5 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, June 10, 1933.

conducive to the health of Chicago.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, June 1, 1933.

OLD-AGE PENSIONS

(Editorial)

It has been repeatedly claimed by people in our country that the United States of America is not proper soil for social legislation. These citizens take great pride in "rugged individualism," as President Hoover expressed it, and they insist that welfare laws, as, for instance, the ones which have been perfected in Germany during the last decades, and which could well serve as models, are not suitable for America.

Meanwhile, a wide breach has been made in the ramparts of this contention. Old-age pensions are being advocated more widely, and twenty-two states have already adopted them. It is even said that these states are feeling no ill effects from this action. The people who are receiving state pensions are relieved of the necessity of spending their remaining years in a home for

MPA (ILL.) PRO 1 3075

Abendpost, June 1, 1933.

the aged.

But this is not the only advantage of old-age pensions. It is pointed out that through the institution of this social measure those pitiable creatures who looked for employment despite their advanced age, and who were willing to work for "starvation" wages in order to continue their wretched existence have vanished from the labor market. And finally it is stated with much emphasis that old-age pensions are really no burden on the state. Old people's homes are very expensive institutions, chiefly because they are under the management of politicians who, as is well known, are very wasteful. Old-age pensions are small, but they at least protect the recipients against want; and, since they involve little opportunity for graft, they even save money for the state.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Apr. 19, 1933.

CONSIDERING PLANNED ECONOMY

(Editorial)

Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins is considering a planned economy for this nation. A clause of the proposed Black bill provides the Federal Government with dictatorial powers in the field of economy. The minimum wage law, the proposed thirty-hour working week, and the control of produce by the Federal Government are also being considered for future legislation. It seems incredible that endeavor should be directed toward this end when such procedure is hailed by Socialists as the initial step in the introduction of their economic order, in which they include state control of the regulation of supply and demand, as well as of working periods and wages. The plans of the Secretary of Labor--for which acceptance is not at all assured--have a revolutionary aspect in a land which is predominately capitalistic. Although so far the President has not approved the plan, the bill will nevertheless be submitted to Congress.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I H
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- 2 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Apr. 19, 1935.

Attempts at planned economy were made under the Hoover Administration. It was then that the Federal Farm Authorities suggested to wheat farmers and cotton growers that they reduce their normal produce by one third, and thus assist the Government in restoring higher prices for their products. Various other suggestions pertaining to the regulation of produce were made, but did not find the necessary support. The idea of planned economy survived, however, and the Secretary of Labor found it expedient to introduce this idea as one of the principal issues before Congress.

It would be nothing short of meddling if government authorities were to dictate to industry the quantity it might produce. And yet, nothing less than that has been proposed.... The regulation of supply to conform with demand would therefore be the chief task of the Federal Commission.... Absolute stability is inconceivable, unless we ruthlessly ignore the rest of the world and carefully avoid private influence upon our economic life. Fiction alone can supply us with such a situation.

Planned economy, as advocated by Miss Perkins, would lead to an economic revolution

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I H
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- 3 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Apr. 19, 1933.

in America. Free action would no longer exist; moreover a strait jacket with all possible constrictions would be placed upon private initiative....Incredible as it may seem, and despite the probable protests from business and industry, the fact remains that the free and unlimited system of economic activity adhered to up to the present time has led to the present state of affairs. It is quite obvious that things cannot continue this way. Whether international arrangements--as the result of economic conferences held in various parts of the world--are not preferable to a radical overthrow within a single country is something to deliberate upon. Further developments regarding this planned economy, which has now become a national issue, will be anxiously watched by the public.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Apr. 16, 1933.

WE TRAVEL AT THE SAME OLD TROT

(Editorial)

Talk is still the only outstanding accomplishment of our legislators in Springfield, where nothing is as rare as action. The Democrats of Illinois evidently have not found a leader within their organization who recognizes the seriousness of the present situation, and who has the ability to govern the state as successfully as President Roosevelt has governed the nation. The President is aware of the danger; he knows that only by directing the nation in the opposite direction from "the same old trot," and by adopting necessary measures to aid economic conditions, can he save the nation from being plunged into an abyss. Those men in Springfield upon whom responsibility rests obviously do not comprehend the approaching danger, or else they must be utterly indifferent to it. This attitude must not be misinterpreted as courage--to be more exact, it is an extreme lack of understanding. The voters of Illinois decided last November to place the destiny of the state, and consequently that of the population, into the hands of the Democratic party for the next few years. They did this to put an end to

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Apr. 16, 1933.

the Republican party's inactivity, and they calmly looked on while the majority of the people of the state were being reduced to destitution. As for the rest of the citizens, they were faced with the problem of figuring out a way to continue financing the unprecedented extravagance of the state administration and the municipal administration as well. The Democratic landslide--victory for local and state government--placed a tremendous responsibility upon the party. However, their success must not be misconstrued as the result of previous accomplishments. Not at all; it was the result of an outright call for assistance from people ruined by exorbitant taxation, undesirable laws and by the politicians' avid desire to plunder by means of corruption, graft, and petty favoritism. Apparently the leaders of the Democratic party are not yet aware of their responsibility. After having attained power, what have the Democrats accomplished as heads of the administration and as bosses of the legislature? Since his inauguration six weeks ago, President Roosevelt has commanded the respect of the entire nation, including many of his former enemies, through his outstanding achievements. What have the Democrats in Springfield accomplished during that period? The voters of Illinois have sufficient cause, indeed, to

954 (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Apr. 16, 1933.

be discouraged with their chosen representatives, who up to now have proven to be absolutely inadequate and to lack understanding, entirely aside from their tendency to play small party politics and to indulge petty favoritism.

....The campaign pledges are utterly disregarded. Tax reductions were promised, but instead they have multiplied. Nor were the administrative expenditures decreased as was expected. However, the Governor did make an earnest attempt in that direction, but without the co-operation of the legislature his power as chief executive of the state is of course limited. It is therefore imperative that the state administration undergo a radical simplification, and that its expenditures be drastically reduced. Furthermore, the administration in Springfield must reduce its spending program, as well as the assessment of taxes to conform with the enormously curtailed income of the taxpayers. That was the mandate of the people of Illinois. The legislature in Springfield has done nothing to meet the present day requirements--while under the responsible leadership of the Democrats --except to take recourse to the adoption of the most foolish

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Apr. 16, 1933.

law of them all, the sales tax law.... The legislature has indeed no cause to pride itself upon that achievement. Incidentally, our state legislators may rest assured that at the next election the voters will not fail to show their reaction to those who so ably assisted at the birth of that law.

The legislature has, in addition, neglected to introduce measures in regard to the regulation of the sale of beer--although there was ample time. Thus racketeers and bootleggers have a splendid chance to force respectable businessmen out of business and to take advantage of this opportunity to seize control of the business.... The patience of the people cannot endure forever. Even the patient donkey will balk when under too great a strain. Party racketeering whereby they, as well as their supporters, accumulate wealth must not be allowed to continue. They must be replaced by honest men interested in the welfare of the people. Where is the Messiah who would drive the money changers from the temple of the legislature, and restore it to its original purpose: constructive and beneficial work for the good of the people? If Springfield could produce

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- 5 -

GERMAN

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Apr. 16, 1933.

such a man he could be assured of the wholehearted support of the people. Such a man would have to be a keen observer of what is most needed at the present time, and would have to possess the iron will and energy to fight for the achievement of his goal. He would also have to be endowed with the great endurance necessary to combat the selfishness and stupidity of his colleagues. If there is such a qualified leader in our state capital, or among those whom we have elected, his name has not yet come into prominence.

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Abendpost, Apr. 8, 1933.

AN UNSUITABLE BILL

(Editorial)

The United States Senate has adopted a bill which limits the working period to thirty hours per week....Fifty-three votes were cast in favor of the bill, while thirty votes were cast against it. The bill provides that any employer who violates this law, regardless of his kind of manufacture or produce, shall be excluded from foreign export as well as from interstate trade.

According to reports from Washington, many voted in favor of the bill merely to impose upon the United States Supreme court the task of deciding upon the constitutional rights of this and similar measures. If credence may be given to this report, the representatives have indeed acted foolishly and in utter disregard of their duty. No legislative body should ever attempt to supply the Supreme Court with test cases; their duty is to create laws and to assume full responsibility for such laws.

Abendpost, Apr. 8, 1933.

The bill is supposed to provide work for many more job seekers, thus reducing the number of the unemployed. The principle is, of course, beyond criticism, but to expect that it could be applied uniformly to every phase of the field of industry is simply an error.

Undoubtedly there are thousands of factories which could easily adopt a thirty-hour working week, and others where a curtailment of working hours could be introduced without the slightest interference with their daily routine work, even if carried out more extensively than in the proposed measure, but there are also those businesses which would experience great difficulties in attempting to conform to such laws.

The forcing of such measures upon industry always meets with failure. Legislation should never become involved, since this is a subject which concerns only the employer and the employee, and should therefore, be discussed and settled by these parties. Any meddling by authorities would have a detrimental effect.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, Apr. 8, 1933.

Let us focus our attention upon the brewery business, which is at present very active. Does a single person believe that the employees of these breweries, which are now operating above the normal schedule, have any intention of protesting against the increased working hours? On the contrary. These employees are well aware of the fact that an extra heavy demand has been placed upon the brewing industry, resulting in extraordinary efforts on the part of the workers who must carry on under any circumstances until normal conditions can be established. Furthermore, these men, whose enforced idleness has extended through a period of several years are not averse to earning extra money. And since similar conditions are apt to arise in almost any field of industry, it is simply unthinkable that a uniform measure could be applied to all industries throughout the country.

The President's attitude toward this particular legislative measure was not revealed in the report from Washington. However, a statement was made by Senator Robinson of Arkansas, the Democratic leader in the Senate, which would lead one to suppose that the amended measure would greatly

Abendpost, Apr. 8, 1933.

please the President. It now depends solely upon the President whether the proposed bill will go to the House, or whether it will receive no further attention. Of course the latter of these alternatives would be preferable. If the proposed measure becomes a law, it must of necessity prove a failure, because the enforcement of the law would require an army of inspectors; a procedure which would decidedly increase the expenditures of the Government.

However, the measure does provide that the law shall be in force for a limited period, not in excess of two years. But this may be only a lofty phrase. It has been demonstrated more than once that Federal bureaucracy, once established, is not easily abolished.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Nov. 20, 1929.

SOCIAL WELFARE

(Editorial)

President Hoover invited representatives of industry, commerce, finance and labor to a conference in Washington. At this meeting steps are to be taken to prevent a depression and continue our national prosperity. The President feels that through the present crazy speculations, money has been withdrawn from industry. The crash in the Stock Exchange liberated tremendous sums which are now available for other purposes, and the President desires that leaders in industry, commerce, and high finance should now be magnanimous and use this accumulated capital for productive purposes. In this manner, he hopes to infuse new blood into our social body and thus obviate a crisis which is now quite evident

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Nov. 20, 1929.

due to the financial disaster.

The President's procedure is undoubtedly rational. How far his expectations may be realized, is unascertainable at present. During his campaign, Mr. Hoover made the mysterious declaration that he intends to abolish poverty. Surely, this assertion was not to be taken verbally. He probably intended to convey the thought of trying to prevent depressions. He probably had no inkling at that time that upon his initiation this opportunity would present itself.

There are two obstacles to this plan, first, our social life depends in a great measure upon building activity, and during the last ten years we have built entirely too much, especially apartment houses, factories, and office buildings, so that in this branch one may

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GERMAN



Abendpost, Nov. 20, 1929.

scarcely expect an increased output; the contrary, in fact, is the case.

The second hurdle results from our deferred payment system. Under normal conditions, manufacturers and merchants can increase consumption artificially by lowering the sales price and being content with moderate profits, but this is only possible when the market is capable of absorbing the products.

In America, this ability has been systematically reduced. All luxury articles, such as automobiles, musical instruments, jewelry, fur coats, furniture, vacuum cleaners, sewing and washing machines, and so on, have been sold on the installment plan by high-pressure salesmen. The public,-- most of us,-- pay for months and in many cases for years. Consequently, our purchasing power has been greatly

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Nov. 20, 1929.

diminished, and, considering these circumstances, it appears almost impossible to increase consumption, a factor upon which depends our production.

Opposed to this, we know that most industrial enterprises are in an exceptionally good and sound financial condition. Some firms paid off their bonded indebtedness entirely, or reduced it considerably within the last years. They are, therefore, fully able to rebuild their plants and make improvements which have been contemplated for future years. The largest builder and employer in the land is probably the Federal Government. Its financial position is excellent, and by providing necessary work much can be done to eliminate a depression.

No superfluous or useless work need be resorted to, to distribute

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Nov. 20, 1929.

money to the unemployed. The building of Boulder Dam and the flood control of the Mississippi are, for instance, absolutely profitable enterprises. This has been conceded long ago, and here veritable armies of laborers can find work and numerous industries can secure large contracts.

Unfortunately, most states, counties, and cities cannot emulate the government. They follow the precept of most of the inhabitants. They mortgaged the future and spent the money. Apparently, the citizens are not willing to continue in that vein. Chicago and Cook County rejected all bond issues, save one, during the last election. On the same day, similar local elections were in progress in many cities and counties of Ohio. Almost all their bond issues found definite opposition. Only Cincinnati approved them.

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- 6 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Nov. 20, 1929.

From this side, then, no far-reaching vitalization of our building industry can be expected. In judging economic conditions, we must consider, first of all, that the repercussions of the financial crash will probably be of short duration so far as business activity is concerned.

The Christmas sales will undoubtedly suffer, but if President Hoover's conference accepts his plans, and the government comes to the rescue with the needed work, then a prompt return to normalcy is well within the range of probability.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Apr. 11, 1929.

THE ETHICS OF PHYSICIANS

(Editorial)

The special action taken by the Chicago Medical Society against the well-known specialist, Dr. Louis L. Schmidt, who has also won high esteem by virtue of his philanthropic activities, has occasioned a general feeling of astonishment and surprise. For with this case, a problem of great significance is brought to the fore. By his expulsion from the local medical organization, which automatically entails his expulsion from the national organization of physicians, Doctor Schmidt has become the standard-bearer of a movement which had its inception some years ago but which now for the first time appears in all its significance and importance before the forum of public opinion.

What is involved here is nothing less than the questions: Is the medical profession in our country a professional group whose foremost duty consists in serving science and the great mass of humanity in a spirit of self-abnegation? Or is the medical profession a group which seeks primarily to gain material

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-2-

GERMAN

Abendpost, Apr. 11, 1929.



profit through exploiting the knowledge bequeathed to it by unselfish scholars and scientists?

These fundamental questions present themselves to the layman who has followed the previous developments and happenings bearing on the problem and who has watched the course of events which led to the expulsion of Doctor Schmidt. The latter has willy nilly become the leader of those physicians who uphold the old traditions of **their** profession, whereas the Chicago local of the American Medical Society now appears as the champion of a modern conception. These moderns have inscribed on their banner the traditional ethics of the physician; but they have given them an interpretation which not only is fundamentally different from the traditional interpretation but which actually contradicts it in many essential points. How else is one to explain the action of the Chicago medical group in expelling a colleague of irreproachable integrity and great distinction--a man whose only "crime" consists in his constant endeavor to provide the large sections of the population in the low-income and middle classes with adequate medical assistance for their ailments

Abendpost, Apr. 11, 1929.

and maladies at a fee which is adapted to their income and their circumstances?

What are these so-called ethics which the Chicago local is so zealously bent on preserving and against the spirit of which Doctor Schmidt is said to have offended? It is not necessary for the layman to study their wording. Their formal expression is of no particular consequence to him. What is of significance for him and for the hundreds of thousands of sick people of limited means is their effect and their influence on the medical profession as a whole. The manner in which the medical profession conducts its relations with the great mass of the sick, the manner in which it fulfills its foremost obligation to fight against illness without regard to the status of the patient--these are the decisive factors in the eyes of the masses and therefore of the nation. These ethics or rather the manner in which they are interpreted should serve the practicing physician as a protective rampart against unhealthy influences coming from the outside. They are intended to maintain the profession on a high level, to serve its practitioners as a shield against a world intent on self-aggrandizement. How strangely then must it strike the layman when he perceives that these

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-4-

GERMAN

Abendpost, Apr. 11, 1929.

ethical principles are being perverted in order to promote within the medical profession the self-same harmful tendencies which these principles are intended to prevent from penetrating into, and spreading throughout, the profession!

Although almost all of Chicago's physicians are members of the above-mentioned organization, there is still reason to hope that a large percentage of them do not approve the expulsion of Doctor Schmidt and therefore do not sanction the condemnation of his activities and efforts in behalf of the public welfare. At the meeting in question only a very small fraction of the physicians of this city was present. The decision in favor of expulsion cannot therefore be regarded as an expression of the will of the Chicago medical profession. It is the judgment of a group which, it is to be hoped, is in the minority.

Abendpost, Oct. 20, 1925.

A NATIONAL PROBLEM

(Editorial)

Whoever, on any old day, wanders through the business section of Chicago, must needs arrive at the conclusion that regulation of traffic is a complete failure. This condition is one which Chicago has in common with almost all the large cities in America, not only with cities of more than a million residents, but with all cities of two hundred thousand and less.

According to official statistics published in the national capital, more than a third of all arrests made in 1924 in one hundred and seventy of the larger cities of the country were for offenses against traffic regulations. In the thirty largest cities, with more than 175,000 residents, the number amounted to about forty per cent.

Abendpost, Oct. 20, 1925.

Of all the cities, Grand Rapids, Michigan, heads the list of arrests for offenses against traffic regulations. In that city, with scarcely 150,000 residents, 36,613 arrests were made, of which 32,662 were for traffic violations. This case may easily be interpreted as abnormal and could perhaps be explained by local circumstances. In Los Angeles the percentage was sixty-five, in Detroit and Cincinnati more than sixty. In contrast to these numbers, they were scarcely more than nine per cent in Philadelphia and San Francisco, while Buffalo showed a little more than ten per cent. Of the total number of arrests made in Chicago, thirty per cent were for traffic violations; in New York they amounted to forty per cent.

In the thirty of the largest cities of the country, with a total population of 22,386,140, according to the census bureau [1924], 1,952,646 persons were arrested, and of these, 731,580 were traffic violators. These numbers make it clear that the police, as far as it is within their power, seek strictly to carry out the traffic ordinances. They further make it clear that these

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- 3 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 20, 1925.

ordinances are absolutely abortive and ineffective.

Since 1907, the number of arrests for these offenses has steadily and rapidly kept increasing. Before 1907, there were scarcely any arrests for this cause, as at that time automobiles were still rare and traffic regulations were not needed. This further proves that the persons arrested for having violated these ordinances are guilty only technically, but not morally. Traffic has grown to such dimensions that it simply cannot be managed any more.

The grounds for it are quite apparent. They consist above all and almost exclusively in that the streets of our cities are overcrowded with automobiles. All efforts to regulate traffic by methods now in use have proven to be of no avail; witness the enormous number of arrests and the enormous number of traffic accidents. For years the problem has occupied numerous cities, but no solution has been found up to now.

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- 4 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 20, 1925.

But it must be found sooner or later if America's cities do not stop short in their development. Proper traffic rules constitute an indispensable condition for the growth of cities. Up until now man has always succeeded in solving every problem that was solvable. He will solve this problem also; only it is up to us Americans to approach its solution with methods hitherto untried.

There are, for instance, no tangible results to be expected from the activities of the competent committee in our state legislature. This committee has been traveling over Europe for a few months now. They visited Vienna, Edinburgh, Rome, Dublin, and the battlefields of France which, places, all combined, do not have as many automobiles as one single Chicago ward. It is also doubtful whether the gentlemen will obtain valuable inspirations for the solution of the traffic problem from the Venetian gondoliers, whose voices are so gifted. In such a manner, not even with political methods can this problem be solved. It must be solved by experts, by engineers, and the less politicians butt in, the better.

Abendpost, Oct. 10, 1925.

THE APPEAL TO EVIL INSTINCTS THAT FAILED

As many weeks have passed since the publication of the lists of income tax returns, judgment may now be passed as to the usefulness this policy had for Uncle Sam. Frankly, it is quite nil. Its advocates have, some time ago, made the statement that the Treasury's income will be increased because the taxpayers will be on guard against defrauding, knowing that their neighbors, friends, business competitors, and other pleasing contemporaries may get wise to their tricks and denounce them to the taxing office. Congress then, by making the tax lists accessible to the public, appealed to the ugliest of man's instincts, to envy and joy at the other fellow's misfortune, in an effort to enforce some honesty among the taxpayers.

Had they in the Capitol been somewhat clearer in the head, they would have known that to achieve a certain aim not all means are applicable or advisable. False and blameworthy as it is to lure cheats into a trap by making police officers incite them to commit another felony, it is as erroneous to wake the



Abendpost, Oct. 10, 1925.

good instincts of the taxpayers by discharging bad instincts upon them. The natural and inevitable result of the mistake committed was that the rich invested larger portions of their wealth in tax-free securities, thus withdrawing it from the snooping of the curious. At the same time the less wealthy suffered loss of credit as a natural result from the tax payments made public, because their figures may be short of the sums for which their business friends gave them credit.

It is said that the tax officers have been almost flooded with protests against publishing the tax lists which came from none else but from the so-called little man. This effect upon the procedure will be something of a surprise to Congress, as the ordinance to make the tax list accessible to the public was aimed at reviving the need for curiosity at the hands of the large masses. It assumed that the people would be highly interested to know what the president of the U. S. Steel Corporation, or the cashier of the Oconomowoc cheese factory, or Galli Curci, or Marshall Field IX., or Secretary Kellogg has paid



Abendpost, Oct. 10, 1925.

in taxes, to gain an image of the existing or non-existing wealth in the hands of these persons. But it is to be regretted that the data contained in the tax lists, so far as the public may see them, are not sufficient to make a plausible reconstruction of the actually owned wealth or even the actual income of the taxpayer in question. There may be one who pays very little in taxes and yet disposes of considerable wealth, while there is another who pays relatively high taxes and yet has a hand-to-mouth existence. Loyal neighbors and devoted friends have, in general, proven to be much better people than Congress insinuated. We do not know so far, of one case in which Uncle Sam could enlarge the contents of his money bag on account of denunciations.

There will perhaps be nothing left for Congress than to take cognizance of the facts at its session which is to begin soon and to draw the consequences from them. Its appeal to the lower instincts availed nothing. It might therefore be wise to do without their cooperation and to trust in the honesty of the taxpayer. The treasury will then get as much out of it as when good habits prevailed. It is quite unpleasant to see the government stick its nose into



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- 4 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 10, 1925.

the private affairs of the citizens; but if it makes others snoop around, then it humiliates the citizens and takes part of their self-respect from them.



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GERMAN

Abendpost, July 29, 1924.

THE NEWLY PATENTED AMERICANIZATION PROCESS

(Editorial)

Of late, hopeless Americanization ideas flutter about in hapless confusion. Heretofore, acceptance or rejection in naturalization matters depended upon a certain elementary knowledge of our American institutions, familiarity with the language, and the general character of the immigrant. That was the proving ground. Insofar as our United States court in Chicago is concerned, a different view will prevail, according to Federal Judge Cliffe. The deciding factor in the future hinges upon the questions whether the applicant sends his children to the public schools; if he reads English newspapers regularly at home; and also if English is spoken in the family circle, etc. Judgment will be influenced, hereafter, if the suppliant is in the soft drink business. If so, then he cannot become a citizen, at least not in Judge Adam C. Cliffe's court in Chicago. "Because," says the jurist, "we already have too many whiskey dealers in this city."

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GERMAN

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Abendpost, July 29, 1924.

We do not intend to argue about the truth of the last sentence, but the judicial logic is something else. No one, not even a federal judge, can classify anybody as a bootlegger, because adverse circumstances compel him to sell sodawater, ginger ale, or other non-alcoholic beverages. It would be contrary to our fundamental laws, if we adjudge a man guilty before having obtained a vestige of evidence. Applying the same principle, Judge Cliffe must condemn every man - ipso facto - because he owns a crow bar. It is regrettable that a federal judge indulges in such absurdities.

The stipulation that a prospective citizen must send his children to a public school can merely be regarded as a clandestine thrust against parochial and community schools where other languages, German, Italian, French, etc., are taught, besides English. To propound such a rule is, after all, a rather serious transgression of parental rights, and if emanating from the judicial chair, must be doubly condemned. Insofar as the "most honorable judge of the federal court" is concerned, it is none of his business where the children

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GERMAN

Abendpost, July 29, 1924.

of future citizens go to school. What of it if they attend these institutions of learning in conformance to our statutes on compulsory education? As long as the separate states, that is, districts, recognize these schools, no federal judge has a right, even indirectly, to criticise them, or to interfere. Fortunately, we have not yet reached the stage where we are under Governmental supervision.

And in regard to the question whether English is spoken within the confines of the home, and the reading of English newspapers, such an usurpation of private privileges, even if not directly decreed in the Constitution, must be firmly rejected, since these customs have been established by centuries of tradition. To complete the picture, the federal judge need only prescribe definite diets for the applicants, and prohibit certain entertainments; in short, use the Russian Tscheke as a controlling pattern prior to granting citizenship.

Judge Cliffe should know that no one can be Americanized in that manner.

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- 4 -

GERMAN

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Abendpost, July 29, 1924.

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Americanization is vastly different from tyrannism, nor is it based on intimidation, and furthermore, it is not addicted to stupidity. Obviously, we are confronted with one of the obnoxious features bequeathed to us by a war psychosis. Guided by that heritage, we apply the most ludicrous, senseless methods, preferably some patented process, whereby we try to squeeze the new immigrant into the American mold under a given pressure, and in due conformity to the officially recorded compression formula. That system creates an army of hypocrites. The newly baked citizen who lied whenever he opened his mouth, affirming that he reads only English papers everyday, speaks English at home, bears the famous citation of Goetz of Berlichingen in his mind, or its much stronger Czechoslovakian and Italian equivalent, wherein the witness leaves the courtroom after clandestinely thumbing his nose at the highly intellectual judge. Or, does Mr. Cliffe intend to ascertain whether the affirmations of the suppliant are practiced in every day life? It would be desirable if the authorities who are involved in the naturalization process show a little confidence in the real America, not in their America, but in the Nation as it still lives

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- 5 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, July 29, 1924.

and acts. This genuine America still assimilates the great majority of the people who cross its shores. It does it better and more thoroughly than our judicial powers, because it works naturally. And this capacity can be assisted in a sensible manner, but to interfere aimlessly, restricts the beneficent work and deteriorates the product.



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Abendpost, July 28, 1924.

REFORM AND UNIFORM SUGGESTIONS

(Editorial)

United States Commissioner J. Frank Supplee discovered that his Prohibition agents are beset with difficulties because they lack uniforms. The gentlemen hit the nail on the head so to speak, and Chicago's "representatives of the desert" will gladly subscribe to that. After all, is it not rather annoying when these zealous and dutiful gentlemen are arrested by the local police, just after having succeeded in confiscating a load of beer? And that is precisely what happened to the decorous servants of our National aridity. They were arrested, including their truck, wherein fourteen and one-half barrels of beer rested so complacently. And when the minions of the law showed their shields, the police replied in a most impertinent and brutal manner that all of Chicago's beer runners carry such "tin tags." The Prohibition Agents implored their chief to send help, but before the reinforcements arrived, they were exposed to the ridicule of a heartless crowd,



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GERMAN

Abendpost, July 28, 1924.

and the beer became warm.

How differently matters would have been if the agents had only worn uniforms. The citizenry of our good city still remember the joyful and sorrowful episode when a number of prohibition officers were arrested in a negro cabaret. Of course, they had gone there on official business. They desired to observe how jungle liquor affects talented and temperamental sepia-hued dancers in order to use this evidence against the cabaret owners. The gentlemen were highly engrossed in their legal contemplations, and noted with profound satisfaction that the terpsichoreans executed a few movements of the Hula Hula and "danse du ventre" undoubtedly inspired by liberal imbibing of jungle distillate. Just then the police appeared and arrested the Prohibition agents. Such incidents are disagreeable. This is likely to spoil the pleasure which the brave men derive from their vocation. After all, they dedicated themselves to fight demon Rum.

And, therefore, they should wear uniforms, so that their contemporaries and



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GERMAN

Abendpost, July 28, 1924.

co-citizens will be imbued with the proper respect, and this also prevents police interference in the future. Of course, their regalia should be symbolically suggestive. Here, we have a fertile field for imagination. How would the following design appeal? Clothing cut to conform to the military pattern, the color of delicate Pilsner beer? The cap should be embroidered with a wreath of grapes, which is both beautiful and designative, and as moonshine is not very suitable for pictorial reproduction, it might be advisable to use the "insignia of the copper coil" which converts the scofflaw vapor into liquid potentialities.



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Abendpost, Oct. 7, 1919.

WHICH WAY ARE WE GOING?

Observations on the Development of Labor Organizations
and Contributions to their History

By

Th. Trust

II. A Transition Period

Unless Judge Elbert H. Gary issues an unequivocal public statement in the meantime, the strike of the steel workers will undoubtedly be the main topic of discussion at the industrial conference which has been called together by President Wilson. But anyone familiar with the circumstances can predict that the conference will not settle any essential issues. The union representatives--they represent the American Federation of Labor exclusively--will dish out a lot of clap-trap about the services which they have rendered to the country during the war. That is their only ace-in-the-hole, and since serious problems of national economics are at stake it is a pretty shabby argument.

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Abendpost, Oct. 7, 1919.

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I G The failure of the strike at Charles Schwab's Bethlehem Steel Works, which are not part of the steel trust, gives us the explanation for other strikes which have been ordered at various other plants since the end of the war. We say "ordered" advisedly, in order to point out the intent and the purpose of these radical measures. But it is a different matter with spontaneous conflicts that start without announcement, and to these we will give our special attention.

In eighty percent of these strikes which have been ordered in large concerns, the system of collective bargaining was already approved in principle by the plant management, and in fifty percent of these cases the system has brought about a noticeable change in working conditions. In two factories where the system had been introduced, the workers, by means of industrial election granted them, had elected a majority of committee members of especially radical attitudes, who liked their new responsibility so well that they became enthusiastic spokesmen of the representative system. Then union officials ordered a strike in several departments of those two giant concerns

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GERMAN

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Abendpost, Oct. 7, 1919.

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I G which I have in mind, and the management was forced to shut the plant down completely for weeks. At the time of reopening, an attempt to re-establish the factory representative system failed, because the former factory committees were falsely accused of having made secret deals with the "business agents".

But the reorganization of the economic life of the nation presents the same vital problem for the citizens of this country that it has presented the citizens of all the countries in Europe. Therefore, the rational and practical solution of these problems should not be left to an industrial conference controlled by two elements and called together by the President. These issues cannot be settled fairly in this way, because one side does not participate with an honest desire to represent the interests of the huge producing masses, but rather to negotiate shady deals on behalf of a small group of privileged colleagues, and primarily to pave the way for political job-hunting during the next presidential campaign. Fortunately, not all employers and daily papers become hysterical when some one tries to put

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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- 4 -

GERMAN

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Abendpost, Oct. 7, 1919.

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I G a finger on the cause of social unrest. Once upon a time, when the tremendous natural wealth of the country made exploitation and plunder the order of the day, there were a few far-seeing statesmen and true patriots who tried to forestall a collapse by pointing out the necessity of producing for a world market in the future. When in those days the thinker and national economist, Karl Marx, exposed the faulty economy of this country by educational and constructive articles, which were published originally and appeared later in the New York Tribune, there were dozens of theorists who absorbed and attempted to put into practice the basic ideas of this earnest researcher....

Therefore, it will serve our purpose to show by various examples why more and more employers have ceased to fight this system of representation--which we call the "German system", since it originated in Germany, Bohemia, and Austria--and why operators of entire industries, particularly the textile and clothing industries, have realized the fairness and balancing influence of the system. And we must not forget that an overwhelming majority of

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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- 5 -

GERMAN

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Abendpost, Oct. 7, 1919.

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I G high-salaried union agents delight in branding the advocates of the German system either members of the I.W.O., whose purpose is to undermine the established institutions of the country, or as German spies (which happened to me, although I am an Englishman by birth). But that did not prevent the more understanding and progressive employers from examining this system very carefully, not so much because they hoped by favoring it to eliminate the class struggle between capital and labor through a sort of harmonious association, but rather because experience had taught them that by conceding joint responsibility in the production process the disciplined workers themselves would be the best guarantee for a well-run plant and that the incentive for greater production would eliminate all inclinations for sabotage. We repeat, therefore, that the return to normal conditions, the beginning of reconstruction, and the elimination of exploitation will be brought about more quickly in this country when labor representation by factory committees has taken the place of labor representation by paid "business agents," who do not labor productively, neither in the industry nor anywhere else.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30273

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- 6 -

GERMAN

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Abendpost, Oct. 7, 1919.

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I G But many employers have made the mistake of introducing this system without first acquainting their employees with their decision. The justifiable suspicion which this procedure aroused among the workers, and which was augmented by outside agitators, was the reason why certain elements tried to outlaw the system. These elements, which were governed by material and political interests, found it expedient that the masses of the workers should not be represented by men from their own ranks during controversies between labor and plant management.

Since the statements made by Judge Elbert H. Gary before the Senate Committee furnish material for comparisons, we will use the following sketch to clarify the essential differences between the two systems.

The great, uncalled-for by union agents strike of the textile workers of Lawrence, Massachusetts, in 1912 indirectly affected over a million workers. It was falsely claimed that leaders of the I.W.O. (Industrial Workers of the World) had instigated and directed the strike and that they had finally

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Abendpost, Oct. 7, 1919.

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I G brought it to a conclusion through negotiations.

Of interest to our purpose is a comparison of the representatives of the strikers who appeared before that Senate Committee, which, like the present Committee in the steel strike, had to search for the causes of the textile strike. Senator Poindexter of Washington was at that time Chairman of the Senate Investigating Committee. During the present investigation of the steel workers' strike, **only outside** union agents have been called upon to testify. So far not a single steel worker has been asked or invited to testify. According to Fitzpatrick, the reason for this distinction is that no Americans are employed in the shop.

In Lawrence, and Lowell, Massachusetts, the strikers included twenty-four nationalities. But they did not permit union agents or officials to present their cause before the Senate Committees. They testified themselves, and their children and wives acted as witnesses; even the wife of President Taft was deeply moved when she heard of the testimony of these factory children [sic]. Not a single testimony of these direct representatives of the workers

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- 8 -

GERMAN

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Abendpost, Oct. 7, 1919.

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I G could be invalidated or branded as untrue. But during the cross-examination in the steel strike investigation, Gary has managed to disprove the most important testimony given by union officials.

The pressure of public opinion at that time forced the American Woolen Company to capitulate. Their willingness to bargain collectively with the workers' representatives for the adjustment of poor working conditions inaugurated the introduction of the "German system" which is outlined above. A person who is not a producing worker is not allowed to perform on the committees, which are composed of ten workers' representatives: ten men and women who represent ten different nationalities; thus they are compelled to fight for their own cause and to bargain directly with their employers on market conditions, values, fair competition laws, and the like.

The settling of this strike was instrumental in bringing about a better understanding of the system which, as we will undertake to prove further, will inevitably find favor in this country among thinking and progressive-

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- 9 -

GERMAN

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Abendpost, Oct. 7, 1919.

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I G minded workers, since it provides the best guarantee against violent and brutal labor disputes.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Abendpost, July 11, 1919.

EMPLOYEES AND EMPLOYERS

(Editorial)

The social question is to be looked upon chiefly as a moral problem, for its solution depends upon the co-operation of all people in their battle for existence, and the realization that brotherly love, and not selfish material interests, determine the success and extent of their mutual relations in this materialistic world. But as soon as one begins to improve the living conditions of the people, the social question becomes a problem of production; for such improvement is possible only when production increases. With the exception of a small number of wealthy men, a major part of our population, including nearly all employers, merchants, and farmers, live just about as simply, or very little better than laborers. If the latter are to consume more goods, more must be produced; for the distribution of the surplus wealth of the rich would increase the material assets of the poorer classes but very little. And even if this were not true, the masses would have only the money to purchase the coveted goods, but not the actual merchandise, for a sufficient quantity must first be produced. If more goods are to be consumed,

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

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Abendpost, July 11, 1919.

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more will simply have to be produced. The desired improvement of living conditions also includes a shortening of working hours. If production is to increase, it will be necessary either to employ more workers in the future, or to make up for lost time by intensive work, improved manufacturing methods, new labor-saving inventions, etc.

The best means of approaching this goal would be the establishing of confidence between employee and employer. A satisfactory solution of the social conflict may be expected only when the energies of employee and employer are used in co-operation with, instead of in opposition to one another. At present both parties are far from this goal. It was only recently that efforts were made in the United States to employ the necessary means of attaining this unity. In other countries people are still wandering around in the dark without the slightest idea that they are headed for a fathomless abyss. One party cannot be blamed more than the other for the common lack of understanding. Both parties are at fault, and both will have to recognize this fact, if any co-operative effort to solve the problem is to be made possible. Let no one believe that a solution can be effected by raising the wages of some workers today, and of others tomorrow. The wage question is but one side of the problem, and probably not even the most

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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- 3 -

GERMAN

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Abendpost, July 11, 1919.

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important one.

Why is it so difficult to bring these two groups--workers and employers--together? The answer to this question is very simple: Because both are selfishly bent upon settling the issue to their own advantage, without giving due consideration to the other interests. It is difficult to lead the workers, for they are suspicious and jealously guard their rights, and at times they are very unreasonable. They try to wrest every possible emolument from industry, without giving the least thought to the economic results. Frequently they harm their own cause by resisting progress; and they often brazenly express their desire to rule over industry. They make demands which if granted, would ruin industry's present productive capacity; and they would like to assume responsibilities which they are not able to bear.

Employers, on the other hand, are often too prone to exercise the great power which circumstances have placed in their hands. They are generally indifferent to the progressive ideas which are offered as a solution of the social question, and apparently they think that the correct policy is to continue in the old way, in the hope that a universally satisfactory balance of social elements will

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30273

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- 4 -

GERMAN

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Abendpost, July 11, 1919.

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gradually develop from the battle.

But both groups are in the wrong. A better mutual relation can be brought about only if employers look upon the problem as their very own and give it the same consideration and attention that they devote to any other manufacturing problem. They must not wait until friction has developed but should immediately recognize and remove the causes. They should know that their success is partly dependent upon the mental condition and the attitude of their employees, and should govern themselves accordingly. Therefore, while they should, and must, defend their own interests against unreasonable attacks, they should also sanction and promote the vitally necessary and logical movement of their employees to improve working and wage conditions as much as possible.

The majority of workers think only of a more extensive distribution of goods, but do not consider the fact that to comply with their wish it will be necessary to step up production. They look upon industry as a machine which merely "grinds out" wages and profits, and believe that they can change the relation between wages and profits at will, without affecting productivity.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Abendpost, July 11, 1919.

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On the other hand the employers seldom trouble to ascertain what effect education, social conditions, and home environment have upon the efficiency of their employees. The workers' knowledge that their own good health is the only thing that separates their families from poverty, promotes feelings of anxiety and discouragement in the hearts of mentally alert laborers, and hatred against our social order. No person should be punished for conditions beyond his control, and neither should his family. Until recently employers thought that they could ignore this matter. That was foolish, for physical, moral, and social factors which influence the efficiency of a worker and his will to work, must necessarily affect him, just as wages and working hours do.

If the opposition between employees and employers is permitted to increase as the power of labor unions grows, the result will be an economic catastrophe, through which both will suffer great harm. This danger may be averted only by an immediate understanding effected by the two groups. If both factions are inspired by a feeling of good will, such an understanding is entirely possible. Several large firms in the United States have shown that their intentions are aimed in this direction. Of course, for the time being, they are adopting the

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- 6 -

GERMAN

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Abendpost, July 11, 1919.

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trial and error method, but a satisfactory method will undoubtedly be found very soon. We hope that these pioneers will soon have a large following.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Apr. 12, 1919.

HIGH WAGES GOOD--HIGHER WAGES BETTER!

(Editorial)

In answer to complaints about the high prices of food and other commodities, merchants and manufacturers call attention to the high wages which they must pay all classes of workers.

Although, because of the exorbitant prices, estimates for the erection, extension, or repair of buildings are rejected and manufacturers buy only what they need immediately, deferring the larger purchases until prices are reduced, contractors and manufacturers counter with the statement that prices will not decline, but probably will rise, because wages are not being cut, but probably will be raised.

In support of this statement, it is pointed out that organized labor is determined

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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- 3 -

GERMAN

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Abendpost, April. 12, 1918.

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not only to tolerate no wage reduction, but also to force wage increases whenever contracts with employers terminate, and that the Federal Administration of Railroad Employees has just granted a general raise in pay, etc.

As a result, many people today hold that high wages are partly, if not altogether responsible for the high prices of foods and all necessary commodities. They are inclined to blame high wages if the disapproval of the high prices demanded should lead to a sharp **decline** in the sale of commodities, and thus to a general decrease in business, and finally to a general drop in productive activity--in short, to "hard times". Further, in certain quarters it is believed that high wages constitute an economic menace to the country. There are innumerable complaints about high wages, and it is maintained that a general wage decrease is not only desirable and timely, but is also necessary to the welfare of the people.

Such attitudes are regrettable. For, as such opinions are spread and take root, the danger which is so greatly feared increases. High wages are not dangerous. They who deplore high wages and regard them as a hindrance to the return or

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GERMAN

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Abendpost, Apr. 12, 1919.

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beginning of a great prosperity, and who want to see wages decline, may be honestly solicitous of the welfare of the so-called "working classes," but they are shortsighted, and look at the situation from either a false, or a one-sided point of view.

High wages are always good for a "working" people like ours--nine hundred and ninety-nine out of every one thousand inhabitants belong to the working class. And increasing wages are better. When the so-called lower strata of our working population receive higher wages, then the upper strata of workers will also command more pay. The better the financial situation of the working masses, the more they will be able to spend, and industrial and commercial activity will increase proportionately. The higher wages, the more labor-saving devices will be invented, thus releasing more workers from tedious and monotonous machine work, which virtually makes man a part of the machinery, and affording them the opportunity to work under more humane conditions and at more respectable, better-paid jobs.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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- 4 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Apr. 12, 1919.

Bolshevism is spoken of and feared as a danger to our country; high and rising wages are insurance against this menace. There can be no better insurance. Only people who believe that they have nothing to lose; and who despair of their future under the present social order, could accept or show any interest in Bolshevism. The American worker has something to lose: present high prices. And through the movement to have wages increased and working hours decreased, he will have more to lose in the future. Also he is assured that under the present social order he may have not only great aspirations, but also the opportunity to progress.

It is wrong, fundamentally wrong, to deplore high wages, for a moderate rise in wages is beneficial to all. In this respect it is also true that "trees do not grow as high as heaven," and "what goes up must come down". Labor has a limited value which, if overstated, will result in a limited demand for labor and a curtailed rise in wages; this would eventually do great harm to the country's economic system. Perhaps this limit has already been reached, or even exceeded in several fields of labor or in various types of work. But these can be but a few insignificant exceptions, which will be adjusted without any disturbance. They do not

WPA (LL) PROJ. 30275

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- 5 -

GERMAN

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Abendpost, Apr. 12, 1919.

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warrant a general complaint about high wages and are not to be held solely responsible for the exorbitantly priced necessities and manufactured articles. Not, for instance, as long as bricks, for which twelve dollars a thousand is demanded, are made at a cost of seven dollars per thousand, and anthracite coal, which is mined for five dollars per ton, sells at twelve dollars.

Profits must decline from their war level to a reasonable percentage before a cut in unreasonably high wages may be thought of.

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Abendpost, Apr. 4, 1919.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

(Editorial)

"It may appear as though everything is in order," it is stated in a report published by two officials of the Federal Employment Service, "yet it is possible that the cook who was engaged by the lady of the house has an agreement with the private employment agency to conduct herself in such a way that she will be 'unemployed' in three weeks' time and can be assigned to some other household. A laborer may pay two or three dollars for the address of a firm that wants workers, only to find, upon arriving at the firm's place of business, that he is the nineteenth man sent by the agency, whereas the firm had work for only ten men. Or he may be employed by the firm and pay the agency ten per cent of his first month's wages, and be dismissed after one week. Such agreements between employment managers and employment agents are by no means rare. It is not our intention to ascribe like practices to all employment agencies, but some employment firms are guilty."

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, Apr. 4, 1919.

This is the verdict of Messrs George W. Kirchwey and Charles P. Barnes, two prominent Federal Employment Service officials who studied private employment agencies for many years.

"It is equally difficult for employers and employees to prove existing dishonesty and exploitation," said Mr. Kirchwey, "yet it can be truthfully stated that many private agencies are unscrupulous, and many are incompetent, and that even honestly conducted agencies limit their activity to a restricted field and can afford but little opportunity of employment. Then too, they are not actuated by the proper motives and lack the necessary facilities to do things which are indispensable to the interests of those who seek employment".

"The greatest disadvantage of private agencies," said Mr. Barnes, "consists in the fact that they are tempted to cheat and exploit their clients. The law allows the agent a certain percentage of the first month's wages. Even if the client is not hired the agent charges something for his efforts. I do not assert that the agent always lies about a job, but he can easily send twenty people, whom he charges

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3-7-77

Abendpost, Apr. 4, 1919.

one or two dollars each, to an address where only ten men are needed. We have found some cases in Chicago which appear to be revolting. An agent admitted that he charged a man sixteen dollars for furnishing the address of a Montana firm which paid only \$1.75 per day, and the agent did not even guarantee that the man would be hired. Men not only can be, but have been sent to other remote states where there was no work for them and many clients have repeatedly been the losers through such schemes. Agreements with employment managers who engage, but soon dismiss, persons recommended by agencies, in order to give the agencies opportunity to get new commissions, which are shared with the employment manager, are especially reprehensible. Applicants for house work are also fleeced in this manner. I shall cite only one of numerous instances: The agent charges the lady of the house six dollars, and was supposed to charge the applicant, a girl, two dollars. According to a secret pact made with the agents, the girl conducted herself in such a way that her dismissal was necessary in a few days, and she received a share of the six dollars. Then the lady of the house was obliged to pay an additional six dollars to the agent as his fee for

Abendpost, Apr. 4, 1919.

procuring another girl. The first girl was sent to another housewife, who also paid six dollars, and she too was compelled to dismiss the girl 'for cause'. There were many instances of such dishonesty.

Again, agencies are often requested to furnish men or women for certain kinds of work for which they have no applicants. Bitter competition between the agencies precludes any co-operation in filling vacancies, and thus they send applicants who are unable to render satisfactory services; and the inefficient man or woman, who is hired, also suffers."

From the above statement and other facts, the authors of the report deduce that a permanent and reliable employment agency should be organized and placed at the service of employers applicants, and agency which is not influenced by selfish interests, which is in constant touch with labor conditions and the labor market in the entire country and thus can care for the lack of workers in one section by sending a part of the labor surplus of another area. In this respect

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Apr. 4, 1919.

the service rendered by the bureau which has been organized by the Federal Government has been very satisfactory. The appropriation necessary to operate it is included in proposals which the last Congress resolved to reconsider. Meanwhile this service will be maintained, though to a limited extent, in the expectation that the next Congress will make capacity operation possible by furnishing the necessary money.

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Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Mar. 30, 1919.

WILL HIGH PRICES REMAIN?

(Editorial)

At the present time the world's industry and commerce are in a perilous condition. Manufacturers and merchants are living from hand to mouth. Industrialists and businessmen seem to be unwilling to risk an increase in either production or purchases, and private consumers are very careful to buy only what they need at the moment. Everybody knows the reason for this peculiar condition, for everybody is waiting for the inevitable drop in prices. No one wants to pay exorbitant prices now only to become angry later because he was not patient enough to wait a week or two, when he could have purchased the same articles for much less money. A man who needs a suit of clothes now defers his purchase from one day to another, hoping silently that he can obtain a better bargain tomorrow or the day after tomorrow. Building activity is apparently at a standstill; for contractors argue: "If we begin to build now when prices for materials and labor are so

WPA (ILL.) PROI 30275

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- 2 -

GERMAN

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Mar. 30, 1919.

high, we may find ourselves confronted with the unpleasant necessity of having to sell the finished product at cost price or even less, should the present prices return to their normal level."

It is not difficult to understand this general attitude because we are wont to look upon high prices as an unwelcome result of war, and we believe that they will drop to their normal level, or at least nearly that when the war is ended. This deduction appears to be logical but it is not unconditionally so. For we have no real assurance that prices will decrease as much as is generally expected. Indeed, some economists even state that a general decrease in prices is highly improbable. They say that in a few instances there is a special reason why abnormally high prices should be lowered, but that on the average the high price levels attained during the war will remain. They assert that the world is now experiencing a price revolution similar to that which occurred in Europe during the sixteenth century, when a great amount of gold and silver was purchased from the New World. They also declare that the prices for copper and steel will decline, since they

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30775

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Mar. 30, 1919.

were raised to unusual heights by the abnormal demand for them during the war. They state that the price condition of wheat is similar to that of copper and steel in that a drop in the prices of these war commodities would be followed by a decline in the price of wheat, which is also a war commodity. Despite all this a general decline from present price-levels is not to be looked for because there are no reasons for a general reduction. The gold which various governments have stored in vaults will not be more widely circulated because people have become accustomed to the use of currency and checks. Our superfluous gold will not be exported; it is more likely that Europe will export gold to our country.

The economists say that there is no reason to believe that the American market will be flooded with European goods, or that Europe will dispose of her obligations to us by sending us manufactured products in lieu of money, because prices have risen in Europe more rapidly than they did in America....

During the next twelve months we should find out whether or not these economists are right. The average citizen will find it difficult to adjust

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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- 4 -

GERMAN

Sonntagspost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Mar. 30, 1919.

himself to their ideas. He clings to the principle of "what goes up, must come down". But he fails to take into consideration the fact that a decline in prices is not feasible unless wages decline at the same time, and that workers will strenuously oppose any reduction in pay....When prices are low business stagnates. The question is, which is preferable, high prices or a poor market?

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Abendpost, Mar. 25, 1919.

DIRECT AND INDIRECT TAXES

During the present year and also during the coming years the Federal Government will need more money than it did prior to our entry into the European war. Our citizens will have to raise this money in some way, since it is not feasible to provide for all expenditures, though most of them are unusual, with borrowed money. So it will be necessary to raise the money through taxes. In former years the Government derived its income from direct and indirect taxes. Recently the opinion has been voiced that indirect taxation is not just because the poorer citizens are affected by it more than the more prosperous citizens are. Therefore a system of graduated income taxation was introduced. But its proceeds were not sufficient to cover all the financial needs of the Government. They would have been sufficient in normal times if large incomes had been taxed, as they were of necessity when war broke out. However, under present conditions the Government has but one recourse--indirect taxes, though they are exceedingly obnoxious to our citizens. The time may come when the income from inheritance and

WPA (U.L.) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, Mar. 25, 1919.

income taxes will be adequate to meet the expenses of the Government. Until that time the proceeds derived from customs and other forms of indirect taxation will be **a sizeable** and welcome financial help for our federal officials.

Meanwhile Congress ought to exercise the greatest possible care and diligence in assessing these indirect taxes, so that they are made payable by those who are financially able and not by those whose standard of living would be lowered to such an extent that their life would be made miserable if they were made responsible for payment. Articles which are indispensable for the maintenance of life, such as food, exclusive of delicacies, and clothing which cannot be classed as luxury, should not be taxed. The simplest forms of amusement are also a part of the necessities of life, and they should not be taxed. Admission to movie theaters, to large amusement parks, the cheaper sections of "legitimate" theaters, opera houses, and concert halls, etc., should not be taxed, for they are a source of necessary recreation. Of course, this applies only to

WPA (U.S.) PROJECT

Abendpost, Mar. 25, 1919.

normal times. Extraordinary circumstances require extraordinary measures. It costs money to carry on war, much money, as we have learned, and all citizens must contribute their share. But now, since war demands are no longer being made on our national treasury, there is grave danger that Congress, when it reorganizes the system of taxation, will fail to observe the principle of placing the burden of taxes on the shoulders of those who can bear it, and of sparing those who need all of their income to live.

This anxiety emanates from the experience which taxpayers have had with Congress. And the last Congress is no exception. When, after the close of the war, a reduction of the total taxes which were to be levied was discussed, not a few of the people's representatives showed a perilous inclination to begin by decreasing the tax on luxuries. For example, many people are still wondering why the recent tax act imposes a levy of ten per cent upon sporting goods and a comparatively smaller levy on jewelry. It is true that only the rich participate in certain kinds of sport, and these forms of recreation or amusement should be heavily taxed.

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Abendpost, Mar. 25, 1919.

They who would be required to pay could do so without harming or inconveniencing themselves. But the legislators seem to have forgotten that there are forms of sport which are practiced principally by our youths and children, not only by the wealthy, but also by the poor, and that these forms are not a luxury, but a necessary activity and, for that reason, should not have been included in the list of taxables, or, at least, the levy placed on them should not be larger than that which is placed on the jewels which a Rockefeller or a Pierpont Morgan buys for his wife. That is not just, and is only one of many instances which should be food for thought for our citizens. These injustices can best be removed by gradually abolishing all indirect taxes and retaining an income tax assessed according to a sliding scale. This form of taxation would hardly please the wealthy, but would be welcomed by the majority of our people, who have heretofore borne a disproportionately large part of the tax burden.

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Abendpost, Mar. 24, 1919.

THE SHORTAGE OF HOMES IN CHICAGO

(Editorial)

May 1 is but six weeks away, but its approach is less noticeable this year than it has been in previous years. Few people will have failed to notice that unusually few "For Rent" signs are visible. But it would be wrong to consider this as proof that the inhabitants of American cities, especially of Chicago, are becoming more settled, are moving less. No, wandering from one flat to another is still the pleasure of Chicagoans. If they do not indulge in it this year as much as they formerly did, it is because of unforeseen and unwelcome circumstances. It is alleged that there is a shortage of houses. It is questionable whether or not this is true to the extent claimed for, although Chicago has enjoyed the usual increase in population during the last twelve months, it is not very likely that the increase was so large that the houses which are vacant prove insufficient. Experts set the percentage

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Abendpost, Mar. 24, 1919.

of increase at from twelve to fifteen per cent. Nevertheless, the profiteering which landlords began to practice shortly after the armistice, has taken on such proportions that it may well serve as a model for many a war profiteer.

Rentals for stove-heated quarters are twenty to twenty-five per cent higher than they were last year, while owners or agents of steam-heated apartments are asking five to ten dollars per month more than they demanded a year ago. As far as an impartial observer can see, there appears to be no necessity for increasing rentals for old-fashioned houses, that is, houses which lack steam heat and ultramodern accommodations. On the contrary, the increased demand for so-called modern flats should lower the rents for old-fashioned houses or flats. Owing to the cessation of building activity during the war, the number of available modern houses and flats is not sufficient to supply the demands of the renting public. Anyone living in modern quarters will, therefore, make every effort, even pay more rent, in order to retain them another year.

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Abendpost, Mar. 24, 1919.

Some real-estate publications and local morning newspapers record discussions of landlords and agents concerning the widespread increase in rentals, and, in general, their arguments are valid. Taxes are higher, fuel costs more, wages of janitors have been increased, and plumbers, roofers, cabinetmakers, carpenters, etc., have climbed a few notches on the union scale. Relief from this depressing situation may be had only when building activities are resumed. In order to stimulate the latter, our Government has lowered the freight rates on building material of all kinds and has provided arrangements to give shipments of building material preference to other freight as far as time is concerned. So Chicago's renters will have to be patient until next year. We recommend that those whose raised rents are proportionate to their income look about and purchase a home in one of Chicago's suburbs. In most cases it will be found that this step is easy on the pocketbook and good for the health.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 1919

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Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Mar. 23, 1919.

CIVIL SERVICE IN DANGER

(Editorial)

The civil service bill which gives discharged sailors and soldiers preference in civil service examinations, and which has been advanced to the third and final reading in the State Legislature, must be considered one of many attacks which have been made on this institution. Some veterans of the Spanish-American War have claimed such preference for years, but it may be said to their credit that only a small number of them asked for the favor, the majority advocating the principle of equality.

The civil service law was enacted to give all citizens of this country, irrespective of rank, station, origin, or religion, equal opportunity to participate in the public examinations. Impartially established merit, and nothing else, should be decisive in filling any public position, and obviously must serve as a basis for any proposed improvement of the

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Mar. 23, 1919.

system. Civil service, in the true sense of the word, is possible only if all those who take part in examinations are placed on the same level, and the position in question is awarded to the man or woman whose name heads the list of candidates. Preference is nepotism, not proof of ability. The gratitude which is due former soldiers and sailors should not mislead us into introducing class distinctions into civil service and into making officials of people who would not be able to compete with other civilians.

Civil service does not exist in state or city merely to reward meritorious work performed in the army or navy or in any profession or occupation. Its purpose is to foster intelligent action, ability, and honesty in the handling of state or municipal affairs. They who are chosen on the basis of their public examination for public service, should be required to submit only their qualifications and should not be asked to prove that their claims to the respect and good will of their fellow citizens are valid. Veterans, irrespective of their age, can successfully write the examinations, or they cannot. If they can, they need no preference. If

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I H
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- 3 -

GERMAN

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Mar. 23, 1919.

they cannot, they should receive no preference. The bill which is now up for consideration in Springfield, seems to have had its origin in a few "office-hungry" soldiers. It is being supported by legislators principally under the false supposition that they are doing a patriotic duty. It would be regrettable and contrary to public interest, should this additional burden be placed on civil service, which is already reeling and tottering.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 50275

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Mar. 11, 1919.

RECONSTRUCTION--WAGES, PRICES,
AND STANDARD OF LIVING

(Editorial)

In a recently published monthly bulletin the Federal Reserve Board declared that all factors in production, labor as well as capital, must bear a part of the burden of economic adjustment. But Frank W. Morrison, Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, immediately objected. He declared that organized labor will refuse to help bear the consequences of price fixing, if labor's standard of living is thereby jeopardized. In other words: Organized labor is opposed to any reduction of wages, for it is certain, and natural, and self-evident, that the standard of living of all those whose wages are cut will be endangered.

As matters stand today, a decrease in income--substantial and general--for union members is out of the question unless the decrease is preceded by a

WFA (H.L.) PROJ. 30275

I H
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- 2 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Mar. 11, 1919.

reduction in prices. If wages are cut, the cost of living must drop, so that a relatively adequate standard of living is assured. In other words, the purchasing power of the dollar must be raised, and this rise must be substantial, if we are to expect organized labor to acquiesce in a wage reduction.

To find ways and means of making an adjustment as outlined above is a task which is worthy of the efforts of the noblest and wisest, and involves great effort and headaches. As yet no one has solved the problem. And it may be fortunate that it cannot be solved by a program which has been conceived and recommended by any individual or any individual group, but must be delivered to Father Time for solution. That will very likely be the outcome. However, that is no reason why we should remain idle and resort to watchful waiting. Even though reconstruction and readjustment cannot be brought about quickly by the mind and the will power of an individual, it can and will be achieved if every one desires it, and they who are in the fortunate position of being able to contribute toward rapid readjustment, even at a great temporary sacrifice, will be mindful of their responsibility.

WPA (L) PRO

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- 3 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Mar. 11, 1919.

The Industrial Council of the Department of Commerce evidently had this in mind when it decided in favor of the program which it recommended to the Government, and which the Government accepted. Stabilization of the prices of merchandise is the object of this program; and in this instance that means decrease in the price of merchandise--steel, building materials, textiles, and foods. Whenever the wish or request is not heeded and there is no reduction in prices, the Industrial Council of the Department of Commerce will invite the members of the industry involved to a conference and explain the seriousness of the general situation and advise immediate compliance with the Council's request.

The Industrial Council stated yesterday that an enormous increase in business would occur in every part of our country as soon as the prices for the main commodities have been set within reasonable limits; that lack of stocks, postponement of necessary building activity, and the tendency in many industries to wait in idleness will cease as soon as prices for textiles, iron, steel, etc., drop; and that when this stable foundation has been laid, normal business conditions will ensue under the law of supply and demand.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

· I H

- 4 -

GERMAN

· I D 2 a (2)

· Abendpost, Mar. 11, 1919.

"Nothing ventured, nothing gained." It will require sacrifices to shorten the distressing period of reconstruction and readjustment, with its constant worries and ever-increasing losses, and to bring about good times. According to the plan of the Department of Commerce these sacrifices are to be made by those who can afford them, and who will benefit most by the revival of industry and commerce and the prospective good times.

Industry must bear the first loss in the interest of reconstruction. Then the cost of living will drop to such an extent that wage rates will automatically be decreased without a lowering of the standard of living.

WPA (H.L.) PROJ 20275

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Feb. 17, 1919.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP

(Editorial)

The increase in gas rates and fares for local transportation, the deterioration of the service, the provoking manner in which employees of the utilities conduct themselves toward their customers, and the contemptuous indifference which the operators of public utilities in Chicago show when legitimate complaints are made have stimulated the idea of municipal ownership. The matter is being emphasized in the discussion of the many aspirants to the mayoralty and, although they disagree in their proposals to remove the evils and bring about an improvement of conditions, they all agree that the benefits which were expected to accrue from the grant of the franchise did not materialize, and that the corporations which were benefited by the franchise did not keep their promises.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 50275

I H
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- 2 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Feb. 17, 1919.

Only two mayoral terms separate us from the termination of the present streetcar ordinance, which was drawn up in 1907, and the citizens of Chicago cannot be too earnestly cautioned to use the greatest care and deliberation not only in the election of a mayor, but also in the election of aldermen. It has long been established that the transportation service is systematically allowed to deteriorate in order to make improvements appear so desirable that the riding public, merely to obtain these improvements, will immediately agree to grant the Chicago Surface Lines a new franchise which will guarantee that corporation additional rights. Having thus consented to a carefully concealed fraud, customers will enjoy no better service than they do under the present ordinance. Under the conditions which prevail in Chicago every step to impede the city's freedom of action when the present franchise expires must be looked upon as a favor to the Chicago Surface Lines. Better streetcar service during the remaining period of the franchise could be obtained if the city authorities

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, Feb. 17, 1919.

would honestly and energetically insist upon strict observance of the terms of the franchise, including the number of runs, cleanliness, light, heat, and so forth. The franchise grants the city officials this authority, and their police power enables them to enforce their ordinances.

Some citizens still seem to feel that municipal ownership of public utilities would inevitably be followed by political corruption, mismanagement, and a rise in rates. Such objections should be refuted by calling attention to our city water department. Although it cannot be denied that, from a business viewpoint, its management could be improved in various respects, yet the fact remains that the rates for water service in Chicago are lower than perhaps in any other large city of the United States. Let us assume that Chicago's water requirements were being cared for by a private corporation, and ask ourselves: Would we have the same unrestricted use of water at low rates as we have now?

When public utilities are placed in the hands of an exploiting private

Abendpost, Feb. 17, 1919.

corporation, they are a constant source of political corruption, watering of stocks, and increased rates. A private business that does not pay because of poor management or because of overcapitalization, will, in most instances, be forced to close its doors. A utility which incurs losses for like reasons merely takes legal steps, or it appeals to a public utilities commission and requests that it be absolved from the terms of its contract, and the public must then suffer for the mismanagement of the corporation by paying higher rates. Our streetcar companies, elevated railroads, and gas company are pertinent examples.

"Public utilities cannot fare worse under public management than they do in the hands of private corporations." That is the verdict which was reached a short time ago by the Municipal League of Kansas, and also by a convention of the mayors of the larger cities of New York. Despite the wiles and schemes of utility companies, despite the secret support which they receive from many a city council or local transportation committee,

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

I H
I D l a

- 5 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Feb. 17, 1919.

the idea of municipal ownership is constantly gaining ground. In the United States there are 3,060 cities which have municipally owned water works, 1,565 cities which own and operate electric light and power plants, 32 that own and operate gas plants, and 4 that own and operate streetcars.

Municipal ownership is non-partisan. Democrats, Republicans, and social Democrats can declare themselves in favor of it without offending against their party program. Municipal ownership is a criterion of honest endeavors in behalf of the welfare of a community, and is evidence of the progressive spirit of its advocates and their earnest intention to put an end to the machinations of corporations that corrupt our city officials by bribery. Municipal ownership implies better service, lower rates, better treatment and higher wages for employees, and a considerable income for the city treasury. It is high time that Chicago's electorate indicate its intention to secure these advantages for itself..

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275